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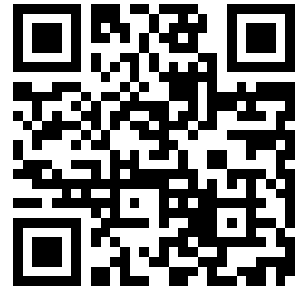

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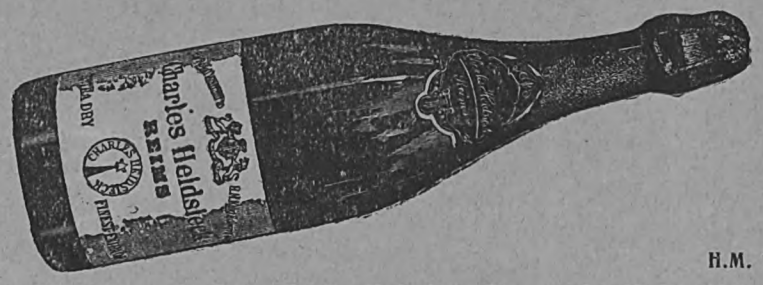

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THE CAMBRIDGE REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF UNIVERSITY LIFE & THOUGHT

VOL. XXIX. No. 712. **THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1907.** PRICE SIXPENCE.

CALENDAR.

Thursday, October 17.

Election of Members of the Council of the Senate, in the Senate House, 1.30 to 3 p.m.

Congregation at 3.15 p.m. Discussion of three Reports after the Congregation.

King's: Garrett in E flat; anthem, 'Sing praises,' Gounod.

Rugby: THE FRESHMEN'S MATCH.

New Theatre: 'His House in Order,' at 8.15 p.m.

Friday, October 18.

Saint Luke.

King's: Somervell in F; anthem, 'Now we are ambassadors,' Mendelssohn.

St John's: Aldrich in G; anthem, 'Sunset and evening star,' Parry.

Trinity: Anthem, 'From the rising,' Ouseley.

Classical Association: Address by the President (Mr S. H. Butcher, M.P.), in the Senate House, at 4.45 p.m., followed at 5.30 by a short lecture by Prof. W. G. Hale, University of Chicago.

New Theatre: 'His House in Order,' at 8.15 p.m.

Saturday, October 19.

King's: Gray in A; anthem, 'O clap your hands,' Stainer.

St. John's: Farrant in G minor; hymn 22, tune 26.

Trinity: Anthem, 'O God, who hast prepared,' Sedley Taylor.

Rugby: C.U. v. RICHMOND.

Classical Association: Lecture by Mr W. Warde Fowler, Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, at 9.45—10.15 a.m.

Guildhall: Concert Recital at 5 p.m., by Mr Bernard Reynolds and Miss Agnes Stewart Wood and Miss Ethel Henry Bird.

New Theatre: 'His House in Order,' at 2.30 and 8.15 p.m.

Sunday, October 20.

Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.

End of first quarter of Michaelmas Term.

Sermon at Great St Mary's at 2.15 p.m., by the Rev. C. J. RIDGEWAY, M.A., Trinity College, Dean of Carlisle.

King's: *M.*, Whitfeld in E; hymns 520 and 219. *E.*, Stanford in B flat; anthem, 'I was in the Spirit,' Blow.

Sunday, October 20.

St John's: *M.*, Garrett in E; anthem, 'Thou knowest, Purcell; hymn 488, tune 202. *E.*, Garrett in E flat; anthem, 'This is the record of John,' Gibbons; hymn 351, tune 256.

Trinity: *M.*, Stanford in G; hymn 163. *E.*, Stanford in G; anthem, 'Sing ye praise,' Mendelssohn; hymn 270.

C.I.C.C.U.: Address to members of the University by the Rev. Dr Drury, Principal of Ridley Hall, in Holy Trinity Church, at 8.30 p.m.

Cambridge Church Society: The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Birmingham, in Great St Mary's Church, at 8.30 p.m.

Monday, October 21.

Matriculation.

Association: Trial Game.

Cambridge Antiquarian Society: Meeting in the Lecture Room of the Archaeological Museum at 4.30 p.m.

Social Discussion Society: 8.30 p.m. Bolton Smart (Superintendent of the Hollesley Bay Labour Colony).

Guildhall: The Black Dike Band at 3 and 8 p.m.

New Theatre: 'When Knights were Bold,' at 8.15 p.m.

Tuesday, October 22.

Election of a Member of the Council of the Senate in the Senate House, 3 to 4 p.m.

Union Debate at 8.15 p.m.

New Theatre: 'When Knights were Bold,' at 8.15 p.m.

Wednesday, October 23.

Rugby: C.U. v. GUY'S HOSPITAL (in London).

Association: C.U. v. SURREY COUNTY (at East Dulwich).

Lecture on 'The Oxford Movement' in St Edward's Church, by the Rev. J. P. Whitney, at 5 p.m.

Christian Social Union: Rev. S. C. Carpenter, M.A., Caius, on 'The Right and Duty of Churchmen to attack Social Problems,' in the Rev. F. W. Head's rooms, Emmanuel, at 8.30 p.m.

C.U.M.S. Popular Concert in Guildhall, at 8.30 p.m.

New Theatre: 'When Knights were Bold,' at 8.15 p.m.

Thursday, October 24.

Congregation at 2 p.m.

C.U. Fabian Society: Lecture by G. Bernard Shaw on 'Socialism and the University man.'

New Theatre: 'The Lady Dandies,' at 8.15 p.m.

A Complete List of the Members of the University in Residence, with Addresses, was published yesterday, as an extra number of the *Review*, price One Shilling.

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NEWS AND NOTES.

Readers of the *Cambridge Review* will not expect a full account of the retrospective or summarising portion of the Vice-Chancellor's speech on resuming office, as most of the topics on which he dwelt have been noticed in our columns from time to time as they arose. All, however, will view with interest his penultimate paragraph, which deals with the proposed Royal Commission: it is a characteristic of human nature to watch with a fearful joy one who, to use his own words, ventures on dangerous ground, and fearing to misrepresent an important remark, we advise ourselves to repeat literally his concluding sentence: 'I believe that there is hardly a single suggested change which could not be effected by existing statutory powers, by internal re-organisation, and by co-operation of Colleges. The opportunity is a unique one; shall we miss it?'

Early in the long vacation, events occurred which may possibly have a far-reaching effect on the history of the Universities. On July 25 the Bishop of Birmingham put a question in the House of Lords as to whether, in view of the changes that had taken place in English higher education since 1877, and the difficulties experienced by the older Universities as at present constituted, the Government would appoint a Royal Commission with full powers to inquire into all institutions of the Universities and their constituent Colleges, in order to ensure the best use of their resources for the benefit of all classes of the Community.

This action on the part of the Prelate was fortified by the appearance in the *Times* on the same morning of a letter from sixteen Fellows and Professors of various Oxford Colleges, approving of the Bishop's position, and proclaiming the need for further legislation: obviously, though not specifically, asking for a reform in Convocation so that the residents at the University should have the final control. These sixteen names were of curiously varying degrees of eminence, and some amusing comments came from the ready pen of Mr S. G. Owen in the same paper three or four days later.

The signatories, he told us, were for the most part well-known cranks, with archæological or other axes to grind, who wished to divert the resources of the University to their own pursuits: and the appearance of the letter on the same day as the discussion in the House of Lords was a trick, well-known in Academic circles, to prevent an answer appearing in time. This, however, was but an episode in the whole story: let us turn to the debate among the Peers.

Dr Gore adopted the usual radical position that the Universities were out of touch with the nation: that their money was not spent in helping the right class of poor scholar: and that they were to far too great a degree the playgrounds of the nation. He was followed in a really excellent speech by the Bishop of Bristol, who pointed out that Cambridge at least was fully up to date in all the fashionable modern studies, and went deeply into its financial position, shewing that every penny was spent to the best effect and that the University could do with another £75,000 a year. After a more than childish speech from Lord Ellenborough, the Bishop of Hereford followed on the lines of the Bishop of Birmingham: and then after two more speeches the answer of the Government was anxiously expected from the mouth of Lord Crewe.

The answer was entirely non-committal. The Government, he said, had not yet been able to make up their minds as to the necessity of a Commission and would take time to consider, asking meanwhile for advice from all quarters and all shades of political opinion. The debate was pleasantly wound up by Lord Lansdowne, who blessed the last speaker, deprecated haste, and insisted with great force on the enormous waste of time and money involved by the appointment of a Commission if it were not really needed.

What then is the result of all this to Cambridge? We cannot do better than quote two sentences from the Bishop of Bristol's speech: Cambridge neither desired nor feared a Royal Commission: and if Oxford was in such need, let the Government give the Bishop of Birmingham all he asked for: but not one tenth part was necessary for Cambridge, where a Commission to inquire was not wanted. All the facts were known: and everything necessary could be effected by a small Statutory Commission which would be able to make statutes having the force of law. Certainly to the Cambridge man it does seem a non-sequitur when the Oxford authorities picture the reform needed at Oxford and ask for a Commission to deal with both Universities. The same condition of mind is well shewn in the writer of the *Times* leader on the debate, to whom Cambridge is apparently an unknown quantity.

A few days later Mr Oscar Browning contributed a most valuable letter to the *Times*. If the spirit shewn by that letter is common to all the reforming party, we need have no fear for the future. He suggested two entirely separate commissions for the two Universities, not necessarily sitting at the same time, and certainly with different terms of reference. To this we would commend the more radical portion of our readers, and those who adopt the conversative point of view will find their case lucidly and vigorously expressed in 'Musings without Method' in *Blackwood's Magazine* for September.

Amazement and amusement best describe our successive emotions on reading the ninth article by 'some Oxford Tutors,' which appeared in the *Times* on Monday last. In every respect it is worthy of its modest title 'Oxford and the Nation.' The second sentence of this instalment of the manifesto, if ambiguous, reveals a patriotic admiration of the institution to which the writers belong, and makes us quite in love with their artless simplicity. 'The Chancellor of the University,' they say, 'has appealed for

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funds to enable Oxford to meet the nation's demands for efficiency.' Whether the nation demands to be made efficient by Oxford, or wants Oxford to become efficient, is by no means clear; but we shrewdly suspect that the nation does not interest itself very much in either possible reading. In fact the attitude of most sensible men in Oxford, who, after all, form the great majority of that University, towards 'the nation,' and of all but an infinitesimal minority of the nation towards Oxford, is probably much the same as that of the lion towards Daniel and of Daniel towards the lion. But, according to the gentlemen in question, what the Workers (with a capital W) want of Oxford is not that which has hitherto been demanded of a university (and it is not for us to deny their wisdom) but 'education in the higher duties of citizenship.' Perhaps this is why the nation is not looking to Cambridge with anxious eyes, since if some of our dons are not unacquainted with the gentle art of pulling wires, which is the duty of every citizen who is lucky enough to get hold of one end, they do not consider it their business to impart the secret to undergraduates. Nevertheless, whilst the nation looks to Oxford, it comes to Cambridge, if we are to judge by the entry here during the past years.

It is by no means accurate to say that the 'Workers' are looking solely to Oxford. The 'educational association' referred to in the article was, it is true, founded at Oxford, but the reason was that in the year when such foundation became possible, 1903, the University Extension Summer Meeting took place at Oxford and not at Cambridge. The Association held its annual conference under Cambridge auspices in 1904 and 1906. Last year the delegates to the number of some 200 were entertained by some Fellows of Trinity in the Hall of their College. In the country, too, the 'Workers' are attending lectures arranged by Cambridge as well as Oxford. At Derby, for example, an old Cambridge centre affiliated to the University, the Association are working in perfect harmony with the University Extension Committee and doing their utmost to induce working men to undertake serious study.

We should not have troubled to notice the subject were it not for the fact that the writers of the article have gone out of their way to misrepresent the entire position of this University in regard to reform, and especially the utterances of the Bishop of Bristol in the House of Lords. 'The spokesmen of Cambridge,' they say, 'have simplified the whole problem immensely by dissociating themselves from this reform movement.' This may be true; because Oxford reform has been hitherto a purely paper affair like the Constitutions of the Abbé Sieyès, 'which would not march.' As Bishop Browne remarked in his speech, that ardent Utopian, the Bishop of Birmingham, seemed to have ignored all that has happened at Cambridge during the past twenty-five years. We have strained our resources to the utmost in opening new schools and new triposes, several colleges have made special efforts to attract the poorer class of men by reducing expenses to a minimum, we have lavished money on scientific apparatus, museums, workshops and the like, and at present we are reaping our reward. No one, not even the veriest Tory, denies that in certain points reform is still necessary, and would not be ready to welcome any real improvement; but it is not to be wondered at that even some, who are considered dangerous innovators, refuse to commit themselves to wild cat schemes suddenly suggested by emotional socialists. In fact we know too much of reform here to have any desire to rush into changes simply for the sake of novelty. If 'some Oxford tutors' had their way they would not place their University ahead of Cambridge, since we have plodded along the path of reform for a good many years, and like a wise old tortoise our Alma Mater is not likely to be perturbed by the starting of hares.

With the two lists of candidates for the vacancies on the Council before us we feel inclined to ask whether there are any longer Liberal or Conservative parties in University politics. The first which appeared offered the electoral roll a Divinity Professor, a distinguished scientist who has hitherto taken no markedly active part in University politics, and a tried man of affairs with a remarkable power of seeing why a thing suggested should not be done. Against these we have a former M.P. on the Radical side, a young man of omnipresent activity, and a college tutor of progressive ideas. The *Review*, being neither prophetical nor political, can not forecast the result of the two elections to-day and next Tuesday, nor express any hope save that the best men may be chosen to assist the Council in the important work it has before it.

The hundred eyes of an Argus would not have been too many if an attempt were made to keep a complete record of all the honours paid to Cambridge men during the past vacation. We may notice, however, among the Birthday Honours, the names of Professor Ewing, Sir John Knox Laughton, Sir Brampton Gurdon and Lord Peckover. At Dublin University Honorary Degrees were conferred upon Dr Postgate, the Provost of King's, and Professor Burkitt.

It is also worthy of mention that Lord Carrington, President of the Board of Agriculture, has appointed as Small Holdings Commissioners under the New Act, Mr E. J. Cheney, of Jesus, and Mr M. T. Baines, of Trinity Hall.

It is pleasant to welcome again the name of Adam Sedgwick amongst our list of Professors. From 1818 to 1873 the first Adam held the Chair founded by Dr Woodward 180 years ago, and one of the best wishes we can give to the new Professor of Zoology is that he may hold his Chair for a period as long, and with a tenure as brilliant.

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Our Mr Adam Sedgwick was born in Norwich and was educated at Marlborough and Trinity College, Cambridge. He had hardly taken his M.A. Degree when by the tragic death of the late Professor Francis Balfour the entire management of the Morphological Laboratory at Cambridge was thrown upon his shoulders, and for 25 years he has been doing University work of a Professorial rank. Under the late Professor Newton and Mr Sedgwick the School of Zoology at Cambridge has risen to be second to none in the Empire, and we congratulate the University on at last recognising the work the Reader in Animal Morphology has done as a Teacher, as an Administrator, and as an Investigator.

On Tuesday, Professor Waldstein was again elected into the Slade Professorship of Fine Art, and has our congratulations as now holding that office for life. As he thus vacates the Readership in Classical Archaeology, it is worth calling to remembrance that he has held that Readership since its inception through the anonymous munificence of Mr Bradshaw nearly twenty-eight years ago, and during that time has lectured almost continuously to ever more appreciative audiences. This Chair was the first of the kind instituted in any English University, and it is no flattery to Dr Waldstein to say that it has been one of the most fruitful and progressive.

Many congratulations to the new Fellow of Emmanuel, Mr Alexander Wood, whose work on Physics is well known in Cambridge, and to the four new Fellows of Trinity, among whom we must single out Mr W. R. M. Lamb for especial felicitations, as adding one more name to the list of past Editors of the *Cambridge Review* who have attained to that distinction in their various Colleges. Mr Lamb's and Mr C. E. Stuart's work has been classical; Mr V. H. Mottram is a physiologist; and Mr A. S. Eddington is the mathematician whose theories as to the motion of the Universe were mentioned with such praise in the Presidential address of the British Association.

On its theological side, Cambridge is about to suffer a serious loss in Dr Drury, who is leaving Ridley Hall for the Bishopric of Sodor and Man. He seems ideally fitted for that traditionally evangelical See; though he has friends among all schools of thought in the Church, and his ecclesiastical position is far broader than the somewhat brutal type of Protestantism of his predecessor. He is himself a Manxman, the son of the last parson who preached in that language: it is said that only once before, in the eleventh century, has a native of the island ruled as Bishop. He took a first-class degree in the Theological Tripos, after passing creditably in the Classical and Mathematical Triposes, and came back to Cambridge in 1899 after scholastic work at King William's College, Isle of Man, parochial work at Chesterfield, and the Principality of the Church Missionary College, Islington. All his Cambridge friends will wish him happiness in his new and important position, and some day a vote in the House of Lords.

At the Special Congregation to be held at 3.15 p.m. to-day Geheimrath Emil Fischer, Ph.D., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Berlin, will be presented by the Public Orator for the degree of Doctor in Science *honoris causa*. Professor Fischer is to deliver the Faraday Lecture in London to-morrow, and, owing to the extreme brevity of his visit to this country, the arrangements for proposing the grace, and for conferring the degree, have been made at extraordinarily short notice.

The distinguished recipient of the degree studied at Bonn and Strassburg, began his professorial career at Munich and Erlangen, and continued it at Würzburg. In 1892 he succeeded A. W. von Hofmann as professor at Berlin, where the great Chemical Institute was designed and built under his supervision in 1901. His *Anleitung zur Darstellung organischer Präparate* reached a sixth edition in the same year. He is one of the most original and most successful explorers in the field of Organic Chemistry. He investigated the constitution of *Rosaniline*, the salts of which, dissolved in water, give a beautiful hue to silk and wool. His discovery of the remarkable class of compounds known as the *Hydrazines* led to his classical studies on the most important natural sugars (such as that of the grape) and also on a complete series of new members of the group. These studies have conspicuously confirmed and amplified the theory of Van't Hoff and Le Bel as to the arrangement of atoms in space, and the results have an important bearing on problems of animal and vegetable physiology. His investigations of the Purine group (including Kaffein, Theobromin, etc.) are of great value in the study of animal metabolism. He has also attacked the difficult problem of the synthesis of *Protein* substances, and has succeeded in building up substances of the highest complexity, to which he gives the name of *polypeptides*. Many of the chemical and physical characters of these compounds have a close resemblance to the natural *peptones*. He is a man of world-wide fame, and the advance in scientific knowledge, due to his researches, is probably unparalled in the annals of Chemistry. It may be added that only a year ago he sent his eldest son to work at Chemistry in the Laboratory of our own University.

A Correspondent also sends us the following interesting note:—

Professor Fischer is one of the most distinguished men of Science of our time. He has not only given the greatest impulse to the advance of pure Chemistry, but also to the collateral branches, especially Biology. Characteristic of the man is the boldness with which he attacks the most difficult chemical and biological problems, and the exhaustive manner in which he works them out, is astonishing. His researches in the *purine* group have been greatly admired by his contemporaries. He established the constitution of *uric acid*, as well as that of the members of

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the *Xanthine* group, and made extensive contributions of first class importance to our knowledge of the metabolic changes which occur in the animal organism. Not less admirable is his discovery of the *hydrazines* which, in turn, led to his classical studies on the *sugars*. These investigations, whilst forming the best confirmation of the le Bel and Van't Hoff theory of the spatial arrangement of atoms, have led to important views concerning vital phenomena. At present the distinguished Professor is occupied in the investigation of the most fundamental substances of animal life, the *proteïds*; and the remarkable results already obtained justify the hope that he will succeed in bringing them to a satisfactory conclusion. It is our sincerest wish that life and strength may hold out to enable him to enrich both Chemistry and Biology even more than he has done in the past.

Cambridge has done distinctly well in the recent Civil Service Open Competition. We have 26 names among the first 80 successful candidates. Last year our number was only 17. Moreover, on this occasion, the first three places on the list have been won by Cambridge men, the attainment of the first place being an especially important distinction. Finally, of the 26 successful Cambridge candidates, 15 had done all their work for the Competition at Cambridge, only 11 seeking assistance outside the University.

The Classical Association will meet in the Senate House on Friday and Saturday, October 18 and 19. Bachelors of Arts and Undergraduates wearing academical dress will be admitted to the south gallery without tickets, and students of Girton and Newnham will be admitted to the north gallery by tickets which may be obtained from Miss Jex-Blake or Miss J. E. Harrison, on the following occasions:—

Friday, 4.45 p.m.: Address by the President (Mr S. H. Butcher, M.P.), on 'Greek and the Classical Renaissance of to-day'; followed at or about 5.30 by a short lecture by Professor W. G. Hale, of the University of Chicago, on 'The heritage of unreason in syntactical method.'

Saturday, 9.45—10.15 a.m.: Lecture by Mr W. Warde Fowler, Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, on 'The decay of Roman home life, shown from the history of the Roman house.'

The Managers of the New Theatre are to be congratulated on their programme for the coming term. Taking the period October 14—December 7, the limit for the ordinary Undergraduate, we find no less than 26 different plays presented, and these include a week of Gilbert and Sullivan Comic Operas and a week composed of Shakespeare and Sheridan. There is a plentiful supply of Musical Farces for those who have a lighter taste in the drama, and among the serious plays we welcome at present a half-week of 'His House in Order.' Let us make two appeals: one to the regular attendant at Musical Comedies for more restful behaviour than has sometimes characterized him in the past, and the other to the C.U.R.V.: if the Corps wishes to take the whole Theatre for one night of the D'Oyly Carte Company's visit, let it be considerate enough to choose a play that is given more than once; there are, for instance, three performances of the 'Mikado.'

A most successful performance was given by the ingenious troupe known as 'The Follies,' on Monday last, at 3 o'clock, in the large room of the Guildhall. The audience was very largely composed of members of the University, and they welcomed the amusing songs and characterizations of the performers with the greatest enthusiasm. It would be invidious to single out for praise any one song or any one performer: most amusement, perhaps, was afforded to the writer of this notice by Mr Pelissier in 'Mein Vaterland.' Mr Bedwell should arrange for a return visit.

There are those among us who can never see the disappearance of an old name without a sigh of regret: but our sorrow at the new style (Bowes and Bowes) of the old firm that we had been accustomed to call briefly 'Macmillan's' will be tempered by the return to the former fashion of providing one of the rooms as a kind of informal reading-room, with the double attraction of newspapers and really beautiful books to look at. Messrs Bowes and Bowes, by the removal of a partition wall, have made a large room, no less than fifty-two feet in length, which they propose to use for this purpose, and as they have added to their former premises the whole of the upper part of No 1, Trinity Street, they are able to devote a separate room to almost every subject represented in the various classes of books in the large stock for which they have long been famous.

Mr G. Bernard Shaw will lecture under the auspices of the Cambridge University Fabian Society on 'Socialism and the University man,' on October 24th. There will be a limited number of tickets for which application should be made to E. H. Dalton, King's College.

The Social Discussion Society holds its first meeting for the year on Monday 21st, when Mr Bolton-Smart, Superintendent of the Hollesley Bay Labour Colony, will give an address. For the benefit of Freshmen it may be said that the aims of this society are the stimulation of interest in Social Settlements and the discussion of Social Problems in general. Further information as to membership and working of the society may be obtained from the Secretary, D. Ward, St John's.

There will be a meeting of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, on Monday next, at 4.30 o'clock, to consider the Annual Report and Treasurer's Account; after which there will be an exhibition of objects from excavations in King's Lane, and a paper by the Rev. C. H. Evelyn-White, F.S.A., on "The Surnames of Cambridgeshire."

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IN MEMORIAM.

JAMES ADAM.

By the death of Dr James Adam, Fellow and Senior Tutor of Emmanuel College, classical studies in Cambridge have suffered a very severe loss. Born at Keithhall, Aberdeenshire, on April 7, 1860, Adam early showed promise of great intellectual powers. It was not, however, till he was thirteen that it was decided he should go to College. He was an only son and, his father having died when he was eight years old, he would naturally have been trained for his father's business, if his mother had not recognised the boy's bent and insisted that he should have a University education. Only when this had been decided did he begin Latin. He made very rapid progress, and Greek was soon added to Latin. Two years later when he entered the Grammar School of Old Aberdeen it was noted with surprise by his contemporaries that he could write Greek and put on the accents correctly. In 1876 he entered the University as third Bursar and from the first attracted the attention of Dr Geddes, then Professor of Greek and the most inspiring teacher on the literary side of the University. In every class in the curriculum Adam took an honourable place but was most distinguished in Classics and in Logic and Metaphysics. In 1880 he graduated with First Class Honours in Classics, and having won the Ferguson scholarship for Classics open to all four Scotch Universities came into residence at Cambridge as a scholar of Gonville and Caius College. His career in Cambridge it is unnecessary to recount in the *Cambridge Review*. From his youth up under Geddes's influence he had been a student of Plato. After taking his degree with a distinction in Part II. of the Classical Tripos, which has only once been equalled, he was elected in December, 1884, to a Fellowship and Lectureship at Emmanuel College. When once he had settled down to his work he began a series of excellent school editions of Plato. The *Apology* was published in 1887, and this was followed rapidly by the *Crito* and the *Euthyphro*. In the autumn of 1890 was circulated the first advertisement of what was to prove the crown of his work on Plato—the edition of the *Republic* with a commentary. Its coming, however, was delayed even beyond the Horatian limit, for it was not published till 1902. But in those twelve years Adam had not been idle. The large edition was preceded by some important *Vorarbeiten*—the Platonic Number in 1891, the critical text of the Republic in 1897. In 1894 appeared an edition of the Protagoras edited jointly with his wife. The solution of the Platonic number has been attempted by many scholars; most solutions have found little acceptance with any but their authors. For Adam's interpretation confirmation has come from an unexpected quarter. In an article on Adam by Sir William M. Ramsay in an Aberdeen paper it is stated that Professor Hilprecht of Pennsylvania, the excavator of Babylon, has discovered that the Babylonian perfect number agrees with Adam's interpretation of the Platonic.

Few books are published after such careful preparation as Adam made for his edition of the *Republic*. Commentaries, dissertations, programs, were ransacked for the grains of truth they might contain, often it is to be feared amidst an intolerable quantity of chaff. Nothing better illustrates the character of Adam as a scholar than the differences between the text of 1897 and that of 1902. 'No man changes his opinions after forty,' said Harvey, but Adam's mind never reached that lack of pliability. He was essentially fair minded. He had no more partiality for his own theories than for those of others. As one of his old pupils tells me, his class used to be delighted with 'his half serious, half humorous treatment of his own emendations.' In truth Adam's mind never grew middle-aged, and this was part of the secret of his popularity with young men whether as a teacher or as a tutor. He never lost sympathy with the undergraduate point of view. What those lectures were like his colleagues and contemporaries could not know except at second hand. Some graphic sentences written by an old pupil will explain their popularity. 'I think,' says he, 'the secret of Dr Adam's influence lay in two things; his unaffected sympathy with the young and his own living enthusiasm and interest in his work. Vitality was the keynote of his lectures. He talked to us of what was of living interest to himself, and with the assumption that if he could put the thing to us in the same vivid way in which it presented itself to his own keen intellect, it could not fail to kindle in our minds the same enthusiasm. And it was so. His mind was so young and fresh that it seemed to us that he felt things in the same way that we did. There seemed to be in his mind the same adventurous joy in discovery that we felt in our own. He did not aim at imparting to us the stores of his learning, but he invited us to join with him in a voyage of exploration.' It was this same freshness of interest, combined with genial humour, that made him such a welcome guest at all undergraduate gatherings.

This is not the place for an estimate of his philosophical position even if I were competent to make it. But he seemed less interested in working out a complete system than in studying particular questions such as the immortality of the soul. From his undergraduate days this problem fascinated him. In an early volume of the *Review* he published a long paper in which he discussed Wordsworth's Ode. Next to such questions he was attracted most by the relations between Greek Philosophy and early Christianity. He had devoted no less careful attention to St Paul than to Plato. Out of this interest grew his Gifford lectures at Aberdeen on the Religious Teachers of Greece, the work that he just lived long enough to finish. By his will Lord Gifford, in 1887, left £80,000 to be divided amongst the four Universities of Scotland in order to endow lectures on Natural Theology. No restraints are placed on the method of treatment to be adopted by the lecturer. As a rule the lectures are not very popular. Some people have a vocation for attending lectures and they go; the rest of the world stays away. With Adam's lectures on the Religious Teachers of Greece it was very different. He attracted not only the leisured class which affects such meetings, but also energetic business men who had not much time to spare. The newspapers reported the lectures at great length, and travellers discussed them in the train.

But the preparation of these lectures was a great drain upon Adam's strength. All the time that his edition of the *Republic* was in preparation he had heavy college duties as lecturer and as tutor. He never spared himself. He was often asked to give a lecture or to read a paper elsewhere, and he seldom refused. He had extraordinary powers of work and of concentration. When he examined for the Classical Tripos he had generally finished at least a week before the marks were required. His intellectual activity often brought on insomnia; from this he suffered a good deal last Easter Term, but his friends thought little of it and expected, as had often happened before, that he would return from his holiday in Scotland refreshed and well. But it was not to be. Unknown even to himself, a fatal malady had him in its grip and he passed away unexpectedly after an operation on August 30. It will be long before Emmanuel, or Cambridge either, will look upon his like again.

P. G.

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JOHN STRACHAN.

A quarter of a century ago nothing evoked louder cheers in Dr Geddes's Greek class at Aberdeen University than an allusion in his picturesque phraseology to the 'great twin brethren of Aberdeen scholarship.' These were James Adam and John Strachan. Strachan born in 1862 near Keith in Banffshire and educated at the Grammar School there entered Aberdeen University in 1877, a year later than Adam. Their undergraduate course was marked by the same distinctions. When Adam had been a year at Caius, Strachan entered at Pembroke and now fate has called them away within a month of one another.

Though both attained almost exactly the same University distinctions their later interests lay in different fields. Almost from boyhood Strachan had been a philologist. When he was an undergraduate at Aberdeen he employed a seven months' summer vacation in working with Benfey at Göttingen. Pembroke, with rare liberality, allowed him to spend a whole semester and part of another at Jena working first at Sanskrit and afterwards at Keltic. He graduated in 1885 and was appointed the same summer to the chair of Greek at Manchester. A rearrangement of work with Professor Wilkins in 1889 gave him also the teaching of Comparative Philology. In 1891 he published his admirable edition of Herodotus VI. with the best account in brief of Ionic that exists in any country. He has left, nearly finished, it is believed, a large work on the Greek language. But though he kept abreast of all that was being done in Greek and published occasional short papers on Greek subjects in the *Classical Review*, his time and energies for long had largely been given to Keltic. For the last fifteen years a constant stream of articles covering almost the whole field of Keltic grammar had poured from his pen. In 1901 and 1903 the Cambridge University Press published the two volumes of text of the *Thesaurus Palaeohibernicus*, edited by Strachan in conjunction with the *doyen* of Keltic studies, Dr Whitley Stokes. For some years he taught for a month in the summer at the school of Irish learning established by Professor Kuno Meyer in Dublin and was gradually forming a school of enthusiastic students of Keltic. In recent years Manchester, recognising Strachan's services to Keltic scholarship, had established a lectureship in Keltic and appointed him to the post, while an additional assistant was granted him to take the burden of the more elementary work in Greek. In mediaeval Welsh he had been making many discoveries. He had almost completed a mediaeval Welsh grammar with chrestomathy and glossary for his Manchester students. A chill, caught on a visit to Wales for the purpose of recollating some ill-published Welsh MSS, developed into pneumonia and he passed away after eight days' illness on September 25.

Strachan was little known to the general public, for he was the most modest and retiring of men. He had examined several times for the Philology section of Part ii of the Classical Tripos, but he did not often come even to Cambridge. He had no inclination to be a populariser of his own or of other men's studies. It was always difficult for him to realise that other men did not know as much of the subjects which he worked at as he did himself. In his unworldly pursuit of knowledge he often reminded his friends of his beloved teacher, Professor Cowell, with whom he worked at Sanskrit and Pali all the years he was in Cambridge. One other influence profoundly affected Strachan as well as Adam in their undergraduate days and afterwards. It is significant of much that both the *Thesaurus Palaeohibernicus* and Adam's commentary on the *Republic* are dedicated to the memory of Robert Alexander Neil.

P. G.

THOMAS WARAKER.

The death of Dr Thomas Waraker, of Trinity Hall, at the ripe age of seventy-eight, takes away the oldest of our Cambridge teachers of law. For some years past he had ceased to lecture: but, until attacked by the malady which gradually undermined his health, he continued to take an active part in public affairs. He rendered service as a magistrate and a town-councillor; and for many years he worked assiduously in the administration of Addenbrooke's Hospital under its old form of government. To the recent modification of that constitution he was strongly opposed —and, no less so, to all proposals for modifying the British Constitution. For throughout his life he was an active and disinterested champion of the Conservative party. Yet so frank and honourable was his nature that, even amidst the bitter strife of a General Election, he has been known to set aside party-interests and publish in print a chivalrous vindication of a Liberal candidate, against whom an electioneering calumny was being promulgated. The news of Dr Waraker's death will be received with regret by old pupils, not only in England but in the colonies and in Japan; some of them old enough to remember him more than forty years ago as already the most popular law-coach in Cambridge. Traditions still linger here of the way in which the inevitable dulness of the juristic lecture-room used to be pleasantly enlivened by his talents as a *raconteur*. Those conversational powers of his found abundant material in the wide experience of life which his love of travel and his familiarity with Continental languages enabled him to accumulate, and which was always at the service of his friends.

R. W. ESSINGTON.

King's College has lost, in the person of the late Rev. R. W. Essington, its oldest member: he died suddenly on July 19, at Newquay, Cornwall, at the great age of 89 years. He came up to King's from Eton in the year of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne; he was elected a Fellow in 1840, and took his degree without examination in the good old way in 1841. His time of residence in Cambridge was short but distinguished, for he won the Seatonian prize in 1846; he was Vicar of Shenstone in Staffordshire, from 1848 to 1895. He retained to the last his excellent memory and keen intellect, and it was always a pleasure to him and to his listeners when he talked of Cambridge in the old days.

MICHAEL CHECQUERS HAWTREY.

The news of the sudden death on September 24th, of Michael Hawtrey, came as a great shock to all who had known him at Cambridge. His many attractive qualities, but above all his unfailing good-nature, had endeared him, during the three years which he spent at Trinity, to a large circle of intimate friends, not only amongst undergraduates, but also amongst others resident in the town. At the A.D.C., where much of his time was so happily spent, he has left a name which will long be remembered; and of his friends generally, there are none who will not feel, in his early death, a real sense of personal loss. Our most heart-felt sympathy is with his relations in their bereavement.

A. T. REID.

King's College laments the loss of one of its most promising classical scholars, by the death of A. T. Reid, son of Professor J. S. Reid, in the sad mountaineering accident which took place in North Wales, on August 31. It is useless to make attempts at explanation of this disaster, since all such attempts can amount to little more than conjecture. This much, however, we can affirm,

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that Mr Reid was an excellent and experienced climber, that he was always rigid in his observance of the rules of caution, and that, on this occasion, he was the leader of a properly equipped climbing party which was ascending a gully called the Devil's Staircase, an easier and much more justifiable climb than the neighbouring and better known Devil's Kitchen. There is, therefore, nothing to show that Mr Reid's death was due to anything but accident in the purest sense of the word.

THE ALDERSHOT STAFF AT CAMBRIDGE.

Since Sir John French took command at Aldershot, he has organized a series of staff tours in preparation for the Autumn Manœuvres. The military situation supposed to exist during the staff tour has been so framed as to lead up to the later operations when the troops are put into the field.

During the past Long Vacation, Cambridge was the head quarters of the Staff of the Aldershot Command while they were studying the country of East Anglia. On Monday, September 9th, Sir John French and his officers arrived. The General and his personal staff, introduced by Lord Esher, were lodged in Trinity College.

The hypothetical situation supposed that, owing to a temporary loss of command of the sea, the East of England had been invaded by two foreign Army Corps. This (Blue) force had landed at Yarmouth and Lowestoft, and moved west till its right flank was covered by the great fens, and its front faced south. England was defended by a Red army of slightly superior numbers, but, owing to an admixture of territorial troops, of less fighting efficiency. Blue, therefore, could take the offensive which was demanded by the needs of the general political and strategic position.

To cover London, the Red army took up a line along the hills extending from Bury St Edmund's on the right, through Newmarket to Abington on the left. It will be seen that Cambridge was abandoned to the enemy without a blow.

Sir John French, as Commander-in-Chief of the invading Blue army, issued orders for his subordinate officers to reconnoitre the Red position. Carried in the cars of the volunteers of the Motor Reserve, they scattered along the front, and examined the ground from the line held by the Blue. Then they wrote orders for the attack on the next day, by the troops supposed to be under their command. The orders were sent in to Head Quarters by four o'clock in the afternoon, and were read and compared by Sir John French and his staff.

In the evening a Conference was held in the Hall of Trinity College, when the Commander-in-Chief criticized the dispositions of his Generals. By the kindness of Sir John French, the Fellows of the College were invited to this Conference, and many of them took advantage of the opportunity to attend.

On the next day, Wednesday, September 11th, the examination of the positions, and the criticism of the order for attack, were continued on the ground. The whole of the staff, consisting of some sixty officers, proceeded in motor cars to selected points in the positions, both of the Blue and of the Red armies. From these positions Sir John French examined the probable effect of the attack which had been ordered, and pointed out the lessons which he thought should be deduced.

It was announced that the Red army had fallen back to the second line of hills which runs east and west through Royston. On Thursday, this new position was reconnoitred, and on Friday the critical work of Wednesday was repeated on the new ground.

By the kindness of Colonel C. à Court Repington, the writer was enabled to accompany the staff during those most interesting days, and to realise, to some slight extent, the complicated nature of the tactical and strategic problems that go to make up that most difficult of sciences—war. The bearing of the nature of the fen country as cover for an invader's flank; the effect of the muddy streams of East Anglia as obstacles; the psychological effect on partly trained territorial troops, of a sudden attack launched out of a misty dawn; the possibility of pushing guns forward to support infantry; the right time and place to intrench when an attack is checked—all were discussed in turn. Behind all, lay the still more technical and omni-present problem of getting troops into position at the right moment along roads which, without the direction of a staff trained by years of close study, would be choked beyond remedy by the miles of men, waggons, guns and horses, that make up a modern army.

There lies the problem the civilian is too apt to forget. The men and the regimental officers of a territorial army may perhaps acquire useful proficiency by intermittent training, and become fit, after some continuous service, to take the field with regulars; but efficient staff work needs the instinctive knowledge of the problems involved, which the habits of thought of years can give to the professional soldier alone. It will be interesting to see if the need of highly trained divisional staffs is recognised in our new Territorial Army.

W. C. D. W.

JONES' DECLINE AND FALL.*

It should interest sociologists and historians, as well as students of the Classics, to find an entirely new theory which professes to account for the fall of ancient Greece and Rome from their positions as leaders of the world, and the philosopher will not be able to repress a smile or a sigh when he hears that these great cataclysms were due to nothing greater or more important than a gnat. Mr Jones' theory is, in short, that at the very climax or apogee of these nations malaria was introduced by some cause at present only doubtfully known; that the customs of both these countries favoured the keeping of stagnant water in pools or cisterns, and that the Anophelines thus bred communicated the disease to the members of the dominant race with such deadly effect that in a century or two the national stamina was gone and the country left a prey for the next invader.

For the evidence on which this theory is supported we must refer our readers to Mr Jones' well-ordered pages; he shews a deep and wide reading of classical authors, from Homer to Hippocrates, from Plautus to Theodore Priscianus. As he asks for additions to the summarised evidence in his notes on pp. 60 and 76, we may mention the passage in Petronius 17, which is of interest as giving clearly the first stage of the symptoms—tam periculoso inhorrui frigore, ut tertianae etiam impetum timeam. Considerable difficulty is caused by the loose use of the word πυρετός, as we call half-a-dozen different diseases by the name of fever; but Mr Jones seems to have sifted the evidence carefully and does not draw unwarranted conclusions to support his own premises.

And what is the effect produced on the mind of the reader by the whole argument? We are bound to say that it seems proved beyond doubt that these purely

* *Malaria. By W. H. S. Jones, with Introduction by Major Ross and concluding chapter by G. G. Ellett.* Cambridge: Macmillan & Bowes, 1907. viii. + 108 pp. 2s. 6d. net.

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physical causes must have had a far greater effect than historians have believed upon the fate of the great nations of antiquity. Some of the positions are not fully proved: laymen will hear with surprise Major Ross in his introduction telling us 'there is no evidence that they [such diseases as malaria] do really select or destroy the unfit in preference to the fit'; and even Mr Jones puts forward with some diffidence the suggestions that malaria may have been introduced into Greece by the Athenians who returned from the disastrous expedition to Egypt in 456 B.C., and into Italy by Hannibal's mercenaries in the second Punic war. It is enough to say that he has, if not proved, at least given sufficient reasons to make it seem probable that in both cases the disease appeared comparatively late in the history of the country, and, after becoming epidemic, enfeebled the physical and moral being of the inhabitants to such an extent that they were unable to repel destructive influences—again both physical and moral—from without.

In the concluding chapter Mr Ellett suggestively mentions Influenza as a modern parallel. Perhaps we are still too near the time of its first appearance to judge of its effects in true perspective; but the example of antiquity is at least enough to warn us not to neglect a disease because its effects—at least after the first serious epidemics—are not usually fatal; a thousand individuals with enfeebled frames and constitutions are worse for the race than a hundred dead.

Mr Jones' book has opened up a new line of thought for many who have no direct interest in pathology. Let us hope that his admirable example will be followed by others, for the study of ancient medicine is woefully neglected both by men of science and students of antiquity. We could well do with a series of monographs on the sociological effects of many other diseases, both in ancient and modern states; and in the meanwhile, let us ascribe to Mr Jones all the honour that is due for a really original theory towards explaining what are perhaps the most important events of history since the civilisation of man.

We append a letter addressed to the Editor of the *Cambridge Review* since the above was written:—

MALARIA IN ANCIENT GREECE AND ITALY.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

Sir,—The little book which has just appeared on the above subject is necessarily limited in scope, as its true object is to show how malaria affects character, and sometimes even influences the destiny of nations. But there are two other points which are, I think, of some importance, and worthy of attention at the hands of any who are interested in this question.

A modern physician, in diagnosing a case of malaria, relies upon his thermometer, his microscope, and the action of quinine. The ancient doctor used his eyes and his fingers, which accordingly became so sensitive that symptoms were noticed which seem to have escaped modern observers. I think that a study of these symptoms might throw light upon some problems of tropical and subtropical disease, for a physician like Galen had the accumulated experience of centuries to help him in forming his conclusions.

A large portion, perhaps some hundreds of pages, of the ancient medical writers describe fevers having symptoms suggestive, now of typhoid, now of malaria. Some of these may be Malta fever, many are doubtless remittent malaria, but most appear to be cases of typhoid in patients previously infected with the malaria parasite. Instances of this are not uncommon—in ancient times they must have been very numerous—and there results a curious combination of the two diseases, the typhoid assuming a malarial form.

I should like to add that further study of the Hippocratic treatises, which of course imply much experience previous to Hippocrates, convinces me that the Greeks of the East were familar with malaria long before it became endemic in Attica. Will anyone try to discover whether malaria influenced the history of the Assyrians and the Persians?

I am,

10, Brunswick Walk, Cambridge, Oct. 5, 1907.

Yours, etc.,
W. H. S. Jones.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

Sir,—I wish to support most strongly Mr Jones' letter in your issue of June 13.

The advantages of training are twofold. In the first place, it is possible to learn something of the principles of education; what it is, what we should aim at: what human faculties are trained by our various studies, how to reach the young mind at different ages, what is possible and impossible, and what is good or hurtful. The student is introduced to great teachers of the past, their aims are explained and their methods analyzed; he is helped to see why and how they succeeded. Secondly, he gains practical experience, both by seeing modern teachers at work, and by trying his own hand, first under supervision and criticism, then alone.

He learns in fact what his tools are, and how to use them; and he is at the outset guarded against the fatal mistake of falling into a groove. He learns what he would probably never learn by himself, that the art of teaching is capable of infinite improvement, and that it may be his lot to perceive some truth or to devise some means by which all his fellow workers may profit. He will at least realize the infinite harm which may be done, and is done, to thousands of children, by misleading or warping their intellectual faculties in early years. And if he is really unfit for the work he is able to find this out before it is too late.

The best men profit most. Inferior men may learn much, and they are enabled to make better use of what they have than they could make unaided; but the abler men can profit by their superior intelligence and capacity, to make the utmost possible use of past experiences at the outset of their career. The enthusiast is guided, the enquirer is informed, and there is hardly any limit to the possibilities of the future for a man able, courageous, and well-trained.

I would appeal, therefore, to those who may be intending to take up the teaching profession, not to be content to follow like sheep, but to try all things and hold fast to that which is good. The sacrifice of a year seems heavy, no doubt, but it is little to the three or four years which the medical man is willing to give to learning his profession. It is quite true that there is no immediate return in money; but if any one has the good of his country at heart, he cannot serve it better than by making himself an efficient teacher, and for love of country many a man has given more than a year's seniority. No one can fail to see the dangers ahead of our country; chief of which is, that the next generation may grow up like the present, without discipline, without devotion to an ideal, incapable of understanding a fallacy, and ready to confuse sentimentalism or ignorance with conscience. The last two fatal diseases are directly due to defective intellectual training; and it behoves every one who professes to be a teacher, to see that he shall not contribute to his country's downfall by giving shams for realities.

Yours faithfully,
W. H. D. Rouse.

Perse School,
June 14, 1907.

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TO ZOILVS.

(Suggested by Mr A. C. Benson's letter in the *Tribune* of Sept. 20th.)

Be you, my critic *comme il faut*,
Smooth-tongued, sharp-witted.
Johnson, I grant you, was not so,
Who dumped, alike on friend and foe,
The cap that fitted.

To-day a milder orb illumes,
Sweetness expressing,
Our literary drawing-rooms:
Ferocity itself assumes
An air of blessing.

Oh, never call a spade a spade,
A yard a measure!
The bitterest truth can be conveyed
Politely, if one's not afraid
Of giving pleasure.

Lyndore.

MUSIC.

The scheme of music to be put before us at public concerts during this term and the next corresponds in its main outlines with that for last year. There are (*a*) the concerts specifically given by the University Musical Society; (*b*) the 'Wednesday Popular Concerts,' which, though not unconnected with the C.U.M.S., are supported by a different subscription; (*c*) the 'Cambridge Symphony Concerts,' conducted by Dr Charles Wood, and not connected with the C.U.M.S. Five concerts, belonging to one or other of these series, will be given during this term. Taken chronologically they come as follows:—

October 23. Series (*b*) in the Guildhall, at 8.30. Pianoforte and Violin Recital by Mr Leonard Borwick and Lady Hallé (her farewell appearance); Sonatas for Pianoforte and Violin, in F by Beethoven and in A by Handel; Fantasia in C for Pianoforte and Violin (including variations on *Sei mir gegrüsst*), Op. 159, by Schubert, and Pianoforte Solos.

October 31. Series (*c*) in the Guildhall, at 8.30. Symphony Concert with Mr Plunket Greene as vocalist. Overture *die Zauberflöte*, Mozart; Dirge for two Veterans, C. Wood; Songs of the Sea (with a chorus of male voices), C. V. Stanford, and Schubert's Symphony in C, No. 9.

November 13. Series (*a*) in the Hall of Trinity College at 9.15. Horn and Pianoforte Recital by Mr A. Borsdorf and Miss F. Davies: Adagio and Allegro for Pianoforte and Horn, Schumann; Beethoven, Sonata, Op. 17, and Pianoforte Solos.

November 20. Series (*b*) in the Hall of Gonville and Caius College at 8.45: the 'Norah Clench' Quartet will give Beethoven's Quartet, Op. 18, No. 3, and a Quartet by Debussy, and Miss Alice Mandeville will be the vocalist.

November 27. Series (*b*) in the Guildhall, at 8.30. Beethoven's Funeral March from the Eroica Symphony, in memory of Dr Joachim; Brahms' Rhapsody for contralto solo and male chorus, and Schubert's Octet. Miss N. Anderton will be the solo vocalist.

Besides these, Mr. and Mrs. Haydn Inwards announce four Pianoforte and Violin Recitals, two in this term and two in next. The two for this term are fixed for Thursdays, November 7 and 21, at 5 in the afternoon, in the Small Room of the Guildhall. The programme for November 7, includes Sonatas by Corelli and by Bach, Schubert's Fantasia in C major, Op. 159, and Schumann's Sonata in D minor, Op. 121. Further, there is announced by Messrs. Bedwell, first, a Concert Recital on Saturday afternoon, October 19, at 5 p.m., by Miss Ethel Henry-Bird, with Miss Agnes Steward Wood (Violinist), and Mr. Bernard Reynolds (Violoncellist); next, two Concerts by the 'Black Dike Band,' on Monday afternoon, 3 p.m., and evening, 8 p.m., October 21. Last, but by no means least, we are expressly promised a lift into the seventh heaven by Miss Marie Hall, assisted by Miss Louie Basche (Pianist), and Mr. Charles Bennett (baritone singer), on Wednesday evening, October 30, at 8.

It remains to mention the Matinée Musicale, proposed by Mr. Ernest W. Gilchrist, for Tuesday, October 29, at 3 p.m., for which a number of eminent vocalists are engaged.

The fare provided for us is perhaps somewhat ample, but it is all of carefully selected quality, and thoroughly wholesome.

For next term, the C.U.M.S. intend to give a performance of Bach's Mass in B minor, on March 10. The 'Committee of the Joachim Concerts' intend to give a concert in London on January 22nd in commemoration of the late Dr Joachim, at which Brahms' German Requiem will be performed by the Bach Choir of London, assisted by the Oxford Bach Choir and the Cambridge University Musical Society.

UNION DEBATE.

Tuesday, October 15, 1907.

Mr W. G. Elmslie, Pembroke, Secretary, moved: 'That in the opinion of this House the resolutions of the Government as regards the House of Lords are absurd.'

Ayes.	*Speakers.*	*Noes.*
Mr W. G. Elmslie, Pembroke, Secretary.	Mr A. D. McNair, Caius.	
„ G. S. Shaw, Trinity.	„ J. K. Mozley, Pembroke, Ex-President.	
„ E. G. Selwyn, King's, Ex-President.	Rev. Dr Mayo, Trinity.	
„ R. H. E. H. Somerset, Queens'.	Mr. R. A. M. Haslam, Trinity.	
„ D. W. Corrie, King's.	„ A. Ramsey, Caius.	
„ E. H. Dalton, King's.	„ D. B. M. Smith, Emmanuel.	
„ T.W. Gardiner, Emmanuel.	„ A. Sandison, Trinity.	
„ C. A. Armitage, Pembroke.		
„ J. A. Hall, Clare.		
„ V. E. Cotton, Magdalene.		

Ayes, 125; Noes, 89; Majority for the Motion, 36.

The Opener said that the resolutions of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman were actuated by spite. Instead of the House of Lords being under the thumb of the Conservative Leader, sometimes a Liberal Peer was the spring of action in the House of Lords. As to the Lords being not representative of the people, the Liberal Party was not always the ideal party of the people. The Liberal Party did not dare to go to the county on the question of the Education Bill of 1906. On the question of Home Rule, the Lords were vindicated by the votes of the people on appeal. The House of Commons was not always itself representative of the opinion of the country, certainly not at the moment. The House of Lords without a veto would be merely government by one Chamber. The House of Lords had no power in financial questions. So long as the Prime Minister put bad pennies in the automatic machine, the machine would not work. The constitution would soon have to bear the brunt of Socialism. The present is not the time to alter it. Mr Elmslie at times amused the House, and made a careful

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speech which lacked some of his wonted fire; what however he lacked in fire he amply supplied in reasoned points. He suffered from an unresponsive house.

Mr A. D. McNair deplored that the subject was one for jests or quips. The House of Commons came into power with an enormous majority to demolish sectarian tests and to insure popular control; this the House of Lords had flouted. Lord Lansdowne had told the Lords only to join issue on a ground where victory was certain. Mr Balfour's pernicious idea was to make Members of the Commons merely delegates on each special point. The Prime Minister's scheme was Evolution not Revolution, for as long as the Unionist Party was in power, the Government was that of a single Chamber. The House of Lords will have great influence on Public Opinion, although perhaps their practical powers may be curtailed. Mr McNair has a fund of humour, which may or may not be Scotch, with which he scatters his speeches. If he could speak a little louder his arguments would be still more effective.

Mr G. S. Shaw opined that Government under a single Chamber, such as that of the Conservative Party, was comparatively harmless, or at least not pernicious, by reason of its ideals. Let the House of Lords put their own House in order, as by such a bill as Lord Newton's. The Liberal idea was to create mischief universally, and so achieve its one aim, *i.e.*, the destruction of the House of Lords, or at least its nullification. Mr Shaw was very much in earnest: his speech seemed to lack continuity of ideas, a great improvement on any of his former speeches in the House.

Mr J. K. Mozley asked if the slowness of the Conservative Party was always a good thing? Unless it was, the House of Lords was often pernicious. The House of Lords always voted straight for the Conservative ticket, which in a senatorial body was wrong: their views on social questions could never be ideal, while under the Prime Minister's scheme the House of Lords could not throw out such bills as the Scotch Land Values Bill. On such questions as the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill the Second Chamber can be looked up to with respect: on Educational and Land questions their opinion is valueless. The Ex-President made a most excellent speech for his side; he has a charm of delivery, and a clear enunciation, which adds enormously, both to his speeches, and to the pleasure of his audience.

Mr E. G. Selwyn desired 'the House of Lords reformed from within, rather than by the pettifogging scheme of that foolish old man.' The country needed to be preserved from the Conservative domination, but the Prime Minister merely played into that Party's hands. The Prime Minister could be trusted to do things in the wrong way. Mr Selwyn's remarks came very suitably after Mr Mozley's; a clever speech, which destroyed many of his predecessor's arguments.

Dr Mayo said that Lords were generally worthy—the House of Lords unworthy. He suggested that time was wasted in the practice of two Chambers, and should not the two Chambers sit together and discuss simultaneously? But, as he professed not really to think this important or necessary, his point of view was somewhat hard to appreciate.

Mr R. H. E. H. Somerset noted how variable was the Ex-President from King's in his opinions. Was the Education Bill of 1906 popular in the country either with the Nonconformists or the Church? Was the House of Lords to be expected to deliberate without any tangible result to their deliberations? This speaker was more serious than his wont, but none the less he both interested and amused the House.

Mr R. A. M. Haslam was not so good as usual: he said that the refusal to allow the trams across Westminster Bridge was typical of the selfishness of baronial legislation.

Mr Corrie suggested that the motion could be discussed too seriously. The Prime Minister, as he often was, was the victim of fluster. Mr Corrie was a trifle colloquial.

Mr A. Ramsay said that the House of Lords as a Unionist party had no claim as being representative of popular opinion. The suggestions of a moribund government they accepted: a fair Bill such as the Education Bill of 1906 was unfairly attacked. He also disliked the *personnel* of the Second Chamber. A clear speech.

Mr E. H. Dalton gave the Abolitionist view, which he thought would be accepted by the people themselves, being backed by all the progressive elements in the country. A single Chamber governed us in all the main points of foreign and Imperial relations: their only checks lay in the direction of social questions. Mr Dalton added fresh matter to the debate.

Mr Mellis Smith should make a speech rather than raise a point.

Mr T. W. Gardiner as a Liberal, and an Irishman, found himself disapproving of the Prime Minister's methods, but not his ideals. The country was in an unsettled state: the House of Lords was necessary. He should speak again and should speak earlier.

Mr Sandison claimed that the suggestions under consideration were not as worthless as they seemed. They were not the outcome of the feeble brain of the Prime Minister, but the gigantic intellect of the united Cabinet. The Constitution was by no means sacred. Mr Sandison is always sound.

Mr J. A. Hall thought the question was rather the action of the Prime Minister than the subject of the House of Lords. His suggestions were merely idle resolutions, and equally absurd: his actions were an evident copy of Elijah's touching the House of Baal.

Mr. C. A. Armitage and Mr. V. E. Cotton also addressed the House. The former should speak again earlier in the Debate.

HENLEY REGATTA.

The most noteworthy feature about Henley Regatta this year, next to the badness of the weather, was the defeat of Leander in the Grand Challenge Cup by the Belgians. Of late years it has only been necessary for Leander to put an eight on the river to win; therefore it came as rather a blow to many when they saw Leander beaten on the post by their opponents. Leander were half a length to the good at Fawley but were unable to increase this advantage, and the Belgians, with the aid of the station at the finish, won by half a length. Cambridge was well represented, no fewer than eight boat clubs sending crews. Both for the Ladies' Plate and the Thames Challenge Cup Cambridge crews met in the final; in the former Trinity Hall beat First Trinity by about three-quarters of a length after a very good race; while in the latter Corpus, who were favourites, were just beaten by Christ's, the holders. Corpus thoroughly deserved to win and had bad luck in drawing the worst station. Jesus also had an eight and three fours on the river; for the first two days all four crews won their heats fairly easily, but the strong head-wind on the third day did not seem to suit them. L.M.B.C. had an eight and two fours rowing, but their boat did not appear quite as good

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at Henley as it did at Cambridge. Third Trinity had a four in for the Wyfolds which suffered from lack of practice owing to the difficulty experienced in getting stroke away from his exams at Cambridge. Magdalen College, Oxford, were very successful, winning as they did the Stewards, Visitors, and Wyfolds; their Stewards' four was stroked by Guy Nickalls, who seems to row better every year. The Goblets were won again this year by R. V. Powell and B. C. Johnstone, there being only one pair against them. We were glad to see Emmanuel College at Henley this year, but were sorry that some of the Colleges lower on the river did not send crews, Magdalene and Queens' for instance, for both had crews which at least would not have disgraced themselves at Henley, and rowing on the lively Thames water and in light ships would infinitely have improved the standard of their rowing.

GRAND CHALLENGE CUP.

Leander Club.

		st.	lb.			st.	lb.
	H. C. Bucknall (bow)	11	6	6	F. J. Escombe ...	12	11
2	J. H. F. Benham ...	12	3	7	E. W. Powell... ...	11	6
3	H. M. Goldsmith ...	12	5		D. C. R. Stuart (str.)	11	2
4	R. V. Powell	12	6		G. S. Maclagan (cox)	8	10
5	B. C. Johnstone ...	12	12				

LADIES' CHALLENGE PLATE.

Trinity Hall.

	T. D. Richardson (bow)	9	6	6	G. L. Thompson ...	12	5
2	W. O. Backhouse ...	10	9	7	E. S. Hornidge ...	12	5
3	J. F. A. Trotter ...	12	5		W. A. Simpson (stroke)	10	13
4	H. Bartram	12	0		R. F. R. P. Boyle (cox)	9	2
5	H. E. Kitching ...	13	2				

First Trinity.

	G. B. Lloyd (bow) ...	11	6	6	H. G. Baynes... ...	14	4
2	A. B. Close-Brooks ...	11	0	7	J. C. Warrington ...	11	6
3	J. Walmsley	12	1		D. G. Cherrington (stroke)	10	7
4	O. A. Carver	12	10				
5	J. S. Burn	12	13		R. R. M. Mallock (cox)	9	2

Corpus Christi.

	R. R. P. Jones (bow)	10	4	6	R. E. Wilson	10	11
2	L. T. Watkins... ...	10	12	7	R. A. Leakey	10	7
3	E. J. White	12	2		T. Batterby (stroke)	10	1
4	A. C. Cole	11	13		F. Ll. Bridges (cox)...	8	9
5	C. C. Evans	12	8				

Emmanuel.

	E. W. Maclean (bow)	10	5	6	R. S. Hooker	11	9
2	A. J. McNair	10	11	7	A. P. Gray	10	3
3	A. L. Nixon	11	5		F. J. Pratt (stroke) ...	11	2
4	L. Nelson	11	8		C. H. G. Morse (cox)	9	0
5	S. Rayner	12	11				

Jesus.

	B. M. Arnold (bow) ...	11	4	6	H. M. Goldsmith ...	12	5
2	W. H. Thompson ...	11	1	7	N. E. Hawdon ...	11	12
3	G. E. Fairbairn ...	11	5		C. P. Fairbairn (str.)	11	2
4	P. Verdon	11	8		W. P. Ainley (cox) ...	8	6
5	C. N. Rich	11	8				

THAMES CHALLENGE CUP.

Christ's.

	C. H. Bristow (bow)...	11	7	6	L. T. S. Barrett ...	13	2
2	R. R. Evison	11	8	7	W. E. Thrash ...	11	8
3	W. R. M. Woolf ...	11	9		C. T. te Water (str.)	11	10
4	A. J. Gardiner... ...	12	11		T. R. Fawsitt (cox) ...	8	6
5	F. D. Paisley	12	4				

First Trinity.

	J. S. Cunningham (bow)	10	5	5	H. A. Lucas	12	8
2	H. G. Palmer	10	9	6	E. D. Clark	12	5
3	R. Bruce Clarke ...	11	6	7	E. J. Woodhouse ...	12	2
4	H. W. T. Reed ...	10	10		A. L. Drew (stroke)...	10	3
					C. H. Beves (cox) ...	9	11

Lady Margaret.

	L. R. D. Anderson (bow)	10	3	5	C. J. W. Henslow ...	12	4
2	H. A. L. Laidlaw ...	10	13	6	M. Henderson ...	11	11
3	C. L. Holthouse ...	11	2	7	J. Fraser	11	3
4	H. F. Russell-Smith ...	11	13		P. J. Lewis (stroke)...	10	10
					L. G. Crauford (cox)	8	9

STEWARDS' CHALLENGE CUP.

Leander Club.

	E. W. Powell (bow) ...	11	6	3	B. C. Johnstone ...	12	12
2	F. J. Escombe... ...	12	11		*R. V. Powell (stroke)	12	6

VISITORS' CHALLENGE CUP.

Trinity Hall.

	T. D. Richardson (bow)	9	6	3	E. S. Hornidge ...	12	5
2	G. L. Thompson ...	12	5		W. A. Simpson (str.)	10	13

Jesus.

	G. E. Fairbairn (bow)	11	5	3	N. E. Hawdon ...	11	12
2	J. H. F. Benham ...	12	3		C. P. Fairbairn (str.)	11	2

Lady Margaret.

	*J. Fraser (bow) ...	11	3	3	C. J. W. Henslow ...	12	4
2	H. F. Russell-Smith ...	11	13		P. J. Lewis (stroke) ...	10	10

First Trinity.

	J. C. Warrington (bow)	11	6	3	O. A. Carver	12	10
2	J. S. Burn	12	13		G. B. Lloyd (stroke)...	11	6

WYFOLD CHALLENGE CUP.

Jesus 'A.'

	*W. H. Thompson (bow)	11	1	3	E. G. S. Cane	11	9
2	F. G. Hudson... ...	12	1		L. S. Waterall (stroke)	11	3

Jesus 'B.'

	B. M. Arnold (bow) ...	11	4	3	C. N. Rich	11	8
2	*J. H. F. Benham ...	12	13		P. Verdon (stroke) ...	11	8

Christ's.

	C. T. te Water (bow)	11	10	3	L. T. S. Barrett ...	13	2
2	F. D. Paisley	12	4		*W. E. Thrash (stroke)	11	8

Lady Margaret.

	*L. R. D. Anderson (bow)	11	10	3	C. L. Holthouse ...	11	2
2	F. A. R. Higgins ...	11	8		M. Henderson (stroke)	11	11

Trinity Hall.

	J. L. L. Sweet (bow)	11	8	3	H. F. Mills	10	6
2	G. W. Coles	12	0		*P. C. Dickens (stroke)	9	9

Third Trinity.

	R. H. A. Carter (bow)	11	12	3	Hon. J. H. Parker ...	12	6
2	C. A. Elliott	11	5		*I. P. H. Chalmers (str.)	9	10

THE SILVER GOBLETS.

Leander Club.

	*B. C. Johnstone (bow)	12	12		R. V. Powell (stroke)	12	6

* Steers.

THE DIAMOND SCULLS.

	D. C. R. Stuart, Leander Club					11	2
	R. V. Powell, Leander Club					12	6

CRICKET.

C.U. v. OXFORD.

The University match of 1907 was fought out under very unfavourable conditions and all the disadvantages, as regards general interest and popular enthusiasm, dependent on such conditions.

We won, and therefore achieved our desire, but beyond that there was very little in which we could take pride.

We were considered on a hard wicket to be the superior side. Our batting was undoubtedly very shaky, as experience all through our early fixtures showed, if the opposing bowlers could get much help from the wicket. And in such a case Oxford looked for success. Our bowlers, too, though admirably steady and untiring, were not of the kind to reap much benefit from a bad wicket, neither Napier nor Morcom being able at any time to get

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much work on the ball. The conditions under which the match at Lord's was played were therefore considered highly favourable to the Dark Blues, and the absurd collapse of our batsmen in the first innings, after our bowlers had got their opponents out cheaply in the course of a much interrupted first day's play, caused us some anxiety.

However our bowlers again came to the rescue, backed by sound fielding—and we were left with 140 odd runs to win, and these were comparatively easily obtained.

With regard to individual performances Napier and Morcom must come first; they both bowled really excellently and it is pleasing to note that the former was sufficiently recognised by the M.C.C. Committee to be the last possible choice for the Gentlemen at Lord's. R. A. Young's innings in the second innings was invaluable—perhaps the wicket was at its worst while he and J. N. Buchanan were batting. H. J. Goodwin was a useful change bowler, and also hit out lustily when things were in the last extremity in the first innings.

There was nothing else worthy of noting and the match must be considered on the whole disappointing, due no doubt in a large extent, as before said, to the dismal conditions prevalent.

For Oxford, E. L. Wright alone played well, and but for him their second innings would have been a fiasco, although we were easily disposed of, their bowlers cannot be called good, or, with the possible exception of Gilbert, up to University form.

Speaking generally, there can be no doubt that weather of the type to which we were subjected during May and June, is most detrimental to University cricket. We have not the financial standpoint to consider quite so much as the first-class Counties, and in that respect we may not suffer as much as they, but fine weather is almost a necessity for good performances by the type of inexperienced batsmen who obtain their blues at either University, and without good performances, public interest in University cricket diminishes. However, we can safely say that this year we had an eleven well up to the average—if not above it—with two really fine bowlers and three really good bats, and we have only the very adverse conditions which have interfered with cricket all over the country to thank for the poor performances we showed in some of our fixtures.

OXFORD.

*G. N. Foster (Malvern and Worcester), c Buchanan, b Napier	29
Hon. C. N. Bruce (Winchester and New College), c Morcom, b Napier	5
*E. L. Wright (capt.) (Winchester and New College), b Napier	4
*J. H. Gordon (Winchester and Magdalen), b Napier	8
*C. A. L. Payne (Charterhouse and New College), c Buchanan, b Morcom	38
C. S. Hurst (Uppingham and Exeter), c and b Napier	11
T. Bowring (Rugby and Exeter), b Morcom	12
*R. Gorell-Barnes (Harrow and Balliol), b Morcom	14
D. R. Brandt (Harrow and Balliol), not out	3
J. C. M. Lowe (Uppingham and Oriel), c Imlay, b Morcom	0
H. A. Gilbert (Charterhouse & Christ Church), l b w, b Morcom	0
Byes 10, l-b 5, n-b 2	17
Total	141

SECOND INNINGS.

Foster, c Buchanan, b Napier	0	Bowring, not out	18
Bruce, l b w, b Morcom	0	Brandt, b Napier	4
Wright, b Morcom	48	Lowe, c Palmer, b Napier	2
Gordon, c Payne, b Goodwin	11	Gilbert, b Morcom	0
Payne, c Napier, b Goodwin	7	Byes 8, l-b 5, n-b 1	14
Gorell-Barnes, c Payne, b Morcom	1	Total	112
Hurst, c Harrison, b Napier	7		

CAMBRIDGE.

*R. A. Young (Repton and King's), c Hurst, b Lowe	6
C.C.G. Wright (Tonbridge and Pembroke), c Bruce, b Gilbert	13
*M. W. Payne (capt.) (Wellington & Trinity), c Payne, b Gilbert	0
*J. N. Buchanan (Charterhouse and Trinity), c Hurst, b Lowe	2
F. H. Mugliston (Rossall and Pembroke), c Bruce, b Gilbert	0
W. P. Harrison (Rugby and Jesus), c Foster, b Gilbert	8
C. Palmer (Uppingham and Clare), b Lowe	16
H. J. Goodwin (Marlborough and Jesus), st Brandt, b Gilbert	26
A. D. Imlay (Clifton and Emmanuel), b Barnes	7
*A. F. Morcom (Repton and Clare), c Payne, b Gilbert	15
*G. G. Napier (Marlborough and Pembroke), not out	2
Byes 9, l-b 1, w 3	13
Total	108

SECOND INNINGS.

Young, st Brandt, b Lowe	45	Harrison, not out	1
Wright, b Gilbert	17	Palmer, not out	19
Mugliston, b Lowe	6	Byes 4, l-b 1, w 1, n-b 1	7
Buchanan, b Lowe	46		
Payne, c Barnes, b Lowe	5	Total (5 wkts)	146

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

OXFORD.—FIRST INNINGS.

	o.	m.	r.	w.		o.	m.	r.	w.
Morcom	29	5	69	5	Napier	28	13	55	5

Napier delivered two no-balls.

SECOND INNINGS.

Morcom	19	8	29	4	Goodwin	11	4	20	2
Napier	29	13	49	4					

Napier delivered one no-ball.

CAMBRIDGE.—FIRST INNINGS.

Lowe	15	2	45	3	Barnes	5	1	14	1
Gilbert	19·4	8	36	6					

Lowe bowled three wides.

SECOND INNINGS.

Lowe	21	11	57	4	Bowring	3	0	11	0
Gilbert	23·1	12	71	1					

Lowe delivered a no-ball and a wide.

RESULTS OF OTHER VACATION MATCHES.

Date and place.		1st inn.	2nd inn.	Total
June 17, 18, 19	Cambridge University	318	144	462
Oval	Surrey	311	152*	463

Lost by eight wickets. * Two wickets down.

June 24, 25, 26	Cambridge University	298	89*	387
Lord's	M.C.C. and Ground	176	209	385

Won by eight wickets. * Two wickets down.

June 27, 28, 29	Cambridge University	314	201	515
Eastbourne	Gentlemen of England	330	186*	516

Lost by four wickets. * Six wickets down.

Won, 3; drawn, 2; lost, 4. Total, 9.

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Inns.	Not Out.	Total runs.	Most in an innings.	Aver.
Young, R. A.	10	0	407	132	40·70
Payne, M. W. (capt.)	15	0	430	129	28·66
Harrison, W. P.	7	2	142	65	28·40
Buchanan, J. N.	15	1	375	104	26·78
Wright, C. C. G.	13	1	245	47	20·41
Goodwin, H. J.	13	1	238	47	19·83
Mugliston, F. H.	15	1	208	50	14·85
Palmer, C.	15	1	208	52	14·85
Morcom, A. F.	8	3	47	15	9·40
Napier, G. G.	11	4	37	10*	5·23

A. D. Imlay, 7.

CENTURIES.

BUCHANAN, J. N.—v. M.C.C. and Ground, June 24	104
PAYNE, M. W.—v. Lancashire, May 13	129
YOUNG, R. A.—v. Gentlemen of England, June 27	132

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Inns.	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs	Wkts.	Aver
Napier, G. G.	13	315·5	95	780	45	17·33
Goodwin, H. J.	14	187·2	26	553	28	19·75
Buchanan, J. N.	9	45	10	164	6	27·33
Morcom, A. F.	11	251·3	66	663	22	30·13

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LAWN TENNIS.

OXFORD v. CAMBRIDGE.

The Inter-University Lawn Tennis match was played on June 14th and 15th, on the Cambridge University courts, and resulted in a victory to the Oxford team, who won the Doubles by 9 matches to love and the Singles by 5 matches to 4. On the first day the favourable weather encouraged a good number of spectators to attend, but the second day was so showery that the onlookers were far fewer, though a fair number saw the whole match right through. The lateness of the term prevented many from seeing the match, who otherwise would have been there.

First Day, Friday, June 14.

The Doubles were played before the Singles this year contrary to custom, because one of the Oxford team had to return to Oxford for an examination on the Saturday. Disaster overwhelmed the Cambridge six, who were outclassed by the Oxford team, a stronger than which the sister University has never possessed. Particularly did the Oxford six shine in variety and pace of service, and in good combination. Each of the six (of whom four were Rhodes' scholars), possessed a different variety of American twist service, which as a rule was too good for their Cambridge opponents. Also so great was the redundance of talent at Oxford that it was not found necessary for them to alter their pairs appreciably throughout the term, so that each man understood his partner's game thoroughly, while the Cambridge team had been continually altered owing to the low standard of play to be found at present at our University.

The reason for this low standard is difficult to discover, as the College standard, as contrasted with the University standard, is probably as high as usual, and indeed the actual number of players has greatly increased of late years. After the three old colours, there was a great drop, so that the 'tail' of this year's six were of no assistance against Oxford. However Powell and Blundell ought to have been able to win at least two out of their three doubles, being in a winning position in both of them. But Blundell, though playing brilliantly at times, showed great lack of nerve at the critical moments of the game, especially in his overhead work. His service, too, needs great improvement. For the second pair, Andrews and Ackland played up well against Lowe and Crowder, but otherwise did not do well, Ackland particularly being very inaccurate, while his service was painfully weak.

The less said about our third pair the better, for they failed to score a single game against the Oxford third pair, Winston and Reynell, who were, however, perhaps the strongest couple in the team.

Second Day, Saturday, June 15.

Heavy showers interrupted the play in the Singles in the morning, but after lunch it was possible to play continuously, though frequent showers inconvenienced the players from time to time. In the first round Blundell beat Winston after a strenuous match; Lowe beat Andrews, after a three set match, and Powell repeated his last year's victory over Paterson, after the hardest fought match of the day. He lost the first set 6—1, Paterson being very difficult to play on the wet ground, but after that by steady and vigorous play he wore down his opponent. Thus Cambridge led by two matches to one when the second round was begun. Then Paterson beat Andrews fairly easily, and Lowe beat Blundell, so that when Powell vanquished Winston, the score stood at three matches all. In the last round Paterson and Powell had easy victories over Blundell and Lowe respectively, so that it was left to Winston and Andrews to decide the fate of the match. For under the present regulations it is necessary for the same University to win both Doubles and Singles to claim the match. 'Set all' was soon called, and then the superior physique and nerve of the Oxford representative overcame his slighter-built opponent, who seemed tired out and unable to move on the slippery court. Thus Oxford won the Singles by 5 matches to 4, a much more creditable performance for Cambridge than the Doubles. The match was a very enjoyable one, in spite of the bad weather and the great superiority of Oxford in the Doubles, and moreover the courts were in splendid condition, thanks to the untiring efforts of Clarke and Barton, the groundsmen. The experiment of playing the Oxford and Cambridge match on the home courts in turn has so far proved a success, no unfair advantage having been felt either year by any player, so that it is hoped that in the future this plan will be continued, as much more interest is thus taken in the contest than before, and moreover better courts are assured with more perfect arrangements than elsewhere.

The match against Eastbourne L.T.C. played on Saturday, June 22nd, resulted in a victory to Cambridge: in the singles by 3 matches to 1, and in the doubles by 6 to 3.

The results of the University Lawn Tennis Tournament were as follows:—

Inter-Collegiate Doubles. Out of the ten Colleges which entered for this competition, King's, for the second year running, proved victorious, the representatives of this College being K. Powell and J. F. Bradbury, who beat Trinity, C. C. Barclay and G. N. Stathers, in the final by three sets to one. They accordingly again hold the famous silver challenge cup, on which so many well-known names are inscribed among the winners.

Open Singles. Out of 21 entries, K. Powell (King's) and W. S. Andrews (Caius) divided the final, the wet weather preventing the match being played off. N. Singh (Peterhouse) and J. A. D. Naoroji (Christ's) were the semi-finalists. Neither Powell nor Andrews lost a set during the competition.

Open Doubles. Out of 15 pairs, E. K. Blundell (Selwyn) and E. O. Tancock (Selwyn) beat Barclay and Stathers (Trinity) in the final. It is curious to note that in this competition they beat Powell and Bradbury, 6—3, 2—6, 6—2, though they lost to them in the Inter-Collegiate Doubles.

Handicap Singles, Class A. Out of 24 competitors the old Cantab, E. R. Allen, won the final owing 40⅘, beating H. G. Attwood (Caius), who was receiving half fifteen, by 6—4, 6—2. A marvellous performance, which shows that the old international has not lost much of the ancient cunning of his right hand.

Handicap Singles, Class B. Out of 25 competitors L. M. Andrews (Queens') (+⅖) beat in the final G. L. Willans (St John's) by 6—1, 6—4.

Handicap Doubles, Class A. Out of 15 pairs A. T. Hill and C. L. Cooper-Hunt (Emmanuel) (owe ⅘) beat in the final E. O. Tancock and E. K. Blundell (Selwyn) (owe ⅘) by 6—4, 4—6, 6—2.

Handicap Doubles, Class B. Out of 15 pairs E. L. Mead and N. Garrard (Pembroke) (+⅘) beat in the final H. G. Attwood (Caius) and C. R. W. Attenborough (Trinity) (owe ⅘) by 8—6, 4—6, 6—2.

The tournament was throughout keenly contested, although the frequent rains delayed the matches. Many thanks are due to the Trinity Field Club for the loan of their courts when the C.U.L.T.C. courts were unplayable owing to rain.

TENNIS.

In the Tennis match we have no glorious tale to tell. In the Doubles the two Messrs Walker represented Oxford, and defeated Messrs Pound and Rothschild, 6—1, 6—2, 6—2. The play was poor on both sides, but our pair was very much the worst of the two. On the following day

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we were also defeated in the Singles, but better Tennis was played: in the first set Pound reached 5—2, but H. A. Walker then found his form, winning four games in succession. The second set was won easily by the Oxonian, and he appeared likely to secure the last with no greater difficulty: but Pound shewed spirit and was only defeated by the margin of one game.

POLO.

Cambridge was successful this year at Hurlingham by 9 goals to 2: one more win, and we shall equal the Oxford total, which is at present 14 to our 13 victories. The game does not call for much description, as the Cambridge team had the lead all through and in fact, during the latter part of the game did almost as they pleased. None of the Oxford side had played before: W. J. Scott was perhaps the most conspicuous, and for Cambridge I. B. Jármay seemed the most brilliant of a good side. Teams:—

Cambridge.—Messrs F. Wingfield Digby, N. W. Loder, I. B. Jármay, and D. Auriol Barker.

Oxford.—Messrs R. S. Hudson. G. B. Foster, R. Faber, and W. J. Scott (Back).

SWIMMING.

OXFORD v. CAMBRIDGE.

The yearly match took place at the Bath Club on Tuesday, June 25th, ending in a draw. Lord Desborough was presiding, and started the first race about a quarter to nine. Owing to the manner in which points are allotted to the competitors in order of merit, and afterwards added up, it does not seem improbable that the match will often result indecisively. Take, for instance, the 100 yards: although Williams was an easy winner, the race ended only in a draw: Oxford, having second and third, equalled Cambridge's first and fourth. The victor of this race was by far the best swimmer on either side, and perhaps the only performer who really distinguished himself. The balance was slightly in favour of Oxford, as besides drawing the match and the water-polo they were successful in the team race: and this should serve to encourage them in their new departure, the swimming half-blue.

Between the events a most enjoyable exhibition of high diving was given by members of the Club, and a remarkable hundred yards performed by the Australian, Mr Tarkatover, in 63 seconds: he has, we believe, before now performed it under the minute. All arrangements were most adequately carried out by Mr J. Wilson Taylor, Secretary of the Bath Club, and the match, which has become quite a Society function, afforded all present a most enjoyable evening. Results:—

50 Yards.—N. F. Howe-Brown, Oriel, Oxford, 1; H. F. Farr, St Catharine's, Cambridge, 2; A. S. Roe, Balliol, Oxford, 3; I. Mavor, Sidney Sussex, Cambridge, 4. Roe got away best, but Brown quickly went in front and won by a yard; a foot between second and third. Time, 31 1-5 sec. Oxford won the event by 4 points to 6.

100 Yards.—T. Williams, Peterhouse, Cambridge, 1; P. H. Harper, Oriel, Oxford, 2; J. T. Lattey, Christ Church, Oxford, 3; H. F. Farr, St Catharine's, Cambridge, 4. Williams soon put the result out of doubt, but there was a good race between the others. Won by three yards; two yards between second and third. Time, 68 2-5 secs. The race ended in a tie, 5 points each.

Quarter Mile.—T. Williams, Peterhouse, Cambridge, 1; J. Stanger, Lincoln, Oxford, 2; E. E. Jenkins, King's, Cambridge, 3; W. E. Morgan, St John's, Oxford, 4. Williams swam in fine form and won by six yards; a length and a quarter divided second and third. Time, 6 min. 51 2-5 sec. Cambridge won the race by 4 points to 6.

The swimming match thus ended in a draw, both sides winning an event, with one event a tie.

TEAM RACE.

The Oxonians went away at once, and although Cambridge drew near, the Dark Blues went away again and won easily by ten yards. Time (350 yards), 3 min. 49 2-5 sec.

The teams were the same as in the water polo match, the order in which they entered the water being:—

Oxford.—Howe-Brown, Brett-Smith, de Tiel, Ewbank, Goodchild, Morris and Lattey.

Cambridge.—Smyth, Mavor, Barr, Tudsbury, Rice, Fowler and Grice-Hutchinson.

WATER POLO.

In the first half Cambridge defended the deep end, and, showing excellent form, quickly scored through Rice. Ewbank then replied for the Dark Blues, but a minute later Barr again put the Light Blues ahead. After this the game was well contested up to half-time, but with nothing further scored Cambridge crossed over leading by two to one. The second portion was finely contested, the Cambridge forwards losing some fine opportunities of increasing their score, the forwards being rather weak. Then Ewbank obtained another goal for Oxford, and the match resulted in a draw, two goals each. Teams:

Oxford.—H. F. B. Brett-Smith, Corpus Christi (goal), E. A. H. de Tiel, St John's, and W. A. C. Goodchild, Balliol (backs), E. G. Morris, Hertford (half-back), H. Ewbank, Queen's, J. T. Lattey, Christ Church, and N. F. Howe-Brown, Oriel (forwards.)

Cambridge.—W. J. D. Smyth, Pembroke (goal), F. C. T. Tudsbury, King's, and C. H. Fowler, Trinity (backs), R. E. Grice-Hutchinson, Trinity (half-back), J. H. Barr, Christ's, I. Mavor. Sidney Sussex, and H. G. Rice, St John's (forwards).

C.U. CRUISING CLUB.

MARINE MEETING, 1907.

June 25th—July 2nd, in Southampton Water, off Netley Abbey. The members were elected honorary members by the Motor Yacht Club, and their yacht the Enchantress was the Headquarters.

June 25th. Arrival of members and preliminary meeting. Mr Mayo was elected Hon. Secretary and Treasurer for the meeting.

The racing took place in the one design boats of the M.Y.C. Results:—

June 26. Messrs. Fernie and Mayo won by a length. Messrs. Wingfield and Koop won by two minutes. In the evening a dinner was held on board the Enchantress, followed by a musical entertainment.

June 28. Messrs. Bell and Mayo won by eleven minutes.

July 1. Messrs. Rogers and Buswell won by a minute. The evening was spent socially, and on Tuesday, July 2, the members departed.

Present at the meeting:—Commodore C. J. P. Cave, Vice-Commodore Rev. H. Rogers, Messrs. Bell, Wingfield, Mayo, Koop, Sykes, Buswell, Herbert, W. J. Fernie, Capt. E. T. Dixon, Rev. A. E. Whish, Messrs. Mummery and Buckle.

UNIVERSITY SHOOTING AT BISLEY, 1907.

THE HUMPHRY CUP.

This Bisley Meeting was an unfortunate one for Cambridge, as we were beaten by Oxford in all three events.

The Humphry Cup Competition, with match rifles, was shot in the pouring rain and a gusty wind, which kept the scoring low, and resulted in an easy win for Oxford.

Cambridge were at a considerable disadvantage in having none of last year's four shooting, and also suffered from the break-down of two rifles, one the day before and one in the match itself. Mr C. A. Mander, last year's captain, proved himself a most efficient coach.

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The following were the scores:

Oxford.	800	900	1000	Total
Pte. L. D. Ranken (Capt.) ...	73	67	64	204
Corpl. A. H. Maude	64	67	67	198
Pte. S. J. Farrer	67	62	52	181
Corpl. R. S. Findlay	68	48	61	177
	272	244	244	760
Cambridge.				
Lce.-Corpl. M. D. Mawe ...	70	65	63	198
Lieut. A. D. Pass (Capt.) ...	68	58	53	179
2nd Lieut. P. G. J. Güterbock	62	58	55	175
Col.-Sergt. H. K. Griffith ...	68	59	38	165
	268	240	209	717

The Snap-Shooting was won by Oxford with forty-three hits to thirty.

THE CHANCELLOR'S CHALLENGE PLATE.

The Chancellor's Plate, the most important of the three events, resulted in a very close match, Oxford winning by only one point. Neither team shot up to their form, the scoring at 600 yards being very poor though the conditions were not difficult.

The scores were as follows:

Oxford.	200	500	600	Total
Corpl. A. H. Maude	33	30	31	94
Pte. F. T. Mappin	31	32	31	94
Sergt. H. S. Gibson	32	32	29	93
Sergt. T. Archer	31	30	30	91
Lce.-Sergt. C. B. Hodson ...	32	30	28	90
Pte. H. Atkins	31	34	24	89
Corpl. J. Penrose	33	28	24	85
Pte. L. D. Ranken (Capt.) ...	32	29	22	83
	255	245	219	719
Cambridge.				
Pte. C. R. Hartley	32	32	30	94
2nd Lieut. W. Johnstone ...	33	34	27	94
Pte. D. R. Pye	33	33	27	93
Pte. J. R. Drinkwater	32	32	27	91
Corpl. A. V. Hill	30	30	29	89
2nd Lieut. P. G. J. Güterbock	32	31	26	89
Pte. H. A. Bell	31	32	24	87
Lieut. A. D. Pass (Capt.) ...	28	26	27	81
	251	250	217	718

Two successes ought to be mentioned along with these failures. A Cambridge team won the Spectator Prize for Rifle Club Tyros with the score of 326, twelve points above the previous record score for the competition.

In individual competitions Private C. R. Hartley, Trinity, won the 'Graphic Prize,' one of the big prizes of the meeting, with a highest possible score at 500 yards, and a string of fourteen bulls for tie-shots, when he stopped firing, having knocked out all his opponents.

RUGBY.

The Annual General Meeting was held on Monday, October 14, at the Lion Hotel, for the arrangement of College fixtures. The following officers were also elected for the University Club for this season: President, Rev. J. H. Gray, M.A., Queens'; Captain, K. G. Macleod, Pembroke; Hon. Sec., W. G. Lely, Emmanuel; Committee, H. F. P. Hearson, King's, R. McCosh, Trinity, A. E. Evans St. John's, T. A. Godby, Magdalene.

The following statement was made at the Annual Meeting of the C.U. Rugby Union Football Club by the President of the Club, the Rev. J. H. Gray.

'There are two points on which I wish to say something. The first is the Pavilion. Those of you who have visited the Football Ground will have seen that a pavilion, I hope I may say a most satisfactory pavilion, is all but completed. It is hoped that it will be ready for use by the date of the first out-match, though some of the fittings and fixings will hardly be finished so soon. Well! now that we have built our pavilion we must pay for it. We have just paid on account £1,000, and that payment exhausts the funds at our disposal. For the work already undertaken we require another £1,000, and we want to have that sum to pay to the contractor by the end of the year. And various items in the way of fittings and furniture, together with the Custodian's house, will require a further expenditure of perhaps £700 or £800 more before we can close the account.

Our immediate requirements then are £1,000 this term. I hope that the pavilion may bring us some new life members; I hope that many resident members of the Senate who have subscribed liberally to the purchase of the ground may be willing to supplement their generosity by a smaller subscription to the Pavilion Fund. I hope that Old Blues, another class which has subscribed liberally to the ground, may have some guineas left for the pavilion. And I hope that there may be many Undergraduates who will be ready to subscribe. What I do wish to impress upon the members of the Club is that we want £1,000 this term, and to beg them to do all in their power to help us to obtain that sum before the term ends. I may remind you that a subscription of five guineas to the Pavilion Fund entitles the subscriber to life-membership of the Clubs, that there is a Football Pavilion Fund Account at Messrs Barclay's Bank, and that Mr H. G. Comber, Pembroke, is kindly acting as Treasurer to manage the subscriptions paid into the Fund.

The other subject on which I wish to touch is the subject of amateurs in football. Happily there is no burning controversy on the question in Rugby Football. But there is a crisis in Association Football. I think that we shall all be glad that our Cambridge Association Footballers have definitely adopted the amateur standpoint. I believe that they may count upon our support, and, so far as we can give it, our assistance in the line that they have had the courage to take.'

FIXTURES.

October 16, The Seniors' Match.
October 17, The Freshmen's Match.
October 19, v. Richmond, at Cambridge.
October 23, v. Guy's Hospital, in London.
October 26, v. Old Leysians, at Cambridge.
October 30, v. London Hospital, at Cambridge.
November 2, v. Harlequins, at Cambridge.
November 9, v. Blackheath, at Blackheath.
November 16, v. Lennox, at Cambridge.
November 18, v. Dublin University, at Cambridge.
November 21, 'A' team v. Uppingham, at Uppingham.
November 23, v. London Scottish, at Richmond.
November 28, v. Monkstown, at Cambridge.
November 30, v. Old Merchant Taylors, at Cambridge.
December 4, v. United Services, at Cambridge.
December 10, v. Oxford, at Queen's Club.
December 12, v. Edinburgh University, at Edinburgh.
December 14, v. Edinburgh Wanderers, at Edinburgh.
December 16, v. West of Scotland, at Glasgow.
December 18, v. Edinburgh Academicals, at Edinburgh.
January 25, v. Bedford, at Cambridge.
February 1, v. Richmond, at Richmond.
February 5, v. United Services, at Portsmouth.
February 8, v. London Scottish, at Cambridge.
February 15, v. Blackheath, at Cambridge.
February 19, v. Guy's Hospital, at Cambridge.
February 22, v. Marlborough Nomads, at Cambridge.
February 26, v. London Welsh, in London.

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ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Meeting was held on Saturday evening: owing to the fact that Mr Tudor-Owen has not come into residence, new officers had to be elected, and the result of the election was as follows:—F. H. Mugliston (Pembroke), Captain; V. G. Thew (Trinity Hall), Secretary.

A meeting of College Captains and Secretaries was subsequently held under the Presidency of the Rev. C. A. E. Pollock, at which it was unanimously decided to become affiliated to the Amateur Football Association: and it was resolved to hold a large meeting in the near future to support the policy of that Association: Mr Craig, Captain last year, was elected to represent the University Club on the Council.

This excellent example was followed on Tuesday by the Oxford A.F.C., though not without some reluctance. All who are interested in the great sport are waiting with interest to see the next move in the contest which is convulsing the Football world.

THE FRESHMEN'S MATCH.

Played on Monday. The Colours pressed at first, but Whale, the Whites' goal-keeper, saved in good style, and after ten minutes the situation was reversed by a goal put through by Crommelin Brown, and Edwards soon increased the lead by scoring twice. Shortly before half-time Jameson scored for the Colours, after a fine piece of combined play in which he was assisted by B. W. Vann.

After the change and a long period of even play Edwards and Jacques each scored once; shortly before the end Vann put in one more goal for the Colours, thus leaving them defeated by 2 goals to 5. Of the Freshmen playing Edwards and Vann were the most to be commended: Olivier also, at half-back, must not go without praise.

Colours (*Mr V. G. Thew's Side*).—W. H. Attfield, Malvern and Emmanuel (goal); W. R. Birchall, Westminster and Trinity Hall, and V. G. Thew, Trinity Hall (backs); C. Beale, Private and St John's, E. Olivier, Repton and Trinity Hall, and H. G. Smith Reuse, Repton and Emmanuel (half-backs); M. H. C. Doll, Charterhouse and Pembroke, and J. Leacroft, Aldenham and Pembroke (right wing), B. W. Vann, Private and Jesus (centre), G. D. Jameson, Charterhouse and Pembroke, and S. L. Thompson, Private and St John's (left wing) (forwards).

Whites (*Mr W. A. Powell's Side*).—A Whale, Shrewsbury and Pembroke (goal); L. J. Reid, Aldenham and Christ's, and W. A. Powell, Pembroke (backs); A. L. Carr, Brighton and St Catharine's, H. E. Cuthbertson, Malvern and Clare, and J. C. C. Davison, Westminster and Pembroke (half-backs); J. L. Crommelin Brown, Winchester and Trinity, and A. Jacques, Aldenham and Pembroke (right wing), R. B. Wray, Private and Selwyn (centre), V. Edwards, Rossall and Magdalene, and C. J. Gooch, Charterhouse and Pembroke (left wing) (forwards).

THE SENIORS' MATCH.

Played on Tuesday. The Whites were far the stronger side, and finally won by ten goals to love: of these Hoffmeister scored four, and seemed the best player on either side: other points were added by Cutter and Pink (three each). These three were the best of the forwards, but they were soundly backed up by Hooper, Herman, and Pritchard. For the other side Woodruff was the only player who rose above mediocrity.

Whites (*Mr F. H. Hooper's Side*).—H. G. Atkinson, Sidney (goal); W. L. Johnson, Pembroke, and D. Pritchard, Caius (backs); A. E. Herman, King's, D. Welch, Jesus, and F. H. Hooper, Clare (half-backs); C. H. Jones, Queens', and C. E. Hoffmeister, St Catharine's (right wing), R. C. Cutter, Jesus (centre), H. S. Pink, Jesus, and R. Snowden Smith, Christ's (left wing) (forwards).

Colours (*Mr C. E. Brisley's Side*).—F. Trotter, Clare (goal); F. R. Moore, Clare, and H. F. Burton, Emmanuel (backs); R. G. Ingle, Queens', G. E. Dyas, Caius, and G. G. Woodruff, Caius (half-backs); A. R. Thompson, St John's, and A. J. Waugh, Pembroke (right wing), C. L. Shaw, Sidney (centre), C. Reunert, Trinity, and C. E. Brisley, Caius (left wing) (forwards).

FIXTURES.

October 21, Trial Match, at Cambridge.
October 23, v. Surrey County, at East Dulwich.
October 26, v. Old Westminsters, at Queen's Club.
October 31, v. Cambridge County, at Cambridge.
November 9, v. Casuals, at Tufnell Park.
November 13, v. Townley Park, at Cambridge.
November 16, v. Middlesex County, in London.
November 21, v. Suffolk, at Bury St Edmund's.
November 23, v. Old Malvernians, at Queen's Club.
November 30, v. New Crusaders, at Sidcup.
January 18, v. Mr Wreford-Brown's XI., at Queen's Club.
January 25, v. Corinthians, at Queen's Club.
January 29, v. New Crusaders, at Cambridge.
February 1, v. Old Carthusians, at Queen's Club.
February 8, v. Casuals, at Cambridge.
February 15, v. Oxford, at Queen's Club.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Harness Prize for 1907 has been adjudged to J. P. S. R. Gibson, B.A., Sidney Sussex College.

Professor Nuttall has appointed to the Research Studentship in Medical Entomology, A. H. Lees, B.A., King's College.

The Managers of the Craven Fund have re-appointed C. E. Stuart, B.A., Trinity College, to the Craven Studentship for the year beginning 1st July, 1907. They have also made a grant of £40 to H. Mattingly, B.A., Gonville and Caius College.

J. P. Droop, B.A., of Trinity College, has been nominated by the Vice-Chancellor for the Studentship of £50, at the British School at Athens.

At a Congregation on Thursday last, the following degrees were conferred:

Litt.D.—H. S. Gour (by proxy), Downing.

B.D.—C. E. Scott-Moncrieff, Trinity.

M.A.—H. Lambert, Trinity; D. Davies, H. B. Jenkins, J. J. Whitehouse (by proxy), St John's; H. J. Molony, J. H. Woolston (by proxy), Pembroke; T. H. Jones, Trinity Hall; F. G. Toase, Queens'; B. H. Stewart, Jesus; T. Gaunt, Magdalene; C. C. Castley, R. J. Castley, W. L. Paine, Sidney Sussex.

B.C.—E. F. Skinner, Corpus Christi.

M.B.—B. H. Stewart, Jesus.

B.A.—J. G. Bennett, King's; T. Ainsworth, B. B. Ponsonby, Trinity; N. D. Brown, Pembroke; L. Greene (by proxy), Christ's; H. S. C. Starkey, Downing.

LL.B.—H. Cloudsley, Gonville and Caius.

COLLEGE CORRESPONDENCE.

PETERHOUSE.

Making bricks without straw is a pastime often regarded as soul-searching, but it is mere child's play compared with the wild but noble labour of the πλινθοποιητής who has no clay. Terms and years have a disconcerting habit of beginning slowly and ending with a rush.

Tubbing on the River.

Practices on the Amal.

C'est tout.

The Sex held a Freshmen's debate on Saturday to decide whether a 'young man married is a young man marred.' The House decided to marry early. The Club is celebrating its jubilee with a dinner in Hall on Oct. 28th. Many famous Petreans are to be present.

GONVILLE AND CAIUS.

Of the rowing we can say little, because, as always happens at

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the beginning of the term, it is in its larval stage. We have hopes, however, that we shall unearth (if we may use such a term) some promising material in the way of Freshmen.

At Rugby we have reason to congratulate ourselves, our Freshmen having beaten Pembroke by a wide margin. We had a fair representation in the Seniors' Association Match, which should augur well for a good season.

Hockey, also, seems to have begun, but we were unable to glean much news of this somewhat periodic pastime.

The Diabolo Team has not yet made its appearance; but this omission is, we trust, merely temporary.

JESUS.

Nothing of interest seems to have transpired in the Long. We heard a rumour that the gyps' cricket match had taken place as usual, but our informant could not tell us which side was victorious.

The Rev. S. C. Carpenter, Vice-Principal of Westcott House, has been appointed Chaplain, and Professor Inge has pitched his tabernacle on staircase O, having been admitted to a Fellowship last Monday.

As far as we can make out, there are 64 freshmen, of whom we are sorry to hear not half are turning their attention to things aquatic, though the Rugby contingent is said to be numerous.

A revised psalter for use in Chapel has been drawn up by certain members of the College, but is not yet printed—or we should say lithographed.

TRINITY.

Owing to the lamentable indolence of secretaries, hierophants, archimandrites and other officers of societies in this college your correspondent has no correspondence to submit.

He is, however, glad to report that Mr Parry is now, by all accounts, in a fair way towards convalescence.

SIDNEY SUSSEX.

We have a very good entry of freshmen this term.

Football. The prospects at both Rugby and Association are fairly good. The Rugby freshmen beat Selwyn (24—3) and some talent was unearthed. Congratulations to C. L. Shaw and H. G. Atkinson on playing in the Seniors' at Association.

FITZWILLIAM HALL.

It was with sorrow and regret that we bade 'farewell' to Mr Huddleston at the close of last term. In so doing, we parted with one of the oldest friends of our institution who did much for it as a member of the Board, Classical Lecturer, and in the important position as Censor.

This term, however, we have the privilege and gratification of welcoming as our Head, one, who for many years has been a true friend. It is unanimously felt that under Mr Reddaway's censorship we are bound to go ahead, and the non-collegiate students of the future will occupy no unimportant position in the University. Already Mr Reddaway has taken several valuable 'forward' steps for which our sincere thanks are due. The appointment of Mr Alston as director in Economics is most popular among those who know him; and all, including freshmen, appreciate the interest he has already shewn. Another new office—namely, that of a Censor's secretary—is one which has already justified itself, and should be most useful in increasing a corporate feeling. For the provision of a writing room which the Censor has presented with necessary furniture and a beautiful clock, and also for arrangements for a more satisfactory attendance at daily hall, we wish to express our appreciation.

Amalgamation Club. The General Meeting for appointment of officers and discussion as to the working of the various clubs was held on Saturday, 12th inst. It was decided as an experiment to hold a debate every Monday, and a Smoking Concert every Saturday, instead of holding them on alternate Saturdays.

Terminal Dinner and Smoking Concert. The Terminal Dinner, which followed the meeting of the clubs, was both interesting and entertaining. The words of Mr Bell in welcoming the new Censor and Mr Reddaway's reply will not easily be forgotten. It was a great pleasure to see so many present, especially a good number of our older members, some of whom came long distances to attend. The Smoking Concert after dinner was a great success, and we trust it may inspire many others to assist the new musical secretary by offering their services on future occasions.

Service at King's. We again desire to thank the authorities at King's for the use of the Brassie Chapel on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at one o'clock. It is hoped that the freshmen who gathered to meet Mr Crafer on the 10th inst will shew their appreciation of his labours by regular support at the services.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

Honorary Colonel: THE KING.

Regimental Orders, by Colonel H. J. Edwards, Commanding.

Wednesday, Oct. 16th, 1907.

RANGE.

Morning, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Afternoon, 2 p.m. to dusk.

Thursday	Oct. 17th	Class Firing.
Friday	,, 18th	
Saturday	,, 19th	
Monday	,, 21st	
Tuesday	,, 22nd	
Wednesday	,, 23rd	
Thursday	,, 24th	

RECRUIT DRILLS.

Daily at Headquarters from 11.45 to 12.45, 1 to 2, 5.45 to 6.45 and 7 to 8. (No evening drills on Saturdays.)

COMPANY DRILLS.

There will be drills in the Corn Exchange from 8.15 to 9.15 p.m. on Thursday 17th, Friday 18th, Monday 21st, and Tuesday 22nd inst.

CLASS FIRING AND DRILLS.

Members are reminded that all Class Firing and Drills must be completed by 31st October, which is the last day of the Volunteer Year.

FIELD DAY.

There will be Night Operations on or about the 30th inst.

LECTURES.

Certificate A.—Lectures will be given in the Saddle Room at 8.15 p.m. on the 17th, 21st, and 24th inst.

There will also be Lectures for the *Signalling Certificate* on 17th and 22nd inst. in the Adjutant's Room at 8.30 p.m., and for the *Maxim Gun Certificate* on 21st and 23rd inst. in the Armoury at 8.30 p.m.

Certificate B.—Lectures will be given on 18th and 24th inst. in the Adjutant's Room at 8.15 p.m.

Certificate C.—There will be a Lecture on Topography [c (ii.)] on 21st inst., and a Lecture on Tactics [c (i.)] on 23rd inst., in the Adjutant's Room at 8.30 p.m.

Complete lists of Lectures can now be obtained at Headquarters.

MOUNTED INFANTRY.

A drill will be held every Thursday during this term, at 2.30 p.m. on the Range.

The Subscription for this term has been fixed at £2, which must be paid at Headquarters before saddles are drawn.

MAXIM GUN.

There will be a class for instruction each Monday and Wednesday at 8.30 p.m. in the Armoury, until further notice. The names of those wishing to join the Class should be sent to Sergt. J. G. Lister, St. Catharine's.

It is proposed to have a short course in the Maxim Gun for officers. Those who wish to attend should communicate with the Adjutant, so that the most suitable time and place of assembly may be arranged.

SIGNALLING.

There will be a parade daily on the Range, at 2 p.m.

Members, especially those who were signallers in their School Corps, wishing to join the Signalling Class should write their names on a list which is hung in the Saddle Room.

Information may be obtained from 2nd Lieut. Lyon, King's.

Lectures on Principles of Signalling and Signal Stations will be given on 17th inst., and on the Heliograph on 22nd inst., in the Adjutant's Room at 8.30 p.m.

SEMAPHORE CLASS.

A class of instruction in Semaphore Signalling, open to any member of the Corps, will be held in the Corn Exchange at 8.15 p.m. 21st. inst.

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY, HYTHE.

Extracts from Eastern Command Orders:—

The undermentioned Officer and N.C.Os. qualified at School of Musketry, Hythe, on 3rd Sept., 1907.

		Order of Merit.
Captain F. M. Rushmore	...	... 7*
Officers examined:—108.		
Lce.-Sergt. D. P. Forman, C Coy.	...	... 1*
,, J. H. Mason, C Coy.	...	... 11*
,, J. Crompton, C Coy.	...	... 14*
Sergt. W. J. Ramsey, F Coy.	...	... 28

N.C.Os. examined:— 78. * Distinguished.

PROMOTIONS. Dated 16/10/07.

Corpl. D. Bennett, F. Coy., to be Sergeant.

RESIGNATIONS.

The names of all who are to be struck off the rolls on 1st November—including those who are not efficient or who have gone down—must be sent by College Commanders to Headquarters by the evening of 31st inst.

H. G. R. BURGES-SHORT,
Captain and Adjutant,
Cambridge University V.R.C.

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LIST OF BOOKS RECEIVED.

(*To be continued.*)

Journal of the Gypsy Lore Society.

This is the first number of the new series, privately printed. This Society has done excellent work in the past, and has a splendid programme for the future: it should be much better supported: at Cambridge we notice only two members, and not a single library, club or society! The Secretary should be addressed at 6, Hope Place, Liverpool, by those interested. The present number of the journal contains eleven articles on manners, language, and costume, including a preface to a study of Shelta by the late Mr C. G. Leland: and ample space is devoted to notes and queries connected with the Romany-chal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Case for Women's Suffrage. Edited by Brougham Villiers. Fisher Unwin. 1907. ?/6.

The Sphere of 'Man' in Relation to that of 'Woman' in the Constitution. By Mrs C. C. Stopes. Fisher Unwin. 1907. 6d.

Fair minded but unconvinced or uninformed men and women should find a study of these two little books helpful. Mrs Stopes has, in a sixpenny pamphlet, collected much interesting and fresh material to show that, in gild life and as burgesses, women possessed rights in many parts of the kingdom during many centuries. The contributors to Mrs Villiers' volume are more concerned with problems of the present and the future. Miss Balgarnie's brief account of nineteenth century history is followed by admirable summaries of the movement among trade unionists and co-operators. To women of this class the need for direct representation is as much a matter of vital concern as it is for their husbands and brothers: to the nation as a whole, to the Empire in the future, their well-being is a matter of no less vital importance. A perusal of Mrs Martel's essay upon the actual effect of extending the franchise to women in New Zealand and Australia, should allay the fears of those who dread the baleful results of women's direct influence upon political life, and should stimulate social and industrial reformers in the mother country to more vigorous action.

International Language. By W. J. Clark. J. M. Dent. 1907. viii. + 206 pp. 2/6 net.

The valuable part of this book is the account, pp. 76—100, of previous attempts at forming a universal language. The part which deals with Esperanto in particular seems, to an outsider, adequate and persuasive. It was not a happy idea of Mr Clark to tell us that the adoption of Esperanto and the abolition of compulsory Greek at the older Universities will stand or fall together. We hope the study of Esperanto does not make it necessary to write such a sentence as 'Such schemes are dead of their own dogginess'; otherwise he will hardly encourage waverers to make the slight effort 'to at any rate learn' to read it.

Nouvelles Archives des Missions Scientifiques et Littéraires. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale. 8s. 490 pp.

We have received the fourth part of the xiiith volume of these well known publications, giving an account of recent excavations at Osuna, in the south of Spain. The objects brought to light consist mainly of architectural fragments with spiral and interlaced patterns in relief, sculptures, mostly in high relief, also architectural in origin, weapons, leaden and stone missiles and a few small ivory and terracotta objects. The sculpture, which is of pre-Roman date, exhibits marked characteristics of an Iberian school though there appear to be traces both of Greek and Oriental influence. Some of the heads are curiously suggestive of the school of Scopas.

The book is well produced and admirably illustrated with 70 plates of various objects discovered.

Clara Hopgood. By Mark Rutherford. (Reuben Shapcott). Fisher Unwin. n.d. 298 pp. 1/- net.

An advanced young lady of the forties, with the correct views upon the Corn Laws, etc., and an eccentric sister who dismisses her lover at the moment when marriage is usually pushed on with all speed, and finally, by a second and more successful venture on the same lines, achieves happiness, at the cost of sending her sister 'to free the poor people of Italy who were slaves.' These adventures, with a slight but sustained hostility towards the Church, should make this little volume excellent Sunday reading for those who are in accord with the ideals of the *Daily News*.

The Career of John Bull. Kegan Paul. 1907. 128 pp. 3/6 net.

A satirical account of the life of a typically prosperous British citizen in Hudibrastic verse.

The Moral Ideal. A historic study, by Julia Wedgwood. New and revised edition. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co. 10/6 net.

This book is a very wide and learned review of the moral and religious teaching of the world's greatest thinkers. It surveys mankind from early Egypt to medieval times, and, while contrasting their various ideas and philosophies, shews how Jew, Greek, and Roman have contributed, with Christian ethics, to build up our modern civilization. If some portions are perhaps a little discursive, and some of the deductions open to criticism, the book is most interesting and suggestive.

Winchester College, 1836—1906. A register edited by J. B. Wainewright. Winchester, P. & G. Wells, 1907. viii + 676 pp.

Wykehamists will welcome this monumental work executed by Mr Wainewright for the Warden and Fellows from the material collected by the late Mr Clifford Wyndham, to whose shade, indeed, there is a graceful dedication, marred by a curious misprint (DESIDERATTISSIMIS). The book is an example of what a school register should be, and no Wykehamist, past, present, or future, will be able to dispense with it: every name has a short but adequate biographical notice: and the present address is given in all cases where it has been possible to ascertain it.

Martial, 120 Selected Epigrams Metrically Rendered in English. By A. E. Street. Eton, Spottiswoode & Co. 1907.

Mr Street's translations are often pretty and always readable except in his English Elegiacs, which are horrible. Let him remember what Ben Jonson said to Drummond of Hawthornden about Abraham Fraunce in his English Hexameters Almost all the attemps in simple metres are good, though the English is generally longer than the Latin: an almost insuperable difficulty in translating an epigrammatic writer.

Red Rubber. By E. D. Morel. pp. xxxii. + 241. *King Leopold's Soliloquy.* By Mark Twain. pp. xvii. + 136. Each 1/- net. T. Fisher Unwin. 1907.

Mr Morel is primarily responsible for the second of these two books: it was he, we are told in the preface, who had the privilege of stirring Mark Twain on the Congo question. He had better have held his hand: humour, the ideal vehicle of attack against such a system as that of Christian Science, is out of place when employed to expose the horrors of the Congo. Let us, on this side of the Atlantic, think of Mark as a humourist: he will be fully compensated if (as Mr Morel's preface tells us) 'American Opinion generally looks upon Mark Twain as a moral force for righteousness.' About Mr Morel's book little need be said: it was well worth while to publish the damning evidence in a cheap edition, so that no one may have the excuse of ignorance.

A Memoir of Archbishop Markham, 1719—1807. By his Great-grandson Sir Clements Markham, K.C.B. Clarendon Press. 5/-.

Among the pictures which look down from the end wall of the Hall at Christ Church on the High Table, there is one of a burly massive figure with burly face framed in a burly wig—the burly body clothed in ample rochet and chimere with voluminous lawn sleeves—an episcopal John Bull. There is little to suggest the cleric except the dress: you could more readily set the face and figure in the hunting coat and top boots of a country squire, or the red coat and cocked hat of a soldier of the 18th century. It is Sir Joshua Reynolds' fine portrait of William Markham, Archbishop of York from 1777 to 1807. The portrait suggests something of the man and his career. Son and grandson of soldiers, earning as a schoolboy at Westminster a reputation as a fighter in the 'killing green,' he was on the point of making soldiering his profession. But he was a scholar too; circumstances made him a schoolmaster, his abilities made him Head Master of his old School, and this in the 18th century was the high-road to a Bishopric. He has sometimes been quoted as though he were a typical 'placeman' of the English Church in Georgian times. Nothing could be more unjust. He owed his promotion to the force of his character, and the integrity with which he did his duty at each successive step of his ascent. But to the end of his life he kept much of the soldier. His defence

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of his house, when besieged by the mob in the Gordon Riots, was conducted with the strategy (and something of the zest) of an old campaigner, and the simple and spirited account of the siege which he has left might fairly earn a place in Caesar's Commentaries. His friends speak of 'the peculiar force and singular critical ability' of his comments on the campaigns of the great generals of history. His military leanings, however, did not make him combative. In private life he was modest, affectionate, and hospitable, and a visitor to Bishopsthorpe writes 'there never was a pleasanter house than this.' Yet he could battle stoutly in a just cause; witness two speeches, that are preserved, breathing an honest indignation at the venomous prosecution of his great schoolfellow Warren Hastings.

Sir Clements Markham has carried out a delicate task with singular judgment and restraint. On highly controversial ground he has kept from controversy, and left a plain unvarnished statement of facts to tell its own tale. And it is a pleasing picture of a character thoroughly English, strong and dignified, yet simple, modest, and unaffected; courageous, upright, and generous, alike to friend and adversary. At Oxford he helped more than one contemporary to continue his studies, sacrificing even his horses to provide the means; and in London his kindness gave many young men—not only his Westminster pupils—their first step up the ladder of fame, and most notable among them, Edmund Burke. But even more pleasing than the picture of the son is the glimpse we have of a very noble father—the half-pay officer, resigning his post in Ireland in order that 'Billy' should have the best that education could give, and eking out his scanty means by 'engrossing' for solicitors, and painting fan-mounts, which he sold in the streets himself under a disguise. Such a father deserved an Archbishop for a son!

Family 'piety' and historical justice are not always at one, and there is something particularly pleasing in their coincidence. Sir Clements Markham, in vindicating the memory of a great forefather, has added a pleasant chapter to biography and done a real service to historical truth.

Sir Gawain and the Lady of Lys and *Castle Orguellous*. Translated by Jessie L. Weston from the Arthurian Romances unrepresented in Malory's Morte d'Arthur. Nutt. xvi. + 104 pp. 2s. net.

Mr Morris L. Williams again illustrates this volume, the seventh of an excellent series.

Exeunt Mahatmas! G. A. Gaskell. 2d. 16 pp.
Asiatic Studies. Sir Alfred Lyall. 6d. 131 pp.
The Bible in School. J. Allanson Picton. 6d. 80 pp.
The Rationalist Press Agency. Published by Watts & Co.

The pamphlet deals with the internal affairs of the Theosophical Society, and the second work is a selection from Sir Charles Lyall's two well-known volumes on Eastern subjects. The third, unpretending in scope and object, deserves considerable attention from all those interested in a possible Education Bill of the near future: it is of great importance that Mr Picton, from a purely external point of view, sees that 'simple Bible teaching' is merely the establishment of a form of religion odious to the largest and most important religious body of the country: 'privileged Puritanism' is the name which he rightly applies to any such compulsory system.

The Need of the Nations. Watts & Co. xiv. + 66 pp. 1s. net.

Proposals for an International Parliament, elected by cumbrous methods for vague objects.

2000 Rhyming Lines. George Dundas Yeoman. Galloway & Porter. 72 pp. 2/6 net.

The modesty of the title disarms criticism. The book consists of short pieces of verse, mostly on family or hunting subjects, and displays the author as a kindly country gentleman.

Magazines and Periodicals Received.

Church Quarterly Review, Journal of Theological Studies, Economic Society's Journal, Empire Review, Atlantic Monthly, The Shilling Burlington (with extra number, *The Drawings of Claude*), *The Strand, Grand Magazine, Wide World, Captain, C. B. Fry's, Sunday Strand* (with account and portraits of the Ven. Archdeacon Emery as Vice-Master of Corpus and Chaplain of the C.U.R.V.), *Yale Alumni Weekly, T.C.D., Tonbridgian, Wykehamist, Toynbee Record, Sedberghian, Yachting and Boating Monthly, Certificate Examiner, School, Board of Trade Gazette, Penny Pictorial, Co-partnership, The Crown* (University Supplements: July 13, Trinity; August 3, Corpus), *Modern Language Teaching.*

THE UNIVERSITY PULPIT.

Sunday, October 13.

Sermon at Great St. Mary's by the Right Rev. F. H. Chase, D.D., Queens' College, Lord Bishop of Ely.

'Because ye are sons, God sent forth the Spirit of His Son into our hearts.'—Gal. iv. 6.

The beginning of a new academic year, what different associations and meanings it has! Some of us it summons to take up once more familiar work of study and of business; the older generation to resume the burden of serious responsibilities and of grave academic problems; the younger generation to renew their life here happy and, as we trust, strenuous and eager. And there are others among us to-day who have just turned a corner on life's journey and who are entering on a road unfamiliar and untried, in which everything is full of delight in the present and of promise for the wonderful future which reaches out and expands before them. We who have seen many generations of freshmen in this place, and who recall with vivid remembrance our own earliest days in this University, know better than you can know what is the full significance of this time, what a crisis it must needs be in your social, your intellectual, your religious life. We ask ourselves 'What shall this man do?' What will he be in ten years' time, his work in life chosen, his character formed? And we realise how much will depend on the habits, the friendships which he forms in his first term, that term which will (I had almost said) make or mar his whole University course. With deepest sympathy with you at such a time we say to you as the Jewish sage said 'Rejoice O young man in thy youth'; throw yourself with unstinted enjoyment and with whole-hearted enthusiasm into the life of larger liberty and growing experience and knowledge which is opening before you. But we add with the wise man 'Remember thy Creator'—let us rather say 'Remember thy Father in Heaven.' That habitual remembrance will deepen because it will guide and sanctify that 'joy in mere living' which is your portion now.

Of the many subjects on which I might speak to you to-day I choose one Christian truth, simple and fundamental. It finds expression in the words of St Paul which I read to you. He is speaking of the two great momenta of the whole Christian dispensation. 'When the fulness of the time came, God sent forth His Son . . . . that we might receive the adoption of sons.' The mission of the Son to redeem and to regenerate was followed and fulfilled by the mission of the Spirit. 'Because ye are sons, God sent forth the Spirit of His Son into our hearts.' The work then of the Heavenly Father's Spirit in us His redeemed sons—that shall be our subject this afternoon.

Many years ago a great Cambridge scholar and the writer of a past generation, Bishop Thirlwall, said 'The great intellectual and religious struggle of our day turns mainly on this question, Whether there is a Holy Ghost.' The opinion was repeated and emphasised by another Cambridge teacher, to whom many of us owe a debt too great for words, Bishop Westcott. 'I will venture,' he said, 'to define this statement more closely and say that the struggle turns on our belief in a Holy Ghost sent in the name of Jesus Christ according to His own emphatic promise*.' I do not propose to consider this question in its relation to speculative thought or to dogmatic theology, but as it presents itself on a small scale. I am certain that it makes all the difference in the individual life, all the difference to you and to me, whether we believe, and act on our belief, that there is a Holy Ghost, a gift, an endowment, bestowed upon ourselves.

I am speaking within the experience of very many of you when I say that in your home you have known the influence upon you of your father's mind and character, as passing from boyhood to manhood you have grown to discern it in its elements of strength and of weakness with clearer insight. It has entered into you and moulded your own character. We may apply the analogy of this experience of the earthly home to the highest relationship. Our Father in Heaven wills to imprint His mind, His character, upon us His sons. He gives us not a remembrance, not an ideal, but a presence and a vital power, a person one with Himself. He sends forth into the hearts of His sons His Holy Spirit.

The thought takes some of you back to your confirmation in your School Chapel. You remember, in the midst of the work and the games of school life, the weeks of instruction, the good thoughts and aspirations which then came into your mind and shaped themselves into prayers, perhaps the letter from home which surprised you by its earnestness, the service itself and with the laying on of the hands that blessed the prayer that you

* *The Incarnation and Common Life*, p. 109.

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might increase in the Holy Spirit more and more. You recall all the details of the scene when you received the outward and visible sign. Your Heavenly Father cannot have deceived you. He does not mock His sons. You asked truly, however feebly, that He would give you of His Spirit. Do not doubt, but earnestly believe that that Spirit is indeed yours. The endowment is complete on the divine side. It is for you, not least in such a crisis of life as the beginning of your life in Cambridge, to fan into flame the gift that is in you. Or if, for it may have been so, that time came and went and made little or no mark upon you, then remember that, if He works by the ordinances of His Church, the generosity of your Heavenly Father is not bound and confirmed by them. Ask now and you shall receive now. The comfortable words of our Saviour Christ assure you: 'How much more shall your Heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask Him.'

So then in all simplicity and with all directness, knowing from the happy experience of many years what life in Cambridge is, I ask you to review with me some of those crises, some of those daily elements, in your life here and now, in which you will need, and if you ask will surely have, the inspiration, the guidance, the strength of the Holy Spirit of your Heavenly Father.

Veni Creator Spiritus.

I. Remember the Lord's perfect human life. He could look back during the months of His ministry to the time when, and to the place where He received the definite assurance of the presence of His Father's Spirit. When, fulfilling all righteousness, He had submitted to be baptized in the Jordan by John, the Holy Spirit came upon Him and abode with Him. He was confirmed by His Heavenly Father. Henceforth He lived and worked, He knew that He was living and working, in the power of the Spirit. But to reach Galilee and its ministries He must needs pass through the wilderness. The Spirit Himself, we are told, guided Him there. Yes, but the Spirit did not conduct Him sad and reluctant to the confines of the desert and then and there abandon Him. *To* the wilderness and *in* the wilderness, each moment of those forty days, He was led by the Spirit. 'Tempted of the devil', 'led of the Spirit'—that was the twofold experience of the Man Christ Jesus.

Life here in Cambridge is certainly no solitary wilderness to you; but without controversy it is a scene of temptation. It will test you and prove you and examine you and search you out. Like Christ you will be tempted by the devil. Will you also like Christ be led by the Spirit? That is the critical question. The Spirit will not bring you here and then leave you by yourself, if you do not sever yourself from Him. If you are faithful, if you strive to be faithful, to Him, His presence is assured throughout the excitement and the distress and the weariness of the conflict.

Perhaps the most certain and obvious temptation you have to face is the temptation to acquiesce in a thoughtless selfish life of mere enjoyment. Keen men of business have been known to say that the weak spot in our old Universities lies just here: that Oxford and Cambridge men learn to lead pleasant lives, but do not learn to be in earnest. Whether the accusation is true or false or exaggerated we will not now stop to discuss. It rests with you to prove to the country that Cambridge is a school of vigorous and purposeful life. There are men—who that has lived in Cambridge has not known them?—not vicious men or bad men or irreligious men—for whom day succeeds day and term succeeds term and year succeeds year without meaning and without aim until at last the days come when they look back over their University life with vain and ignoble regret. They had 'a good time' here while it lasted. That is the best that can be said. Be on your guard against imperceptibly slipping into the ranks of those who kill time. The words of the preacher, the warnings of a college tutor, the counsels of a father or a mother may seem tame and spiritless, the wearisome reiteration of an old-fashioned and prosaic tale; but let a man once open his heart to the guidance of the divine Spirit, and he will *know* the greatness of his opportunity; he will rise to a just conception of his duty.

But there will come to some of you, in some degree to all of you, a darker temptation, the temptation of fleshly lusts. Let no man put himself on a pedestal and say 'I am raised above the danger of these grosser sins.' A good home and constant frank communication with home are among the greatest of earthly helps; but they are no security. Only a short time ago the story of a man who had fallen into grievous sin came before me; and a friend of his who had known him early in life wrote to me: 'He had a pious father and a saintly mother. I cannot conceive how he fell so low.' Probably the secret history of most of these falls is just this: the indulgence of evil thoughts with the supposed condition that they shall be secret, that they shall never be allowed to ripen to a harvest of evil actions. But this condition, as all experience shews, is a delusion. The seeds of evil thoughts grow, the man knows not how, and before he is aware he is reaping and others also are reaping what he sowed. In this inner world of temptation, if anywhere, you need and you may receive the succour of the Holy Spirit of God. Like your Master you seem to be alone in the wilderness, no man quite knowing the fascination of the evil which assails you. But indeed you are not alone. Tempted of the devil, you are a son of God led of the Spirit. 'Let Thy Holy Spirit come upon us and cleanse us' was a petition which some in old days inserted among the clauses of the Lord's Prayer. Make this prayer your own 'Let Thy Holy Spirit come upon me and cleanse me and keep me clean.' He will purify the thoughts of your heart.

Temptation is not sin, but it may become sin. In the hour of the conflict from which none of you can wholly escape, remember the divine guidance—tempted of the devil, led of the Spirit of your Father.

II. Again, the Holy Spirit is the counsellor of the sons of God. By His silent and secret inspiration our Heavenly Father guides us to a right judgement in the difficult questions which life brings. I take two such questions.

What is to be your work in life? For what are you preparing yourself? For what goal are you making? Do not leave the decision of that supreme question, till your time here is almost or quite over, till you are forced to make a hurried and unreflecting choice, to snatch the first chance offer of work which comes, almost without regard to your fitness for it and its fitness for you. That man is strong who has a definite purpose, a definite aim.

This morning I had the happiness in this Church of ordaining four men to the office of Deacon. The Ordination is, as you know, prefaced by a series of questions. The first of these is 'Do you trust that you are inwardly moved by the Holy Ghost to take upon you this Office and Ministration?' It is a serious question to ask, a serious question to answer. It must be the occasion of honest self-questioning; it has sometimes been the occasion of anxious and painful doubt. Some have thought that there must always be an overwhelming summons quite different from the still voice of the Spirit which mingles with, makes articulate, harmonizes the call of outward circumstances and the call of inner aspiration and desire. But in fact we may not isolate even in this matter the profession of the clergyman from the profession of other men. If the candidate for Holy Orders is bound to be certain that he has asked the counsel and listened for the monitions of the Holy Spirit, every Christian man, if his life is to be in the highest sense useful and happy, must be moved by the Holy Spirit to give himself to this or that work, be it the work of the politician, or of the civil servant, or of the advocate, or of the schoolmaster, or of the physician. As you ponder over the momentous question what you shall do in life, seek deliberately and constantly the counsel of the Spirit of your Father in Heaven. He will not force your choice, but He will guide you in your choice, and so guide you that, when you make your decision, your will shall be the will of your Father.

Do not think that I am indirectly asking you all to take Holy Orders. I do indeed believe from my heart that there is no work in life which, if it be done rightly, is nobler or happier; none which is more worthy of an English citizen; none which has wider or better capacities of service to the nation and the Empire. The destiny of a nation depends on the character of the people; and, if he be a true man, the Christian teacher has unique opportunities of touching the springs of national character and of moulding public opinion. I do not hide from you that the Church in these days has to face grave problems of many kinds and serious difficulties in many directions, difficulties which come to her from within and difficulties which are forced upon her from without. But the difficulties which surround a great cause are a challenge to the best men to give to it all that they have received by birth and by education, all that they are in ability and in character. If this call comes to you, do not put it aside. But, I repeat, I am not asking you to become clergymen. I do charge you as Christian men not to consider the question of the disposal of your life without consciously seeking the guidance of the Holy Spirit.

But in another department of life here you will need the same help. You have been born and bred in Christian homes, educated in Christian schools. Your religion is an inheritance. Thank God for that inheritance with all your heart. But in the larger world in which you are now taking your place you will find many questions asked which are strange to you—questions about the Bible, its

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literary history and its historical credibility; questions about Christ, the events of His life, His work, His Person; questions about God; questions about human duty and human responsibility. And the questions which are asked in the world without, sometimes reverently and Christianly, sometimes anxiously, sometimes scornfully, will not improbably find an echo in the world within. The time comes to many of us when in some form or other we put to ourselves the question, Why am I a Christian? Do I give a sincere or a merely conventional assent to the articles of the Creed of my Baptism? What security, what assurance have I in my religion? I have with anxious sympathy watched men in this place passing through this painful and critical process of the trial of childhood's faith. If such a season of bewilderment or of darkness comes to you, remember that you are not alone. If there is a living God and He in any true sense your Father, He will not leave you destitute of His help. His Spirit will guide you into truth, if you ask, albeit half questioning your right to ask, His Presence and His direction. In the spiritual world we walk by faith, not by sight, not by that cogent certainty of proof which in the things of the mind corresponds to sight. And the Holy Spirit will train and discipline in you the faculty of faith, and will harmonize in you the working of faith and the working of that other faculty, no less the gift of God, the faculty of reason. Many problems will on the intellectual side remain unsolved, some for the present, some to the end of life. Round your central beliefs there may be a margin, perhaps for a time a large margin, of uncertainty. Be true to those central beliefs; live by them; and the spirit of your Father will guide you to see the perplexities which harass and baffle you in their true context and their true proportion.

'I have a life with Christ to live,
But, ere I live it must I wait
Till learning can clear answer give
Of this or that book's date?
I have a life in Christ to live,
I have a death in Christ to die;
And must I wait till science give
All doubts a full reply?

Nay rather, while the sea of doubt
Is raging wildly round about,
Questioning of life and death and sin,
Let me but creep within
Thy fold, O Christ, and at Thy feet
Take but the lowest seat,
And hear Thine awful voice repeat
In gentlest accents, heavenly sweet:
"Come unto Me and rest,
Believe Me and be blest."'*

The Holy Spirit is the Counsellor of every son of God who wishes in the one life which he receives from his Creator to do his Heavenly Father's will and who desires to know the truth.

III. Once more and lastly, the Holy Spirit is the Spirit of prayer: 'Whereby we cry Abba, Father.'

You will need prayer here, the common prayer of your College Chapels, the private prayer of your own rooms.

Do you recognize the significance of the mere fact that your College, unlike many an educational foundation of later days, has its Chapel, rich with the associations and memories of the past, wrought into the history of the College, separate from, yet in the midst of, the College buildings—the hall, the lodge, the lecture rooms, your own rooms, and with silent ceaseless eloquence witnessing to you of the noblest ideal of life, and telling you that education, if it be divorced from the fear and love of Almighty God, is at least partial and lacks the highest sanction, that life unblessed of the Heavenly Father sooner or later is sure to be found poor and unsatisfying, that the spirit must be educated as well as the mind and the body?

You can have no better consecration of your College and University life, than the weekly service in the College Chapel of Holy Communion—at once the highest and the simplest of all services. In the temptations of your life here—we have spoken of them—you do need the strength of your Saviour and Master who died for you and lives for you, His presence 'all the days.' In Holy Communion all this is given you. Here too we have fellowship one with another. Here acquaintance and friendship may deepen into a brotherhood in Christ. If you kneel together at the Holy Table, your relations to each other are lifted into a higher sphere; they are softened and ennobled. Englishmen do not often speak much of their religion; but you, who in your College Chapels meet at the Table of your Lord, *know* that you are bound by one common *Sacramentum*, to be Christ's faithful soldiers, and together, for His sake and in His strength, to fight against evil within you and evil around you, and to struggle after goodness and holiness.

And the daily Chapels, what shall I say of them? Have your own rule of attendance apart from any College rule. An engagement, the keeping of which is an open question, is always a burden. May I plead with you, not lightly, when the first dark and cold mornings come, to give up attendance at morning Chapel? I know by experience that morning Chapel braces mind and body alike and ensures our beginning the day well—well, I mean, in the best and highest sense. I know too by experience that, as a crowded day draws towards its close, the short service in the College Chapel is a very city of refuge from the close pursuit of business and of work. We pass for twenty minutes into a larger and purer atmosphere of peace and of rest. College Chapels, believe me, are just what we choose to make them—dull and spiritless, if we will have them so; full of help, if we seek help from them. Try, persistently try, to make them a real expression of your brotherhood in Christ, a true part of your common life, that they may sanctify your work, your amusements, your share in the social intercourse of this place.

Do not count it an unwarrantable intrusion if I dare to follow you into your own rooms, and remind you plainly of that simplest and most elementary of all Christian duties. Come what will, never omit or forget to say our morning and evening prayers. Yet, if the truth be told, how hard we find it to attain even our own poor ideal of prayer. In the morning we are hurried. In the evening we are tired; or a friend comes in to us, and when he leaves us it is high time that we should go to rest—real difficulties these in College life and in all life, which can be met by resolution and by forethought, and of which I spoke with all sympathy. Then think of other hindrances. How often have we knelt down and risen again from our knees with the consciousness that our minds have been vacant save for idle wandering thoughts, so that in truth we have said no word, and thought no thought, of real prayer. How often at the time of prayer have we found ourselves unwilling, unable, to pray; the very idea of speaking to God unwelcome, irksome, unreal. And so it may be that true prayer has become rare with us or has even faded from our life. There is no royal road to prayer; no expedient of which I, or any, can tell you which will make prayer easy. No, but there is a Holy Spirit whose work in us is a great reality. He is given to us to help those infirmities which are our distress and our shame. Little by little the Spirit of your Father will teach us to speak to your Father.

College days will have for you, as they have had for all that have gone before you, their trials, their disappointments, their failures, it may be even their disastrous and grievous falls. But the man who prays will not be cast away. Though he fall, he shall arise. In his darkness, if darkness comes to him, light will spring up. The Lord upholdeth him with his hand.

This is the simple, the vital, lesson of Christian truth which I commend to you to-day, on this Sunday of beginnings and renewings. Ponder it with yourselves and claim it as the most necessary part of your equipment for life. Christ has redeemed you. In him you are sons of God. And, because you are sons, God—your Father—hath sent forth His Spirit into your hearts to strengthen you in temptation, to give you a right judgement, to teach you to pray.

* J. C. Shairp, sometime Professor of Poetry at Oxford.

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t ver. 1, 2.
u Dan. 12. 4.
v Ps. 27. 14 & 33. 20. Hab. 2. 3.
w Ps. 4. 7. Cp. John 4. 36.
x ch. 1. 15 & 54. 8. Deut. 31. 17.
y Ps. 119. 162. Cp. 1 Sam. 30. 16.
z Cp. Judg. 5. 30.

seen a great light: they that dwelt / dwell in the land of r the 11 shadow of death, upon them hath the light shined. 3 s Thou hast multiplied the nation, 12 thou hast / *and* § not increased their / the joy: they joy before thee according to the w joy in

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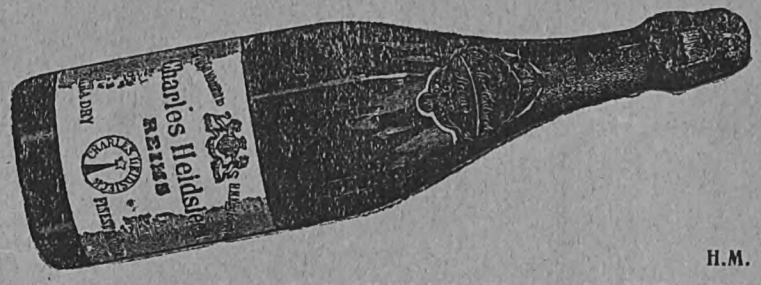

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THE CAMBRIDGE REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF UNIVERSITY LIFE & THOUGHT

VOL. XXIX. No. 713. **THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1907.** PRICE SIXPENCE.

CALENDAR.

Thursday, October 24.

Congregation at 2 p.m.

King's: Purcell in G minor; anthem, 'O praise the Lord,' Goss.

Association League: *Division I.*, Christ's v. Jesus, Caius v. Clare, Trinity Rest v. Pembroke. *Division II.*, St Catharine's v. Sidney, Trinity Hall v. Selwyn, King's v. Emmanuel.

Hockey: FRESHMEN'S MATCH.

Exhibition of Mr Payne Garnett's Sketches in oil and water colour at 16, King's Parade, till November 4th.

C.U. Fabian Society: Lecture by G. Bernard Shaw on 'Socialism and the University man,' in Alexandra Hall, at 8.30 p.m.

Cambridge Philological Society: Meeting in Prof. Bevan's rooms at 4.15 p.m. Mr R. M. Dawkins on 'The Dialects of Modern Greeks.'

Meeting in support of the Amateur Football Association at the Union Society at 8.30 p.m. Speakers—Messrs C. Wreford-Brown and H. Hughes Onslow.

New Theatre: 'The Lady Dandies,' at 8.15 p.m.

Friday, October 25.

King's: Hymn 12.

Association League: *Division III.*, Trinity Etonians v. Emmanuel II., Magdalene v. Peterhouse, Downing v. Fitzwilliam Hall.

Golf: Weekly Sweepstake.

New Theatre: 'The Lady Dandies,' at 8.15 p.m.

Saturday, October 26.

King's: Martin in A; anthem, 'Ye people, rend your hearts,' Mendelssohn.

St. John's: Goss in E; hymn 34, tune 25.

Trinity: Anthem, 'O God, Thou art my God,' Purcell.

Rugby: C.U. v. OLD LEYSIANS.

Association: C.U. v. OLD WESTMINSTERS (at Queen's Club).

Hockey: C.U. v. BECKENHAM.

Organ Recital by Dr Alan Gray in the Guildhall at 8 p.m.

New Theatre: 'The Lady Dandies,' at 2.30 and 8.15 p.m.

Sunday, October 27.

Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.

Sermon at Great St Mary's at 2.15 p.m., by the Rev. E. L. HICKS, M.A., Corpus Christi College, Oxford, Canon of Manchester.

King's: *M.*, Smart in F; hymns 7 and 266. *E.*, Smart in F; anthem, 'O sing unto the Lord,' Purcell.

Sunday, October 27.

St John's: *M.*, Te Deum, Gray in G; Jubilate, Nares in D; hymn 446. *E.*, Selby in A; anthem, 'A saving health,' Brahms; hymn 439.

Trinity: *M.*, Garrett in D; hymn 4. *E.*, Garrett in D; anthem, 'How lovely,' Brahms; hymn 291.

C.I.C.C.U.: Address to Members of the University by the Rev. H. L. C. V. de Candole, Vicar of Holy Trinity, in Holy Trinity Church at 8.30 p.m.

Cambridge Church Society: Rev. Prof. W. R. Inge will deliver the first of his series of addresses on 'Immortality,' in Great St Mary's Church, at 8.30 p.m.

Monday, October 28.

Saint Simon and Saint Jude.

St John's: Cook in G; anthem, 'Volo, pater,' A. Scarlatti.

Trinity: Anthem, 'Now we are ambassadors,' Mendelssohn.

Association League: *Division II.*, Selwyn v. St Catharine's, Trinity Hall v. Pembroke II. *Division III.*, Trinity Rest II. v. Fitzwilliam Hall, Downing v. Caius II.

C.U. Cricket Club: Annual Meeting in the President's Rooms, King's College, at 5 p.m.

Lecture by the Clark Lecturer (Hon. William Everett) in Lecture Room 5, Trinity College, at 5 p.m., on 'The English Orators of the Eighteenth Century.'

Cambridge Antiquarian Society: Meeting in the Lecture Room of the Archaeological Museum at 5 p.m. Paper to be read by Rev. J. B. Pearson, D.D., Emmanuel College.

Cambridge Philosophical Society: Annual Meeting in the Optical Lecture Room at 4.30 p.m.

New Theatre: 'The Geisha,' at 8.15 p.m.

Tuesday, October 29.

Association League: *Division I.*, Pembroke v. Queens', Jesus v. Trinity Rest, Caius v. Christ's, St John's v. Clare.

Guildhall: Matinee Musicale at 3 p.m.

Union Debate at 8.15 p.m. Subject: 'That this House regrets the Deceased Wife's Sister's Act.' Proposed by Mr R. S. T. Haslehurst, Trinity College.

Cambridge Mathematical Club: Meeting in Caius College at 9 p.m. Dr Hobson on 'Exact Mathematics in its relation to research and to teaching.'

New Theatre: 'The Geisha,' at 8.15 p.m.

Wednesday, October 30.

Rugby: C.U. v. LONDON HOSPITAL.

Association League: *Division III.*, Trinity Etonians v. Magdalene.

Guildhall: Marie Hall and Party, at 8 p.m.

New Theatre: 'The Geisha,' at 8.15 p.m.

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NEWS AND NOTES.

The three vacancies for the Council of the Senate have been filled after a somewhat more animated contest than usually occurs at a bye-election. Last Thursday Professor Kenny beat Professor Stanton by three votes for the vacancy caused by Dr Kirkpatrick's retiring to the Deanery of Ely. Both Professors are liberals in politics; but perhaps Dr Kenny is considered to be a stronger supporter of the colleges, whose interests, we feel sure, would not have been neglected by his rival. Dr Gaskell's easy victory over Mr H. J. Edwards was not unexpected, as the medical voters considered they had a right to be represented now that they have lost Dr MacAlister on the Council. On Tuesday, Dr Tanner easily defeated that veteran liberal, Mr R. T. Wright, who has had long experience of the business of the University. The election is a victory for neither of the older parties, whose two official representatives each secured almost the same amount of support. None of those elected have served before, nor have any of them been identified with those parties, which have hitherto monopolised the Council. Perpaps young Cambridge is making itself felt, and at no distant date the Geological Museum and the Council of the Senate may no longer be appropriately used as synonymous for a receptacle of fossils.

A service to the memory of the late Dr James Adam, Senior Tutor of Emmanuel College, was held in Great St. Mary's Church, on Saturday afternoon last. There was a large congregation, including the family of the deceased and many of the most prominent members of the University. The Rev. F. W. Head, Dean of Emmanuel College, took the service, and the lesson was read by the Rev. the Vice-Chancellor. A voluntary choir of friends rendered the musical part of the service. The opening sentences were sung to music by W. Croft, and the anthem 'Blessed are they that mourn,' from Brahms' 'Requiem,' was most impressively rendered. The Psalms were xc. and ciii., and the hymn No. 608 'God of the living, in whose eyes.' Dr E. W. Naylor presided at the organ.

When the new scheme for the Mathematical Tripos was approved by the Senate last Lent term, it became evident that the Special Board for Mathematics had before them the difficult task of conciliating hostile critics. Two steps which they have taken seem to us admirable. In the first place they have met criticisms directed against the vagueness of the schedule for the proposed Part I. by publishing a set of Specimen Papers which indicate far better than the most elaborate schedule the nature of the proposed examination. Any candidate who cares to spend sixpence can obtain a set of these papers; a complimentary copy has been sent to all teachers of Mathematics in Cambridge.

In the second place they have been wisely bold in their nomination of Examiners for Part I. of the new Tripos. The regulations state that at least one of the three examiners shall be chosen from among the teachers of Physics or Engineering in the University. The Board have more than fulfilled this provision. Mr P. V. Bevan, who is in close touch with the Physical School of the Cavendish Laboratory, is to be one of the examiners. A second is to be Mr Cameron, who is officially connected with the Engineering Laboratory. Mr Cameron has the additional merit of having examined last year in the old Mathematical Tripos, Part I., and may therefore be expected to help to determine, with judgement and knowledge, the standard of the various classes in the list of next June. The third examiner, whose duty it will be to safeguard the interests of the pure mathematicians, is Mr Welsh, whose reputation both as teacher and examiner is deservedly high. It is interesting to note that the Board has chosen Mr Welsh, one of the opponents of the new scheme, instead of one of those whose fierce persistence secured its acceptance.

We understand that the reforming zeal of the Mathematical Board has not yet spent itself. A proposal will shortly be put before the Senate by which a certain number of members of the Board will be directly elected by recognised teachers of Mathematics in the University. If such a principle is approved it will undoubtedly strengthen the authority of the Board in the attempt which is to be made in the near future to co-ordinate still further the mathematical teaching of the University, and it is not improbable that other Special Boards will seek to modify their constitution on similar lines. The principle of co-ordination of Mathematical lectures is slowly but surely gaining wider acceptance. This term, for the first time, Trinity has abandoned in Mathematics its position of proud isolation and has arranged with King's, Caius and Clare for a joint scheme of mathematical lectures.

Many of the critics who have in the public press deplored the stagnation of the University, and clamour for a Commission to initiate reform, would do well to consider the extent of the reforms which are being carried out under the present system. The complete reform of the mathematical Honours' Examinations in the University, the recognition that the teaching of Mathematics must be correlated to that of Physics and Engineering, the establishment of the Qualifying Examination in Mechanical Sciences, the reform of the Mechanical Sciences Tripos, and the further questions of the constitution of the Special Board and the co-ordination of lectures which are now receiving attention, to say nothing of the reform of the Special Examination in Mathematics: such are changes and possibilities of change due to the activity of a single department of study within the last four years. No Commission could have shewn more initiative or zeal: it would certainly have had to act with less expert knowledge.

The Clark Lecturer in English Literature at Trinity College will give during the present term six lectures on 'The English Orators of the Eighteenth Century.' The lecturer, the Hon. William Everett, having previously graduated at Harvard, entered at Trinity in 1859, won a

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scholarship in due course, and graduated in Classical Honours in 1863. For many years he was Head of the Adams Academy, Quincy, Massachusetts. He is well known both as a scholar and as a politician. When he failed to obtain a second nomination to Congress, the absence of a councillor, so independent and so eloquent, was deeply deplored. Like his father, the Hon. Edward Everett—a politician whom Americans respected, and a Minister to England whom Englishmen loved—Dr William Everett is a practised orator. In his undergraduate days his speeches at the Union, of which he was President in 1862, and in particular those in which he stated and defended the cause of the north, roused the enthusiasm of his contemporaries. His lectures, 'On the Cam,' delivered at Boston in 1864, and afterwards published, did for our Cambridge in the early sixties what Charles Astor Bristed's 'Five years at an English University' did for it in the early forties. We recommend to the attention of our Unionic friends Dr Everett's remarks about the Union in Lecture V.

Those who were present in the hall of Emmanuel College in August, 1904, when some members of John Harvard's American foundation presented to his English college a memorial tablet, have not forgotten Dr Everett's eloquent speech and his stirring apostrophe to two young New Englanders, just about to enter at Harvard. Dr Everett will not only criticize, but also interpret and illustrate our great orators. We are sure that those who attend his lectures at Trinity—lecture room No. 5, at 5 p.m., on Monday, October 29, and following Mondays—will not be disappointed. Tickets may be obtained at the College office after Thursday, October 24.

The lecture list issued by the Special Boards of Studies, which has just appeared, contains the names of 244 Lecturers who are giving courses this term. Altogether some 575 lectures are officially provided for the students of the University during the Michaelmas Term. This figure does not include a considerable number of courses given in connection with the various colleges.

Since the curious drop from one hundred and four first-year students in 1903, to eighty-nine in 1904, the numbers of our Freshmen taking up the study of medicine has steadily increased. In 1905, one hundred and seventeen registered, in 1906, one hundred and twenty-two, and this year we have an entry of one hundred and thirty.

For some eleven hundred members of the University the Cambridge Railway Station may have the charm of novelty. For some, but they must be fewer, it has had that of association. What immortal hand or eye planned its awful symmetry, we do not know; but once, it is said, the Great Eastern Railway Company thought of replacing it, till a deputation of weight—their very names unknown now—besought that it might outlast their day. Why the Station should only have one side, we do not know—perhaps originally some horrid sense of the difficulty and danger of crossing the lines prevented the construction of another platform and caused the indefinite prolongation both ways of the platform we know too well. If Cambridge grew great, it might be prolonged still further, and the down trains land us from town at Histon, while to return we should embark at Shelford. Even Bishop's Stortford has two platforms, though it tries to disguise the fact by keeping them apart.

There is a good station at Newmarket, for it was felt there was really traffic there to demand attention. But motor-cars, we understand, have lessened it. Ely too is much better off. But it is certainly time—in all seriousness—that our station had attention. There can hardly be a worse in the Kingdom for a town of this importance. It is very inconvenient—the platform is not only much too long but a great deal too narrow, narrower every year as traffic increases and bicycles multiply—narrow to the danger-point. Nor is it without a sense of danger that one realizes the big × which all trains coming in and out have to cross. Some day there will be an accident there—it is to be hoped that no one will be hurt, but that some passenger or passengers may be for the moment endangered, august enough to make the Company take up the question of a new station in earnest. It will not be soon.

Great changes have taken place at the Pitt Club during the past three months. The Billiard Rooms that for so many years existed next door have been thrown into the Club since the acquirement of the freehold of the whole property, with the result that at last the Entrance Hall has been widened so as to be worthy of the Club, and room has been found for a Steward's office immediately on the left as one enters. The rest of the site formerly occupied by the Billiard Rooms is now taken up by the Kitchen, which is pronounced to be one of the best in Cambridge in its new state, and various store-rooms: the old kitchen, downstairs, has been converted into sculleries and lumber-rooms. In addition to the redecoration of the large dining-room on the ground floor, a new small room has been added above by the falling in of the lease of a room which was formerly rented by the Hoop Hotel: and those who have observed the general result pronounce that the Pitt is now, as far as its premises are concerned, by very much the best Club in any English University.

Two Performances of 'Dr Faustus,' will be given on November 11th and 12th, in the A.D.C. Theatre. If the venture is a success, it is hoped that it may lead to the formation of a Club for the frequent performance of early English plays. Considering the frequency with which are heard protestations of love for good drama, particularly Elizabethan drama, it will be less than creditable to Cambridge if these performances are not well supported. Handbills, with full particulars, will be obtainable in the course of a day or two.

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The first of the series of Symphony Concerts will take place on Thursday, October 31, conducted by Dr Charles Wood: a programme which includes Mr Plunket Greene and such music as Schubert's Symphony in C, Mozart's Overture to 'Die Zauberflöte,' and one number of Tschaikowsky's Casse-noisette suite ought not to lack supporters. Owing to the expense of a professional orchestra, the concerts cannot be continued without loss unless the room is full, and the musical portion of Cambridge should do their utmost to make this season as successful as the last two years.

England has lost a great architect in the person of Mr Bodley. There is not so much of his work at Cambridge, as of some of his contemporaries, but we may mention the buildings by the river at King's, Queens' College Chapel, and All Saints' Church. Probably none of these display his work at his very best, and it is a matter for regret that we have not such fine specimens of his art as exist at Oxford: we deserve to have a better memorial of so great aman.

The Union Society has lent its rooms for a meeting this evening, which will be of the greatest interest to all lovers of true sport. The two prominent Corinthians, whose names will be found in the Calendar under to-day's date, will explain to Cambridge the reasons that have led to the formation of the Amateur Football Association, and the reasons that should induce Cambridge to adhere to the new body. The Chair will be taken at 8.30, by the Rev. C. A. E. Pollock, President of the C.U.A.F.C.

The Lady Margaret Professor begins a series of addresses in the University Church, on Sunday next, at 8.30 p.m., under the auspices of the Cambridge Church Society. His subject is the question which has exercised the minds of men since the first gleams of intelligence raised them above the brutes, the one question that can never be put aside with indifference by any human being—Immortality.

Dr Joseph Reynolds Green, D.Sc., F.R.S., Fellow and Tutor of Downing College, Cambridge, late Professor of Botany to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, has been appointed at Liverpool University, to the newly-created Hartley Lectureship on Plant Physiology.

Another Cambridge man has also joined Liverpool University. Mr Bernard Pares has been appointed Reader in Russian History, and Professor Ramsay Muir says that Liverpool University has been invited to become, to some extent, the interpreter of Russia to the British people.

The Annual Meeting of the University Cricket Club will be held in the President's rooms, King's College, on Monday, October 28th, at 5 p.m.

The Classical Association has completed two successful days at Cambridge by the timely election of Mr Asquith as President and the selection of Birmingham for next year's meeting. On the evening of the first day, Friday, the Vice-Chancellor received the members of the Association at the Lodge, and in addition to the announced attractions, Mr Clive Carey brought back pleasant memories to many minds by a recitation of the Parabasis of the *Birds*. Of the lectures, that of Mr Butcher's on the New Renaissance was the most striking: would that we had space to report it in full: but we must be content with the accounts in the daily press until the publication of the proceedings. We trust that orthodox grammarians will not allow themselves to be led away by the grammatical and syntactical heresies of Professor Hale: will anyone join an Association for the restoration of Donatus as a text-book in this University?

A resolution was passed as to the 'careful organization and graduation' of classical authors with respect both to language and the literary and historical value of their writings. Good: but combined with the rider as to the selection of simple narratives in prose or verse, we fear the increase of Caesar's Commentaries and depression in the juvenile mind. Will the supporters of the resolution venture to say that the school-boy is not interested in the Georgics? The Classical Association has done good work in the past two years—wonderfully good, considering its short period of existence: but it must take care that it does not get led into bye-ways by faddists of any school.

DICENDA, TACENDA.

[The Classical Association recommended . . . . 'the selection of such authors as are suitable in respect of both their language and their subject-matter to different stages of learning . . . .' *Press Report of Proceedings.*]

Not that I did not know the thing,
Not that I'd never read the book,
Not that my wits took sudden wing,
And me forsook;
Yet I, with every gift endowed,
Was totally spun, irredeemably ploughed!

That poet sang the Festive Cup,
And thought no shame to hint at dice—
How could I (carefully brought up)
Construe such vice?
Examiners, men void of ruth,
Where was your care for my innocent youth?

The 'language' too—what licence reigns!
'*Deliciae*' stirs to righteous rage
My modest heart—and '*damnat*' stains
A frequent page;
No fiends of blacker soul I know
Than Juvenal, Caesar, Catullus and Co!

Mark me, my fresh young voice can fling
No word more barbed than 'Pooh!' or 'Tush!'
Choose works whose literal rendering
Costs ne'er a blush:
For if I'm ploughed *next* Little-Go
The Classical Association will *know!*

W. W. Morrice.

The *Cambridge Review* is about to publish a series of articles, representative of all shades of opinion, dealing with University Reform. The first article will appear next week, and will deal with the relations of the University and the Democracy, from the pen of the Rev. D. H. S. Cranage.

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IN MEMORIAM.

REGINALD BALFOUR.

A FEW RECOLLECTIONS.

Thirteen years ago! and yet it seems only yesterday that Reginald Balfour emerged from the chrysalis of boyhood at Westminster, and presented himself as a man at King's College, Cambridge. I had known three of his brothers more or less intimately, and therefore Reggie, as we always called him, became one of our family at once without any formal introduction.

In the ever-changing kaleidoscope of University life, where the hero of to-day is forgotten to-morrow, I suppose that few remember him. I doubt if he was ever really popular with undergraduates. Two or three could be mentioned who understood him, and became his intimate friends, but the rest were as indifferent to him as he was to them. What could they make of a man who was deep in his namesake's *Foundations of Belief* when he ought to have been rehearsing *The Lyons Mail* at the A. D. C.? He was passionately fond of acting, and in high comedy, as, for instance, *The Wasps* of Aristophanes, he was simply perfect.

Towards the end of his undergraduate life he worked hard, chiefly in vacation, with the result that he gained a first class in Part I. of the Classical Tripos of 1897, and the same place in Part II. of the same Tripos in 1898. His studies in Ancient Philosophy keenly interested him, and bore fruit in a dissertation which won for him the Fellowship of his College. He would have liked to stay in Cambridge, and University life would have agreed with him far better than any other, but just then nothing suitable was vacant. So he chose a wider field, and entered the Board of Education. Young as he was, he held strong views as to what that Office might effect, and though he probably was unable to carry out much of what he wished to see done, I have been told by experts that all his work was of the highest order, and will have a permanent value long after his share in it is forgotten. For a time all went well, and when a special Educational Officer was wanted in South Africa, Balfour was selected. He went out with high hopes, and set to work with an energy that nearly cost him his life. The excitement, the strain, the long journeys, upset his nerves, and he was sent home, an invalid, with but little prospect of being able to resume active work. Before long, however, he was in harness again, under the County Council for Gloucestershire. There, alas! a second and more serious attack of illness occurred, and he was told that his life depended on complete rest. The order was obeyed—for a time—but as soon as he fancied himself strong again he joined the staff of a leading daily paper. His articles, usually educational, were eagerly read and much admired, but the labour he delighted in did not, in his case, physic pain. It was too severe for his delicate constitution, and one morning last July his friends learnt that the end had come.

Such, in slight outline, was his public career. Of his private life, of his home, of his happy marriage, of his submission to the Church of Rome, I have no space to speak. But how shall I describe the singular charm of his personality? Were I restricted to a single word, I should say, without a moment's hesitation, that joyousness was his chief characteristic. I do not mean merely a bubbling, abounding cheerfulness, born of his strong vitality—though he had an abundance of it—but a keen sense of humour, underlying his most serious thoughts, and saving him from that morbid sentimentality into which religion, even when so sincere as his, has not seldom degenerated. This joyous spirit, added to a deep sympathy with poverty and suffering, explains his special devotion to St Francis of Assisi, which stimulated him to choose the hop-pickers of Kent as a special field of usefulness, and to labour among them with a practical earnestness which most people would have thought foreign to his character. It explains too his deep conviction that good will be 'the final goal of ill,' that

> The high that proved too high, the heroic for earth too hard,
> The passion that left the ground to lose itself in the sky,
> Are music sent up to God by the lover and the bard;
> Enough that he heard it once: we shall hear it by-and-by.

It is pleasant to me to know that after long storm and stress, and anxious questionings, he found rest at last. I was with him when he first knelt at the shrine of St Francis in that most picturesque of churches at Assisi, and though I did not then foresee the haven to which he was tending, I cannot regret a step which brought to him so much peace and happiness.

J. W. Clark.

FRANK DYSON.

Frank Dyson was born at Chesterton in 1855, and in due course became a pupil of the Perse Grammar School, Cambridge, where he was one of the ablest among the band of earnest students whom the then Headmaster, Frederic Heppenstall, inspired with his love for the classics, and his passion for accuracy. From school he went up to St John's as Senior Classical Scholar, and, after three years of steady work, varied by long walks with intimate friends, volunteering, music, and studies in German, he graduated in 1877, as third in the First Class of the Classical Tripos. He had early made up his mind that he would be a schoolmaster, and a schoolmaster he became, almost immediately after taking his Degree. In 1879, he was elected to a Fellowship, and in the same year he took Holy Orders as chaplain and classical master at Kelly College, Tavistock. Among his fellow-ordinands was Canon J. M. Wilson, then Headmaster of Clifton, who subsequently offered him a post under him. After three years at Clifton, he was appointed to the Headmastership of the Godolphin School, Hammersmith, from which he went to Liverpool in 1888, as Principal of the College. His predecessors, Howson, Butler, and E. C. Selwyn, had done great things for the College, and Dyson worthily maintained its reputation; under him the numbers steadily increased, and, in spite of difficulties and keen competition, progress was made in all directions. In many respects, Dyson was an ideal schoolmaster. He was inflexibly just: he had a commanding presence, great teaching powers, and a knowledge of, and a sympathy with, boy nature, which, accompanied as it was by a keen sense of humour, made him loved and respected by his boys. Many of his friends anticipated for him a still more important post in the world of school; and it is an open secret that he was one of the two finally selected for the Headmastership of Tonbridge, in 1898; but he himself was beginning to feel the strain of school work, and he gladly welcomed the opportunity of a return to Cambridge, when in 1900 the authorities of his old College re-elected him to a Fellowship, and appointed him Junior Dean. The years of Cambridge work were probably the happiest of his life. His duties were comparatively light. He had leisure for Theological study and for Music, and he had a pleasant circle of congenial friends. He found time to become a University representative on the Town Council, and did valuable work on the Education Committee, where his sound judgment and conspicuous fairness were specially useful. In 1904, he was pro-Proctor, and in

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October, 1905, was admitted to the office of Senior Proctor, but the mysterious malady, from which he was beginning to suffer, grew suddenly worse. He was compelled to resign, and a few months later to leave Cambridge,—for a time, as he and his friends then hoped. But he was never to return to the college he loved so well. It soon became plain that he could not recover, though at first a partial restoration to health was predicted by the specialist he consulted. After a time even that hope was abandoned. He bore, with wonderful patience and sweetness, the long illness with its pitiful weakness and helplessness, which must have been peculiarly trying to an active man who had scarcely known illness before. The end came almost suddenly, just before the beginning of the October Term. He passed from unconsciousness to death without suffering. Thus Cambridge has lost a loyal and devoted son. If his death seems premature, those who loved him have the consolation of knowing that he had lived a full life of usefulness and service to his fellows. Of him it may be most truly said: 'After he had served his own generation by the will of God, he fell asleep.'

UNION DEBATE.

Tuesday, October 22, 1907.

Mr E. H. Dalton, King's College, moved: 'That this House strongly condemns the attitude of the Railway Directors in the present controversy, and believes that the only lasting solution of the Railway Question will be found in State ownership.'

Ayes.	*Speakers.*	*Noes.*
Mr E. H. Dalton, King's.		Mr A. C. Osborne Morgan, Trinity, Ex-President.
„ A. J. Hodgson, Clare.		„ G. Ward-Price, St Catharine's.
„ F. H. Keeling, Trinity.		„ R.S.T. Haslehurst, Ridley Hall.
„ W. G. Constable, St John's.		„ G. C. H. Hamilton, King's.
„ T. W. Gardiner, Emmanuel.		„ O. F. Grazebrook, Caius, President.
„ R. Richards, St John's.		„ J. L. Beaumont-James, Magdalene.
„ J. H. Allen, Jesus.		„ G. Stone, Caius.
		„ C. S. Rewcastle, Trinity.
		„ A. T. L. Grear, Magdalene.
		„ V. E. Cotton, Magdalene.

Ayes, 49; Noes, 132; Majority against the Motion, 83.

The debate was well attended, and a more enthusiastic house appreciated a much better debate than last week. The question was fought out upon the lines very much of Labour v. Knowledge plus Capital.

The Hon. Opener touched on the subject of recognition, as generally understood, and the members of the various societies affected. Recognition was necessary, as the present methods were not efficacious. The railways, he said, were unfortunate because they had formed a mistaken financial policy in the past: the pensions scheme was entirely over-estimated, and the whole force of labour was against the directors. With reference to the nationalisation of railways: dividends had been decreasing; the employés were dissatisfied: rates for goods were exorbitant. Disregarding the financial side of the question, he suggested that the Government should take over the rolling stock, and guarantee dividends. Mr Dalton made a clear and well-reasoned speech from the purely Labour point of view, and deserved a more enthusiastic following.

Mr A. C. Osborne Morgan compared the opener's speech to the chameleon and the tartan. He denied that the dispute was merely Capital v. Labour: but rather it was a dispute about internal railway organisation. Railway systems were fundamentally different to other industrial concerns. The railway companies had dual duties as parents and guardians: hence a unique discipline was needed. He urged a military discipline: as directors were unable to lock their men out, or even raise their prices. Finally, was trades-unionism to be considered wholly satisfactory? Wages, grants, pensions and employment had increased steadily under the present *régime*. The Amalgamated Society was but the creature of Mr Bell's agitation. The hon. opposer made a most powerful speech which was never properly answered during the debate: he carried the House with him, as he always does, to appreciate his points.

Mr A. J. Hodgson had almost a superabundance of facts in support of his arguments—he asked if British railways were a striking success? were not the directors hide-bound Conservatives, and as such only worthy of contempt. Mr Hodgson made an excellent speech for his side, even if he failed to appreciate the hon. opposer's line of argument.

Mr G. Ward-Price is of the pure Tory stock; and at the same time convincing and eloquent. He suggested that the Amalgamated Society's officials were merely demagogues: perhaps merely agitators. 'Recognition' would mean flagrant interference with the liberties of individuals at present outside the Union. Railway work was, he claimed, anything but unpopular, being continuous. A sound discourse from the directors' point of view.

Mr F. Keeling made a welcome reappearance to the House: he came, he said, merely to refute the opposition. He claimed that trades unions were mainly benefit societies, not strike agitation clubs. He suggested that agitation was not of necessity an evil thing as his opponents seemed to think. The Union of the railway servants was the only hope of the working classes in getting fairness or justice. Mr Keeling is an undoubted authority on Labour questions: his speech, as always, added many new ideas to the debate.

Mr R. H. Haslehurst pointed out that the railway employés were divided into many camps and many Unions. With reference to nationalisation: foreign railways under state control were a disgrace to civilisation: our railways were, on the whole, admirable. He is an expert on railway questions, and made an interesting and instructive, if discursive, speech.

Mr W. G. Constable claimed that the workmen on railways were wholly or partly uneducated and therefore unfit to meet the directors; hence his sympathies were in opposition to the directors.

Mr Hans Hamilton said that discipline would suffer under Mr Bell's scheme: he compared the experience of American railways.

Mr Gardiner attacked one or two points of the hon. opposer's speech. He claimed that above all things trade-unionism was necessary for railway management. He speaks well.

The President descended to get off the accumulated knowledge that he had gathered during the vacation. He pointed out how the hands of the N.E. Railway had been tied ever since the directors of that company had recognised the trade unions. The time had come when the railway companies must fight the battle against their employées, and when Mr Bell did begin his strike, he would find that the companies were well prepared, and the strike would fail and thousands suffer from it. The House was grateful to the President for producing some real facts, and not appealing to the imagination of his hearers.

Mr Richards defended trade unions, and pointed out

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what they had done for the value of the individual workers. He could see no difference between a railway industry and other industries—such as a coal-mine. A good maiden speech.

Mr Beaumont-James had had experience of trade-unions, and had no doubt which was the winning cause; but it did not follow that it was the right one.

Mr Allen complained that the poor railway servants saw every one all round them enjoying the benefits of trade unionism, yet they were not allowed to enjoy them themselves. Mr Allen ought to speak again, though he need not take such great precautions to have 'an articulate voice.'

Mr Stone added his quota.

Mr Rewcastle wondered why one should not nationalise everything. He instanced the terrible example of the telephones at Newcastle.

Mr Grear and Mr V. E. Cotton wound up the debate.

SONNET.

(From the German of Heine).

In one mad hour I left my home and thee;
I said: 'Now will I roam the wide world over,
To seek if I this love may yet discover;
Then will I cling to love right lovingly.'
I sought for love in vain o'er land and sea,
At every portal stretching empty palms
To beg, for pity's sake, love's poorest alms;
And scorn and hate were all men gave to me.
So every day I maddened more and more
For love, yet found not love at any door;
Heart-sick and weary, home again I passed.
Then camest thou, my mother, forth to meet me,
And there, within thine eyes lit up to greet me,
There shone the sweet, the long-sought love, at last.

Paul England.

WHY?

(From the German).

I.

When with thy lingering soft good-night
Our day of rapture closes,
Why do I dream till morning light
Of nought but woodland roses?

II.

And when by day, the woods among,
Wild roses give me greeting,
Why do I dream the whole night long
Of thee, and of our meeting?

Paul England.

JOACHIM AND CAMBRIDGE.

It is thought that a brief record of Joseph Joachim's connection with Cambridge may not be unacceptable, even although the record may be far from complete. Probably the first occasion on which Joachim visited Cambridge, was one that he himself described with much gusto, long after, at a dinner given to commemorate the Jubilee of the C.U.M.S. The occasion which he described was back in the 'forties': Queen Victoria was visiting Cambridge; with her was the Prince Consort, and a party including the Duke of Wellington; there were to be honorary degrees and music in the Senate House as a finale. Joachim, then quite a youth, though we need not call him a 'juvenile prodigy,' was to play a concerto. He described his eager anticipations, and how his chief ambition was to make a conquest of the Iron Duke; but alas! like many other young aspirants, he was doomed to disappointment. As soon as the business part of the ceremony was over, the Royal party rose and filed out of the building, leaving the musicians to play, with chastened enthusiasm, to the rest of the audience. Nor was even this all, for after the boy had played a movement or two of the concerto, a voice from among the Masters of Arts called out: 'For Heaven's sake, no more of that!' In later years Joachim had no lack of Royalties as appreciative listeners, nor of honours and decorations for himself. As to this, Grove's Musical Dictionary well says: 'No artist ever sought less after such things; no artist better deserved them.'

One circumstance that greatly strengthened the bond between Joachim and Cambridge, was his close intimacy with Charles Villiers Stanford, to whom, as to many others, it was a great gratification when Joachim received the degree of Doctor of Music from our University, on March 8th, 1877. This was his first *academic* distinction; for in Germany, it appears, degrees in music are not given. The satisfaction of the musician was simple-hearted and genuine, and indeed showed itself forthwith in an amusing way. The Lent Races were going on at the time, and Joachim, in his loyal desire to comply with what he imagined to be the usage of the University, was only with difficulty deterred from starting for the boats arrayed in the full-dress academical costume of a Doctor of Music. A proof of the affection in which he held the University, is that for many years in succession, he came annually to Cambridge, in order to play, without fee, at a concert of the C.U.M.S. These acts of generosity, which of course conferred great pecuniary, as well as artistic, advantage on the Society, ceased only when during the last few years of his life, Joachim no longer appeared as a soloist, but only as a member of his own famous quartet, which was heard annually in Cambridge, till its intermission this year in consequence of its leader's last illness.

At the concert which was given on the day when Joachim took his degree was performed his Overture (op. 13) in commemoration of the poet Kleist, and this may in a sense be regarded as his Degree Exercise. His Hungarian Concerto, the most popular of his works, has also been given more than once here. The performance of one, or sometimes two, of Beethoven's later quartets was a salient feature of these concerts. Perhaps it was in leading these works that Joachim's genius found its fullest expression. But the evening of the concert was crowned by the supper that followed, where a privileged few met in the rooms of some musical enthusiast. Those were times! There was no mere lion-hunting, on the one hand, nor on the other hand any affectation or self-advertisement, but plain, sane good-fellowship and the expression of honest appreciation and honest endeavour. That was how you got to know and love 'Jo.'

Joachim did very valuable work in examining for the Cambridge Musical Degrees, and altogether left an impress on music at Cambridge which it will take a long time to erase.

E. S. T.

MUSIC.

A concert was given on Saturday afternoon, the 19th, by Miss Ethel Henry-Bird (soprano), Miss Agnes Stewart Wood (violinist) and Mr Bernard Reynolds (violoncellist), with Mr George F. Boyle at the piano. Arensky's Trio in D Minor was given, and the violin and 'cello solos were acceptably rendered. Miss Henry-Bird pleased by her

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finished style and well-trained voice, perhaps especially in the two songs by Löwe, and the Somerset songs.

On Monday, the 21st, the 'Black Dike' (Yorkshire) Band gave two performances in the Guildhall. It is much to be regretted that the audiences were so scanty. It must have contrasted sadly with the 'acres of listeners, hurricanes of applause' that encountered them in America, though the Cambridge audience was not deficient in enthusiasm; and indeed it may be said without reserve that the Band deserves all the good things that have been said of them. Their tone is simply superb; it is a long bath of pure acoustic pleasure. Still one cannot help feeling that the proper place for a brass band is the open air—or at least a very large room. Even in the Guildhall it is almost too much, especially after a time.

ROWING NOTES.

Practice for the Coxswainless Fours is going on steadily. All the crews are in their light ships now as the races have been fixed for October 31st, November 1st and 2nd. There are seven crews practising.

Hall, who are using swivels, are very fast off the mark, but after rowing for several minutes they seem to stop their boat.

First Trinity are also using swivels. At present they are short and have not got the finish together.

Jesus seem to row their boat more as if it were an eight, and lack life and have no finish.

Third Trinity are improving under R. V. Powell's coaching. At present they can only row a slow stroke, and are not nearly as lively as usual.

L.M.B.C. make their boat run well when paddling. They have a very wooden finish, and seem to bounce their boat when rowing.

Caius and Pembroke are inclined to be ponderous, and are unable to raise their stroke above 33 owing to lack of beginning.

RUGBY.

THE SENIORS' MATCH.

Owing to the rain, play was of a somewhat scrambling nature, the three-quarters finding the ball difficult to handle. Carey kicked off for the Colours, who immediately pressed: a fine kick by Gibb and faulty passing of the Colour backs allowed Whites to attack, and a good combined movement by the White three-quarters almost resulted in a try. Play returned to half way and Hosken with a smart dodging run was nearly over: Inglis then broke through for Whites, but kicked when a pass to Gibb might have been more effective. However, a few minutes later, the ball travelled right along the White three-quarter line, and Inglis scored a good try which was not converted.

The second half opened with a good return by Hosken: a series of scrums followed, the White forwards getting most of the ball, though the Colours more than held their own in the open. Hosken got away with the ball at his feet, but Wright beat him for the touch down. An injury to one of the Colour forwards caused a slight delay and on resuming Firth dodged through and after a good run was tackled in possession. Some ineffective kicking followed and then Gibb baffled the opposing defence in a long run and scored a remarkably fine try. Wright quickly added another behind the posts which te Water converted. A good forward rush by Whites ended in a fourth try by te Water. The kick failed, and after a few minutes' forward play the whistle sounded 'No side,' leaving Whites victorious by 1 goal and 3 tries to nil. Conspicuous on the winning side were Wright and Gibb among the backs, and of the forwards Dewar and te Water. For the losers Hosken and Hemmant played well behind, Carey, Tudsbery and Young being the pick of the forwards.

Colours (*Mr G. V. Carey's Side*).—G. Murray-Jardine, Clare (back); H. Hosken, Christ's, H. W. Malcolm, Clare, M. Hemmant, Pembroke, and H. Ashcroft, Caius (three-quarter backs); I. C. Sanderson, Caius, and A. H. Streeten, Emmanuel (half-backs); G. V. Carey, Caius, capt., F. T. C. Young, Pembroke, T. H. Elderton, Clare, G. Moore, Clare, C. Gimson, Emmanuel, S. Rayner, Emmanuel, F. C. T. Tudsbery, King's, and H. L. McNaughton, Pembroke (forwards).

Whites (*Mr A. Dewar's Side*).—E. K. Blundell, Selwyn (back); A. E. J. Inglis, King's, P. Gibb, Emmanuel, A. Thornewaite, St John's, and C. C. G. Wright, Pembroke (three-quarter backs); R. B. Firth, King's, and A. H. Ashcroft, Caius (half-backs); A. Dewar, Clare, capt., G. S. de M. Rogers, Caius, C. T. te Water, Christ's, J. W. Dew, Clare, R. S. Kennedy, Christ's, W. G. Marsden, Emmanuel, A. Burn-Murdoch, Trinity, and L. L. Gunn, Corpus (forwards).

THE FRESHMEN'S MATCH.

This match was played on Thursday, 17th October, in much better weather than had favoured the Seniors' Match on the previous day. The backs thus had plenty of chances, and several of them showed promise; but the forwards, with few exceptions, were most disappointing, the packing being particularly poor.

Colours pressed early, and, when the game had been in progress only a few minutes, Scholfield, receiving from Holloway, made an opening for Coates to score between the posts. Atkinson kicked a goal. Colours continued to attack, and Coates made an unsuccessful attempt to drop a goal. The drop out gave Whites some relief, but a forward dribble renewed the pressure on their lines, and Holloway, picking up smartly, scored a second try for Colours, which Brown failed to convert. Whites now played better, and kept their opponents' defence busy. However, they could not score, and Harper, eventually, cleared with a good kick, and soon after, nearly scored from a good passing bout among the Colour three-quarters.

On resuming after half-time, Whites showed better form, and quickly scored through Pritchard, who got a clever try, Purves converting. Play was transferred to mid-field, but Whites soon returned to the attack. Pritchard injured a leg muscle, and had to retire, Whites, henceforth, playing with three three-quarters. In spite of this, they continued to press, and might have scored if their wings had been given more chances. Rogers tried to drop a goal, but the ball went wide. Atkinson failed to gather it from an awkward re-bound, and Roberts following up, scored a try; Purves just failed with the kick, and the game ended in a draw of 8 points each.

Atkinson at full-back kicked well, especially in the first half. All the wing three-quarters were rather starved, but in the centre, Scholfield played well. All the halves were good, Pritchard being the cleverest, with Lloyd-Jones a good second. The forwards, as remarked above, were below the average—they packed badly, their foot-work was poor, and they lacked dash in the open. Purves was by far the best, and showed great promise.

Colours (*Mr W. G. Lely's Side*).—M. L. Atkinson, Fettes and Emmanuel (back); J. E. Harper, Fettes and Emmanuel, J. A. Scholfield, Sedberg and Caius, V. H. M. Coates, Haileybury and Caius, H. J. Bower, Uppingham and Emmanuel (three-quarter backs); M. Macgregor, Rugby and Caius, and B. H. Holloway, Leys and Jesus (half-backs); W. G. Lely, Emmanuel (capt.), G. M. Chapman, New Zealand and Caius, L. A. McAfie, Merchiston and Pembroke, J. G. C. Scott, Marlborough and Pembroke, C. H. Ritchie, New Zealand and St John's, W. E. Turnbull, Glenalmond and King's, K. G. Drysdale, Dulwich and Trinity Hall, and H. F. Flannery, Dulwich and Trinity Hall (forwards).

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Whites (Mr R. McCosh's Side).—G. S. Hellings, Christ's Hospital and St John's (back); A. D. Roberts, Durham and Caius, L. J. Smith, Bedford and St. John's, J. L. Rogers, Brecon and Christ's, and J. H. Currie, Fettes and Jesus (three-quarter backs); R. G. Pritchard, Llandovery and Clare, and E. W. Lloyd-Jones, Merchiston and Emmanuel (half-backs); R. McCosh, Trinity (capt.), J. V. Fiddian, Leys and Emmanuel, W. D. C. L. Purves, Fettes and Trinity, C. C. Powell, Loretto and Caius, W. H. Colley, St Peter's, York, and Emmanuel, H. Farrie, Liverpool College and Queens', S. D. Wills, Marlborough and Trinity, and M. L. Burke, Cheltenham and King's (forwards).

C.U. v. RICHMOND.

This, the first match of the season, was played at Cambridge on October 19th, and ended in a substantial win for the University by 4 goals 3 tries (29 points) to nil. The team made a most promising first appearance, the forwards doing excellent work both in the scrum and in the open.

Evans kicked off for Cambridge, who at once pressed, and five minutes from the start Lely scored from a forward rush. Macleod just failed to convert. Richmond worked back to half-way, but some fine passing started by Gibb and carried on by the forwards let Gimson in, Macleod again failing with the kick. The University halves were frequently penalised for off-side. A mistake by Frazer, who failed to gather a long kick by Atkinson, enabled the University three-quarters to get moving, and Bower scored in the corner. Macleod kicked a fine goal. The University continued to press, and tries were scored by Macleod, after some good passing with Wright, and by Evans, who broke through from a scramble, Macleod converting his own try. Richmond made a good rush into the University '25,' but Macleod marked, and kicks by Gibb and Godby relieved, and play was again in Richmond territory when the whistle blew for half-time, with the score 19 to nil.

Richmond started better in the second half, and the game was evenly contested for a short time. It was fully 25 minutes before the University added to their score, some rather uninteresting play being relieved by fine kicking by Atkinson, who allowed nicely for the wind, and found touch with great accuracy. Finally, Macleod let Wright away, and receiving again from his wing man scored a good try behind the posts, kicking the goal himself. Bower got over, but was called back for being in touch; he very soon crossed the line again, this time between the posts, and Macleod again converted. Hearson then got away for Richmond, but was tackled in possession, and the game ended as stated, leaving Cambridge the winners by 29 points to nil.

C.U.—M. L. Atkinson, Emmanuel (back); C. C. G. Wright and †*K. G. Macleod, capt. (Pembroke), P. Gibb and H. J. Bower, Emmanuel (three-quarter backs); *T. A. Godby, Magdalene, and E. W. Lloyd-Jones, Emmanuel (half-backs); *W. G. Lely, Emmanuel, *R. McCosh, Trinity, *A. E. Evans, St John's, F. C. T. Tudsbery, King's, C. Gimson, Emmanuel, G. Moore, Clare, R. S. Kennedy, Christ's, and W. D. C. L. Purves, Trinity (forwards).

Richmond.—D. Frazer (back); F. R. Limpenny, F. N. Tarr, *H. F. P. Hearson, capt., and *T. B. Batchelor (three-quarter backs); J. C. J. Teague and A. H. Streeten (half-backs); †F. Stout, *W. B. Odgers, F. T. Turner, C. E. Chase, G. C. Wilson, R. G. Wright Nooth, P. R. Thompson, G. A. Matthay (forwards).

ASSOCIATION.

TRIAL MATCH.

Played on Monday, October 21. Though the game suffered owing to the many alterations which had to be made in the forward line, yet it served to show that there are plenty of good forwards playing this year.

Brisley and Hoffmeister, on the right wing, proved to be a most capable pair; both being fast and excellent shots.

Pink and Gooch, on the left, were also good, but had neither the pace or weight of the right wing.

Cutter, as centre forward, showed good form, and bustles the opposing backs well.

The halves will probably be the most difficult place in the team to fill up. Of these Herman played best, while Olivier, with practice in good football, should improve.

In Whale the University appears to have found an excellent goalkeeper; he fields the ball cleanly, and usually finds the forwards with his kick.

Of the freshmen, Edwards and Vann, who were unable to play in the Trial Match, were the two best forwards on the previous Monday in the Freshmen's Match.

Whites.—A. K. Shiells, Trinity (goal); W. L. Johnson, Pembroke, and A. I. Carr, St Catharine's (backs); F. H. Hooper, Clare, G. G. Woodruff, Caius, and D. Welch, Jesus (half-backs); C. E. Brisley, Caius, and C. E. Hoffmeister, St Catharine's (right wing), H. V. Farnfield, Queens', capt. (centre), H. S. Pink, Jesus, and C. T. Gooch, Pembroke (left wing) (forwards).

Colours.—A. Whale, Pembroke (goal); V. G. Thew, Trinity Hall, capt., and F. S. Mann, Pembroke (backs); A. W. Powell, Pembroke, A. E. Herman, King's, and E. Olivier, Trinity Hall (half-backs); C. H. Jones, Queens', and H. Forman, Pembroke (right wing), R. C. Cutter, Jesus (centre), G. D. Jameson, Pembroke, and R. Snowdon Smith, Christ's (left wing) (forwards).

ASSOCIATION LEAGUE.

Division I.

Thursday, Oct. 17th	Pembroke* beat Clare	5—1
	Queens'* beat Jesus...	5—1
	Trinity Rest* beat Caius	1—0

Division II.

Thursday, Oct. 17th	Sidney* beat Pembroke II. ...	4—0
	Corpus beat Trinity Hall*	3—0
	Selwyn* drew with Emmanuel ...	1—1
	King's* drew with St Catharine's...	3—3
Tuesday, Oct. 22nd	Emmanuel beat Pembroke II.* ...	6—4
	Sidney* beat Selwyn	3—2

Division III.

Friday, Oct. 18th	Trinity Etonians beat Fitzwilliam Hall*	7—2
	Downing beat Peterhouse*... ...	8—0
Monday, Oct. 21st	Emmanuel II. beat Trinity Rest II.*	3—1
	Magdalene beat Caius II.*	4—2

* Denotes ground played on.

HOCKEY.

THE SENIORS' MATCH.

The Seniors' Match was played on Tuesday, October 22nd. W. G. Pound's side (Whites) won by 4 goals to nil. The game was well contested, but the White forwards played much better than the Colours. After a quarter of an hour's play, Kitson scored for the Whites, and ten minutes before half-time Milburn scored again. The second half was much the same as the first, Hervey and Hankey both scoring. Pound played a good game at back, though he is a trifle slow. Goodman was the better of the two Colour backs. Lyle and Smith were both a little disappointing at outside left. Shaw was not given enough to do, and did not play up to form. Kitson and Hervey both played well, especially the former. Gibson at right-half was hard-working but a little clumsy.

Whites (W. G. Pound's Side).—T. G. Shelmerdine, Jesus (goal); G. S. Bryan-Brown, Downing, and W. G. Pound, King's (backs); N. Montgomery, Selwyn, G. M. Bottome, Christ's, and T. G. Gibson, Pembroke (half-backs); R. C. Lyle, Corpus, B. M. Kitson, Peterhouse, A. C. C. Hervey, King's, A. W. Milburn, Trinity, and C. P. Hankey, Pembroke (forwards).

Colours (E. L. Goodman's Side).—H. K. Griffiths, Trinity (goal); E. L. Goodman, Jesus, and R. L. Pyman, Jesus (backs); H. C.

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Perry, Queens', G. L. Vivian, Selwyn, and H. F. Knight, Caius (half-backs); W. F. Smith, Trinity Hall, C. H. Cole, Sidney, S. H. Stevens, Corpus, C. L. Shaw, Sidney, and C. D. Job, Queens' (forwards).

FIXTURES.

October 22, Seniors' Match, Cambridge.
October 24, Freshmen's Match, Cambridge.
October 26, v. Beckenham, Cambridge.
October 31, v. Northampton, Cambridge.
November 2, v. Surbiton, Cambridge.
November 6, v. Blackheath, Blackheath.
November 9, v. Mid-Surrey, Cambridge.
November 13, v. Hawks, Cambridge.
November 16, v. Southgate, Southgate.
November 23, v. Hampstead, Cambridge.
November 30, v. Old Rossallians, Cambridge.
December 13, v. Hawks, Walton.
December 14, v. Mid-Surrey, Richmond.
December 16, v. Surbiton, Surbiton.
December 17, v. East Sheen, Mortlake.
January 18, v. Beckenham, Beckenham.
January 22, v. O.U. Occasionals, Cambridge.
January 23, v. Northampton, Northampton.
January 29, v. United Hospitals, Cambridge.
February 1, v. Southgate, Cambridge.
February 5, Oxford and Cambridge v. London, London.
February 8, v. Blackheath, Cambridge.
February 10, v. Southern Counties, London.
February 12, v. C.U. Wanderers, Cambridge.
February 19, v. Oxford, Bromley.
February 22, v. East Sheen, Cambridge.
v. Dublin University, Dublin.

GOLF.

At a general meeting of the C.U.G.C. on October 14th, the following officers were elected: President, W. Welsh, M.A.; Captain, V. C. Longstaffe; Hon. Sec., C. Pigg, M.A.; Assistant Hon. Sec., J. Colman; Hon. Treasurer, R. C. Burrows; Assistant Hon. Treasurer, W. de L. Winter, M.A. Committee: Messrs. C. B. Barry, H. B. Hammond-Chambers, A. A. Reid, E. S. Ulyat, C. Macdona, C. H. Pigg, and A. F. Percival.

On October 18th the Weekly Sweep was won at Coton by C. Macdona with a score of 82 — 2 = 80. Owing to rain the entry was a poor one, but given fine weather there should be a large entry owing to the great increase of members this term.

November 1, Barrow Medal.
November 5, C.U. v. Great Yarmouth G.C.
November 7, C.U. v. Royal Norwich.
November 8, Linskill Cup and Pirie Memento.
November 15, St. Andrews Medal.

TRIAL MATCH.

Owing to the great improvement of the course at Coton it was decided to hold a trial match there on October 19th. The Captain's side defeated the Hon. Secretary's side by 4½ to 3½. Play was very difficult as there was a strong cross-wind, and owing to Friday's rain the grass on the greens was rather abundant, making very firm putting necessary, and there was a tendency not to be up.

A. A. Reid was 73 for 17 holes. A. F. Percival played extremely well to halve with E. H. Lees, as the latter was 5 up and 7 to play. A. F. Percival came home in 33. Score :—

Captain's Side.		*Hon. Sec's. Side.*	
V. C. Longstaffe	0	J. Colman	1½
E. S. Ulyat	0	A. A. Reid	1
C. L. Macdona	1½	T. McNeill	0
C. L. Richardson	0½	E. H. Bovill	0½
A. F. Percival	0½	E. H. Lees	0½
T. Hugh Duncan	1	C. M. Hunter	0½
C. G. MacAndrew	1	A. G. Pearson	0
	4½		3½

REVIEWS.

William Blake. By Arthur Symons. Archibald Constable & Co. 10/6 net. xvi. + 434 pp.

Mr Arthur Symons has produced a book about Blake full of subtle criticism and penetrating insight—that, of course was a foregone conclusion. But he has done more than this; in spite of the fact that a great deal has been written and said about Blake of late, this book is a real contribution to the subject, and casts a new light upon several of the Blake problems. No book that has yet appeared has to the same extent disentangled Blake's religious and philosophical position, if it can be called a position, for Blake was splendidly inconsistent. His ethical system was radically spasmodic. To use a metaphor, it reminds one of nothing so much as a large number of fragments of porcelain vases, of very different design and decoration, scattered over the surface of a field; if Mr Symons has not reconstructed the vases, he has at least classified the pieces; and the result is a theory which is at least as coherent as any theory is ever likely to be.

Of course Blake remains and must remain a mystery; he was an artist and a poet who acted all his life long on intuition pure and simple. A stream of exalted imagination, both pictorial and poetical, flowed through his mind, and he gave his conceptions shape as far as he could, without any preconceived theory. He had an immense fund of inspiration, but very little of the patience of the artist. Toiling as he did under the pressure of fiery impulse, he had neither time nor inclination to work his metal. He shaped it roughly, and hurried on to the next idea. He was at his best when he had a thought that could be pictorially expressed; he was at his worst, we may be allowed humbly to think, when he was prophetical. It is a mere waste of time to argue whether Blake was mad or not, until we have defined what madness is. But to attribute to Blake a sanity which the vast majority of the human race agree to call insanity, is merely to juggle with definitions. The truth is that Blake was all his life a child struggling with an overwhelming imagination, and just as every now and then he made an inspired design, and struck out a splendid thought, so much that he produced was fatuous and puerile. It is safe to say that if Blake had only been a writer. he would have been an inconsiderable one. His ultimate contribution to poetical literature consists of eight or ten fine lyrics, the best of them, perhaps, imitative. But the astonishing quality of his pictorial art, its independence, its immense suggestiveness, has won him a respect which he would not otherwise have earned. He must be treated as a real visionary. A man who, as a child, saw a tree at Peckham, set with angels as thick as starlings, and who said, as a grown man, that he had seen a fairy funeral, that by walking to the end of a lane he had found he could touch the sky with his finger, a man who could draw from life the ghost of a flea, suspending his work till the spirit chose to shut its mouth, must be considered as a visionary, or not at all. Mr Symons says finely that Blake enjoyed 'emancipation from reality through the shaping spirit of imagination,' and again, that 'to Blake the universe was a metaphor.' This is perhaps as accurate a formula for Blake as can be laid down.

One of the most useful parts of Mr Symons' excellent book consists of appendices, in which he sets out all the contemporary evidence about Blake and his work, thus enabling a reader to acquaint himself with first-hand information.

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Perhaps it may be said that a student of Blake's art can get, through Mr Swinburne's volume on the one hand, and through Mr Symons' on the other, as near to a perception of Blake's qualities and teaching ideas as it is possible to get; and we can only say of Mr Symons' work that it presents a rare combination of two qualities which are often mutually exclusive; it is deeply enthusiastic, and yet eminently judicious.

The Cambridge Modern History. Volume X. The Restoration. The University Press, 1907.

Some Volumes of the Modern History have been written with all good conscience by their respective groups of contributors, but not all of them are greatly interesting. There was sometimes a severity of style almost desiccated, sometimes a great want of realization. The present volume is not open to these charges, for to anyone who takes an intelligent interest in the nineteenth century it appeals in a very direct and successful way. The previous volume (on Napoleon) suffered from bearing on its title-page and cover the name of a man, while within—perhaps necessarily—the man appeared more as a force or even as a system than as a personality. Here Europe is no longer one but is resolved into its component parts, and their several stories are told for us as they should be, and the division of labour helps rather than hinders the purpose before us.

We take it that the object of this great History is after all to enable readers to see the field of modern life as far as may be in its full width, and to understand; and that end is achieved in this volume more successfully than in some of the others. We watch the interaction of state upon state, and of the Holy Alliance upon all, and gather some real idea of the complexity and fascination of modern national life. Perhaps the most interesting chapters of the volume are those that deal with France. As M. Hanotaux says in the third volume of his 'Contemporary France' 'foreigners assume the privilege of taking sides, not without some vehemence, in the internal quarrels of France; it may be flattering to the country, but it certainly is frequently embarrassing to its Government.' France really holds in the 19th Century the place of Athens in antiquity—it is the land that supremely matters, for it represents in brilliant epitome the history of all the rest; it has supplied the motives again and again, and felt the re-actions. M. Emile Bourgeois, of the University of Paris, and Lady Blennerhassett are responsible for this section. The struggle now proceeding between France and the Vatican goes back to this period; so that to those of us who wish to follow sympathetically what is going on under our eyes, the chapters in question will be very contributive.

Mr Alison Phillips has written a capital account of the movement for Greek independence, and Mr George Edmundson, whose work in previous volumes on Dutch affairs is likely to be remembered by his readers, pursues the history of Holland and Belgium. Another feature of volume X. is the space given to Spain, Portugal and South America. It is hard to say off-hand where any clear and compact account of the curious story of Spanish America is accessible to the English reader, and yet it is a factor even in English history that must be understood. Mr Kirkpatrick's two chapters are excellent, and so is Mr Edmundson's on Brazil and Portugal, which is a sort of pendent to them.

Taken altogether this volume gives us the history of the re-establishment of despotism and ecclesiastical privilege, of the repression of Liberalism in things social, religious and political, and of the rising again of that spirit, which conservatives call the modern or revolutionary spirit, and which less passionate observers are more likely to identify with something older and more natural, at work in human affairs since flints were first chipped, and likely to continue as long as men are human,—what Wordsworth called 'Man's unconquerable mind.' The great interest of the volume is that the moving of this human mind is to be followed in it throughout, and to be studied clearly and helpfully, with interest while one reads and inspiration whenever one remembers.

G.

COLLEGE CORRESPONDENCE.

PETERHOUSE.

Slowly and painfully the term emerges from its chrysalis stage and begins to expand its wings. It is, perhaps, ungenerous to dismiss its growing activities so shortly, but success in life is, after all, measured by the pursuits of the easily attainable.

Two eights are enjoying the river, as only those may who use fixed seats. Some of the freshmen show distinct promise.

The Rugby team have had some days of practice, and are playing Corpus on Wednesday. Association began disastrously when a weak side lost heavily to Downing.

It has been alleged that there are three degrees of noise—noises, infernal noises, and popular music, but hospitality covereth a multitude of dins, and we are grateful to the freshmen for their concert on Saturday.

PEMBROKE.

Congratulations are due to the Rev H. C. O. Lanchester on his engagement and to Mr Minns on his marriage. May their shadows never grow less and their burdens never grow greater.

The freshmen amount to 80, which is as much as the college can allow the first year. Untold numbers were sorrowfully turned away to seek consolation where they might—possibly in other colleges. Many Association reputations are included amongst them, with the result that some half dozen played in the Freshmen's Match, and several more who deserved this privilege were denied it owing to lack of space.

The new Rugby blood does not seem so potent, and a trial game with Caius will be boasted of by Caius rather than by us. Nevertheless we had our representatives in the Freshmen's and also the Seniors' Matches.

A. J. Waugh and W. A. Powell are captain and secretary of the P.C.A.F.C. and have, with the co-operation of the rest of the team made a successful start for the season.

We regret the sudden enforced absence of F. H. Mugliston, whose place in the University team is being filled by W. L. Johnson.

K. G. Macleod and C. C. G. Wright gave a very useful exhibition against Richmond the other day. The college team under H. J. S. Morton have commenced with a win and a loss. The 2nd XV. under the leadership of E. C. Kneen have made a startling debut with 82 points to nil in two matches.

In the rowing world the crew for the coxswainless fours is shewing good form, as are also Perrin and Lloyd, competitors for the Colquhoun Sculls. The usual freshmen trials are in progress.

GONVILLE AND CAIUS.

As regards rowing matters, we were unfortunately not able to gather any details.

The Rugby team has commenced its campaign under favourable auspices, defeating Trinity Hall (28—3), and King's (26—5). May it continue to advance on its favourable course.

In Association we have been weighed in the balance, and, although not found wanting, are still hardly sufficiently perfect to ignore the writing on the wall.

The Hockey team still survives in the struggle for existence, as is evident by at least one victory.

As to matters musical, the Seniors' Concert took place on 15th Oct., and proved highly delectable.

We trust the editor will not be disappointed with this somewhat brief epistle. We feel it is quite beyond our scriptorial powers to rival in length some others of your communications.

CORPUS CHRISTI.

Although the boat was not so completely successful at Henley as we wished, it fulfilled the expectations of its supporters and justified its entry. The enthusiastic support offered to the Boat Club by all its members is the result of the strenuous efforts of

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the crew. The first year, with but few exceptions, are being initiated into the mysteries of rowing, and a number of them are showing encouraging results. Three trial eights have already made their appearance on the river.

Mr Egerton Clarke, not satisfied with the gift of a light eight and a handsome contribution to the Henley Fund, has given still further proof of his interest in the College rowing, by the presentation to the Boat Club of a light four by Sims—'Quem di servent.'

A. C. Cole has been elected Second Boat captain in the place of E. J. White, resigned.

In Association Football the College won by 3—0 in the League match against Trinity Hall.

The Rugby Team has played three matches, against Peterhouse, Magdalene and the Leys School, winning the first and losing the last two. Congratulations to L. L. Gunn on playing in the Seniors' Match.

The Debating Society decided by 42 votes to 5 that the Socialist tendency of the age was to be regarded with much apprehension.

With regard to Hockey we congratulate R. C. Lyle and S. H. Stevens on playing for the Seniors'; also H. O. Cooper and A. H. Cox for playing in the Freshmen's Match.

KING'S.

Best wishes to Mr A. W. Hill, who has left us to devote himself to the growths at Kew; his place is hard to fill; in fact (concealment is useless) the College has now no Junior Dean. In cases of emergency telegrams should be addressed to Mr H. H. Sills, of Newmarket.

The Association Football Eleven has drawn with St Catharine's. G. L. Herman has got his cap.

The Court of Bodley's Building was for a time devoted to a new and rather poor game called Diabolo. A wordy letter from Newmarket has checked the abuse.

The Hockey XI. suffered defeat on Saturday by 2 goals to 8; no fewer than five Kingsmen secured places in the College side.

The new tube-station at the junction of King's and Queens' Lanes is progressing rapidly, the shaft has already reached a depth of some thirty feet.

ST CATHARINE'S.

Rowing. The Freshmen taking up rowing seem to be fairly numerous, and it is to be hoped that the keenness which has characterised the opening weeks of this year's rowing, may be maintained throughout. It will be indeed a pleasure to see three eights rowing in the Trials.

Football has not been particularly encouraging thus far. The Rugby XV. has made a most inauspicious opening, but this is, to a certain extent, due to inability to turn out our most capable side. Under the other code we have been likewise handicapped and have consequently not been successful in our friendly games. In the league we have drawn with King's, 3—3.

Congratulations to C. E. Hoffmeister and A. I. Carr on assisting in various trial games.

Is the Debating Society defunct? We have yet to hear of a meeting.

JESUS.

The opening of the football season has not been altogether successful. To deal first with Rugby, we lost to Christ's after a tough fight, but a freshmen's team won a great victory over the Hall freshmen. J. H. Holloway and J. H. Currie were playing in the Freshmen's Match.

At Association we lost to Queens', but beat Pembroke in a friendly (a very scratch game), and the 2nd XI. lost to St John's II. and beat Queens' II. R. C. Cutter, H. S. Pink and D. Welch played in the Seniors' Match, and the same trio in the Trial Match on Monday, in which B. W. Vann was unfortunately unable to take part owing to the necessity of matriculation.

On Saturday the wayfarer along the tow-path between the hours of 12 and 1 might have witnessed some high-class tub-pair racing, from which H. C. H. Hudson and N. Moore ultimately emerged victorious. Their semi-final against A. Donaldson and G. E. Sanderson is especially deserving of mention, being won by barely two feet after a splendid race.

The Farragoes met on Saturday night in R. S. Wood's rooms, when T. G. Shelmerdine was elected president and R. L. Pyman secretary for the ensuing term. Two new members were then enrolled and a programme made out for the term; after which, effusions of certain poets of repute, indicative of their idea of the method in which a skylark should be addressed, besides other extracts of interest, were read by various members.

On Monday the Theological and Essay Society met in the Dean's rooms, and an excellent paper on 'English Lyric Poetry' was read by W. H. Duke before a small but select audience.

We may here mention for the benefit of certain enquirers that the strains of merriment heard in the courts last Saturday had no connection whatever with the Dons' dinner held that night.

CHRIST'S.

Our Four has been enjoying a variety of good coaches, and makes daily cruises between Baitsbite and the Horse Grind, not more than an hour after dark. A large number of freshmen are being tubbed; but it is early yet to say whether we have any latent genius.

The Rugby XV. has begun the season well by winning its first two matches, and shews considerable promise; though we have to rely chiefly upon the older material at present.

In the Long Vacation a sundial mysteriously made its appearance in the Third Court.

ST JOHN'S.

Once more the thin red line may be seen wending its fitful way across Midsummer Common to the Lady Margaret boat-house, and the freshman, languid and sore distressed, looks forward to the Sabbath calm with painful eagerness. Let him not lose hope in the process of evolution. We have all been through it ourselves, and we would say in the words of a mighty Johnian:—

'O yet a little while may I behold in thee what I was once.'

The freshmen are lighter this year, but coaches are plentiful, and there is no lack of senior men who have cheerfully submitted to the pains and penalties of fixed seat rowing. The 'crock eights' should provide good sport, but we understand that, in view of the events of last year, gentlemen will be requested to retain their seats until the conclusion of the race. Mr Bushe-Fox has taken charge of the light four which is stroked by Laidlaw, and already the crew has made considerable improvement under his inspiring influence.

Rugby prospects are considerably brighter this year and we are glad to note that the second XV. is showing signs of animation.

The Association team has lost several reliable backs, but the trial match brought some promising freshmen to light. The forward division is very strong this year.

The Master's wedding has caused considerable interest, and he has the best wishes of every member of the College. It is not true that some of the elder Dons have 'sported' themselves into their rooms in a state of panic. The health of the Master was drunk in Hall on Saturday with much enthusiasm.

On Saturday night a jaded house refused to believe that 'the craze for novelty was the bane of modern existence.' We are glad to note that the compiler of the menu for College Hall has stuck manfully to his guns in the face of this absurd decision.

EMMANUEL.

It is with great pleasure that we extend a very hearty welcome to our freshmen who, number over 80. All branches of athletics are now in full swing, the boat club have enlisted the services of many promising recruits, although the number shews a slight decrease on last year.

The Rugby Football team have already played a successful match v. St John's, winning by 23 points to 0. The following are to be congratulated on having been chosen to represent the University v. Richmond on Saturday, October 19—M. L. Atkinson, H. J. Bower, P. Gibb, C. Gimson and E. W. Lloyd-Jones.

Two league matches have been played by the Association Football team: in the first v. Selwyn the game was left drawn, the score being 1—1; in the second v. Pembroke II. the team scored 6 goals to their opponent's 4.

It has also been decided that the College shall play Hockey this term, for which purpose a new ground has been secured.

A College debate took place on Saturday, October 19. The motion 'That in the opinion of this House Ireland is now ripe for self government' being defeated by 29 votes to 12.

SIDNEY SUSSEX.

Rowing. Tubbing still continues, and we hope to see some crock eights on the river soon: we believe the Rugby XV. are going to put on an VIII.

Football. It has been a very successful week. Our Rugby XV. showed good form in defeating Magdalene (26—3), but the 2nd XV. lost to Trinity III. (3—13). In the Association League we have already marked four points by beating Pembroke II. (4—0), and Selwyn (3—2), and in friendly matches we have beaten Christ's (3—1), but lost to Emmanuel (0—6).

Hockey. Congratulations to C. L. Shaw and C. H. Cole on playing in the Seniors' Match.

A most successful Smoking Concert was held in the Reading room on Saturday night, when several old Sidney men sang.

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DOWNING.

We have a great number of freshmen this year, a large proportion of whom are rowing. There are at present three eights out on the river, and several of the freshmen already show great promise.

The Association team have started the season well, having defeated St Catharine's and Magdalene and also Peterhouse, the last named being the first league match.

The Rugby team have defeated St Catharine's in a friendly, but succumbed to Magdalene on Tuesday.

Congratulations to G. S. Bryan-Brown on playing in the Seniors' Hockey Match.

The scratch fours were held last Saturday. It was gratifying to note how many members of the College combine the art of swimming with that of rowing. The freshmen's Concert was held on the evening of the same day, and was very successful.

SELWYN.

Rowing prospects are moderate. Plenty of freshmen have joined the Boat Club and two eights are getting into working order.

The Rugby Football team has beaten Magdalene; it looks at present as if we should have a better team than last year. E. K. Blundell represented us in the Seniors' Match.

The Association XI. has also been strengthened by some useful members of the first year; we hope this season will be more successful than last. R. B. Wray played in the Freshmen's Match.

N. Montgomery and G. L. Vivian played in the Seniors' Hockey Match.

We are glad to see H. M. Irwin, the noted hammer-thrower, once more in residence.

A successful Concert was held in the Hall on Thursday night.

On Saturday night 13 members of the House declared that they would like to return to a state of barbarism; 14 gentlemen preferred the present state of civilisation.

FITZWILLIAM HALL.

The Historical and Theological Societies held their annual business meetings on Wednesday, 16th, and Friday, 18th inst., respectively.

On Saturday last, the sale of papers was followed by a Smoking Concert which all enjoyed. We were glad to welcome visitors from Selwyn and Queens', and thank them for their excellent contributions to the programme.

The Football Club has been presented with a much needed gift; an anonymous friend has in the course of the last week placed a pavilion on our ground. We wish to take this opportunity of thanking the donor. The first match of the season was lost; but our opponents—the Trinity Etonians—gave us a good game.

Our energetic boat captain has been hard at work, and tubbing is going well. We wish him luck, and hope to see an 'eight' out before long.

On Monday last the first debate of the term was opened by A. E. Hill who proposed 'that in the opinion of this House the introduction of Socialism is necessary for the continued well-being of this country.' The motion was opposed by J. E. Staley, who had the victory by seventeen votes as against thirteen. The discussion was interesting, and we were pleased to see so many freshmen take an active part.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

Honorary Colonel: THE KING.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, by Colonel H. J. Edwards, Commanding.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23rd, 1907.

RANGE.

Morning, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Afternoon, 2 p.m. to dusk.

Thursday	Oct.	24th	Class Firing, T.V.'s.
Friday	,,	25th	Class Firing, Recruits only, 10 a.m. & 2 p.m.
Saturday	,,	26th	Morning. Recruits only, 9 a.m. Afternoon. T.V.'s.
Monday	,,	28th	Class Firing, T.V.'s.
Tuesday	,,	29th	
Wednesday	,,	30th	
Thursday	,,	31st	

All Recruits who have completed not less than 10 drills must attend at the Range on Friday, or Saturday morning, for class firing.

At no other times will Recruits be allowed to fire.

RECRUIT DRILLS.

Daily at Headquarters from 11.45 to 12.45, 1 to 2, 5.45 to 6.45 and 7 to 8. (No evening drills on Saturdays.)

The drills at 11.45 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Thursday 24th inst., will take place on the Range, to practice skirmishing with blank ammunition.

COMPANY DRILLS.

There will be drills in the *VICTORIA ASSEMBLY ROOMS*, from 8.15 to 9.15 p.m., on Monday 28th and Tuesday 29th inst.

CLASS FIRING AND DRILLS.

Members are reminded that all Class Firing and Drills must be completed by 31st October, which is the last day of the Volunteer Year.

FIELD DAYS.

(i) There will be a Field Day for cyclists on Saturday 26th inst.
Parade:—The Backs, GARRET HOSTEL LANE, at 1.30 p.m.
Dress:—Drill Order.
Blank Ammunition will be issued on parade.
Members intending to take part in this field day should write their names on a list which is hung in the Saddle Room.

(ii) There will be Night Operations on *Wednesday 30th inst.*
Parade:—The Backs, GARRET HOSTEL LANE, at 8 p.m.
Dress:—Drill Order.
Members who have joined this term, if they have not yet got uniform, may parade in plain-clothes, with rifles, belts and side-arms.

LECTURES.

Certificate A.—Lectures will be given in the Saddle Room at 8.15 p.m. on the 24th, 28th, and 31st inst.

There will also be Lectures for the *Signalling Certificate* on the 31st inst. in the Adjutant's Room at 8.30 p.m., and for the *Maxim Gun Certificate* on 31st inst. in the Armoury at 8.30 p.m.

Certificate B.—A Lecture will be given on the 24th inst. in the Adjutant's Room at 8.15 p.m.

There will be no lectures for Certificate C at present.

MOUNTED INFANTRY.

(i) There will be a drill on the Range at 2.30 p.m. 24th inst.
(ii) There will be a Scouting Practice on Thursday 31st inst.
Parade:—1.45 p.m., The Backs, GARRET HOSTEL LANE.
Undress Kerseys will be worn.
Maps and Field Glasses should be carried.
Recruits may turn out in plain clothes, with belts, bandoliers and rifles.

MAXIM GUN.

There will be a class for instruction on Thursday 31st inst at 8.30 p.m. in the Armoury. No classes on Monday and Wednesday.

There will be a class for officers on Friday 25th inst at 2 p.m. on the Range.

SIGNALLING.

There will be a parade daily on the Range at 2 p.m.

There will be a lecture on The Message Form and Counting Words on the 31st inst in the Adjutant's Room at 8.30 p.m.

Signallers turning out for the Field Day on Saturday next and for the Night Operations will parade at Headquarters at the times shown under the heading Field Days.

SEMAPHORE CLASS.

A class of instruction in Semaphore Signalling, open to any member of the Corps, will be held in the Victoria Assembly Rooms, at 8.15 p.m., on 29th inst.

SHOOTING COMMITTEE.

Col. H. J. Edwards.	Pte. S. H. Foot.
Col. C. T. Heycock.	Capt. G. B. Tatham.
Major H. G. Comber.	*2nd Lt. P. G. J. Güterbock.
Capt. F. M. Rushmore.	*Lt. A. D. Pass.
*Sergt. W. T. Lattey.	Pte. L. A. Levy.
*2nd Lt. N. B. Favell.	*2nd Lt. J. E. C. Ross.
2nd Lt. F. T. C. Young.	Pte. C. S. Fleet.
2nd Lt. C. L. Riley.	*2nd Lt. W. Johnstone.
*Sergt. G. G. Woodruff.	L.-Cpl. S. M. Wheeler.
*Sergt. B. G. Hepworth.	

* Executive Committee.

RESIGNATIONS.

The names of all who are to be struck off the rolls on 1st November—including those who are not efficient or who have gone down—must be sent by College Commanders to Headquarters by the evening of 31st inst.

H. G. R. BURGES-SHORT,
Captain and Adjutant,
Cambridge University V.R.C.

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THE UNIVERSITY PULPIT.

Sunday, October 20.

Sermon at Great St. Mary's by the Rev. C. J. Ridgeway, D.D., Trinity College, Dean of Carlisle.

'When He was come near, He beheld the city and wept over it.' —St Luke xix. 41.

In the study of man as created and equipped by God, the primary truth to be grasped is man's personality as he stands distinguished from his fellows and apart from his social surroundings. This is the great central fact with which Christian students must begin. Each man must learn to bear his own burden before he can effectively help in bearing the burdens of others.

And we need to emphasize this truth, or rather aspect of truth, for there are those who not only think, but assert, that we must cease to believe in the sacredness of the individual if we would hope rightly to discharge the social duties which are incumbent upon all. We continually find in our day and generation the advocates of a modern so-called socialism denouncing individuality as baneful and dangerous. According to their teaching personal responsibility and social responsibility can never be reconciled or harmonized. They are enemies to one another—mutually antagonistic and destructive as are good and evil, or light and darkness. Between them no alliance or co-operation is possible, but only unceasing war and bitter conflict.

But such a view of man can never commend itself to the Christian. The Divine Founder of Christianity always deals with personal responsibility as a factor which cannot be ignored. He teaches by practice as well as by precept that each human life is based upon God and calculated on the scale of eternity. The intrinsic value and dignity of the individual is the letter A of the alphabet of the religion He came to reveal, and no man can spell out rightly in his life here on earth the Will of God as set forth in the Gospel of Jesus Christ until he has learned this initial or elementary truth.

But we cannot be satisfied to stop there in our study of man. Important as is this truth of man's individual respect it is only part of the truth we seek to know about him.

Every truth has more than one aspect. It is like a mountain which approached from one direction is steep and rugged, while from another it slopes down gradually by an unbroken easy decline or like the shield about which the two knights of old fought to the death, one saying it was made of gold, the other persisting it was silver and all the time both were right, for it had two faces made of different metal.

And the full truth as to the constitution of man can only be rightly understood as we bear in mind that it has a two-fold aspect. Each man is an individual in direct personal relation to God, with personal rights and duties, which are a part of self and the disregard of which must cost him dear. But each man is also a social being whose life is intertwined with the lives of others by rights and duties which he shares with them, and on the neglect or faithful discharge of which his own as well as their happiness in a great measure depends. 'Man became a living soul,' and 'It is not good for man to be alone,' cannot be separated without injury to the purpose for which man was created and redeemed by God. Each man is a pilgrim and sojourner here on earth, but he is not a solitary traveller; many are journeying along the same road with him—their well-being, interests, destiny the same. Each man is not merely one of a disorganized mob, but a soldier in a disciplined force, useful only as he does his appointed duty in combination with the whole body of which he is an integral and intelligent part. Each man is the child of God, cared for and protected and guided by a loving Father, but each is one of many children and must take his share in the responsibilities as well as the privileges of the common family life.

Even the most ordinary and necessary actions of daily life, such as eating and drinking, etc., constantly remind us how impossible it is for a man to be independent of his fellows and stand alone. The loaf on the breakfast table preaches every day a practical sermon on our social complications when we call to mind through how many hands it has passed before it reached us, so linking our lives, whether we acknowledge it or no, even if we are the most determined misanthropes, with the lives and labours of numberless workers on whom we are dependent day by day.

And these claims, inherent and inseparable as they are from human life, are not rivals; they are knit closely together, and are interdependent. The right appreciation of even a small part of what individuality really means is the true starting-point of all true endeavour, persevering effort, willing self-sacrifice for the good of others. The recognition of this two-fold truth brings with it the self-respect without which each is as an unarmed man in the midst of foes, and at the same time it implants and strengthens in us respect for others, and summons us to go to the assistance of those who are fighting in the same battle with us.

Yes, once let us grasp the sense of personal responsibility, and we shall neither belittle ourselves or despise our fellows, any more than a true follower of Mahomet will tread on a piece of paper lying in his way, lest perchance the name of God might be written on it.

True, it is difficult to find a time when even earnest Christian men have not failed in seeing these two sides, and have neglected the responsibility they owe to others, though not unfrequently the motive which prompted them has arisen from an honest but mistaken endeavour to obey what they, in their shortsightedness, thought was the call of God.

The hermits of old sought to escape from the corruption of an evil world which surrounded them, in order to serve God with a pure heart and quiet mind, and for this end they retired from the companionship of men, and lived a life of solitude 'in deserts and mountains and caves and holes of the earth.' And yet they did not, could not altogether ignore the social side of Christian duty. Some passed their days in prayer, not only for themselves, but like Moses of old, held up their hands in supplication for divine aid to be given to those who fought in the open, while others did good and useful work by studying, writing, copying, translating, that they might benefit their fellow Christians.

The monastic life, though it had its serious drawbacks and grave perils, and in some cases its deadly corruptions, had, too, its social side, in spite of retirement from the world and its social duties. In many cases the monasteries were the treasuries of priceless literature which would otherwise have perished, the schools of the young, the colleges of the students, and the shelters of the sick and homeless.

Yes, let a man try as he will and with whatever motive, he cannot disregard or break with impunity the social ties which God created when He called man into being. All through life they are with the man, reminding him if he will only listen to their voice, how real their claim is and how vital and imperious their demands, deep-rooted and springing from the sacred instinct with which God has endowed man from the first.

No wonder the religion of Christ insists upon the importance of this social aspect of man's life. How could it be otherwise when we bear in mind that this religion is intended for the benefit not only of each man separately and for every part of man, body, soul, spirit, but also for all men collectively? No wonder the Great Teacher who repeatedly dwelt on the dignity and worth of each, emphasizes again and again the sacred ties which bind all men together in an eternal brotherhood. It is as though He would cut it indelibly into the heart and conscience of all who in every age would be His faithful disciples.

In His first Sermon on the Mount in which He lays down the principles of His doctrine, He emphasizes this aspect of truth, and illustrates by many figures which appealed to His Eastern hearers the way in which personal conduct is interwoven into the ties which bind man to man. His parables point to and outline a kingdom here on earth of which all men are to be subjects knit together by a community of interests and duty. And when His disciples come to Him and ask Him to teach them a prayer of their own to pray, the words He bids them use are full of striking significance. Would they pray in accordance with the will of God to whom they pray, then they must say, 'Our Father.'

Pregnant with meaning are the words of Tolstoi—'It is no invention of Christ that we are brothers and must serve one another. It is real fact.'

Hence the Christian who realises that the religion of Christ has its beginning in the faithful performance of his duty towards the God 'in Whom he lives and moves and has his being,' and has its development in the fulfilment of his duty towards man, is as one who throws a stone into the still water so that circles are formed ever multiplying, ever widening, until the whole surface is in motion. Round the great truth of the personal tie between the man and his God, when once it has found its way into the life, till then, it may be, self contained and self-satisfied, there quickly gather the claims of social life, and there is activity and stir as they assert their rights in the heart and life of the man in ever-increasing numbers and with irresistible force.

He learns how the home in which he lived as a child, his first little world, claimed him as its own, and how from his earliest

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years to the close of his life it curbed and restrained his independence; so that he could not do exactly what he liked, but learned daily to fit in his life with that of others. As time passes on and the horizon of his life opens out and widens he finds his actions influenced and moulded in numberless ways by claims of those who move in the same little circle of society with himself. What he does or would do is constantly being modified, often against his wishes and even sometimes against his better judgement, by the requirements or pressure of those with whom he is brought into contact day by day. And man can say to these social demands on his time and thought and conditions, 'Hitherto shalt thou come and no further.' We might as well try and prevent the circles spreading and extending on the face of the water into which the stone has been thrown or expect them to stand still at our bidding. Nay we are as helpless to hold in check the advance of social obligations as King Canute knew himself to be to stem the rising tide in spite of the fulsome flattery of his courtiers.

Hence it follows that the Christian, whosoever and wherever he may be, cannot ignore the duty which he owes to the country to which he belongs. He is the citizen of a nation, great or small, important or insignificant. He has a place in an Empire, it may be narrow and confined, or it may be so wide in extent that the sun never sets upon it. To it he stands in close and vital relation. What domestic affection is to him in the home, or the demands of association in social life, patriotism is in his native land. He must be a patriot, or he is out of touch with his environment and sooner or later will be brought face to face with a serious defect in the aims and actions of his life, which must inevitably maim its symmetry and spoil its completeness.

For patriotism is a God-imparted instinct. It finds its way into the lives of men and women, not merely because it is a lesson they may have been taught in their younger days and so has become part of selves, but it is a spring of action which insists on making self felt. It is not merely the outcome of exceptional circumstances as when a seed finds a congenial soil in which it takes root readily and flourishes, but like all instincts it is universal in the human race, and it is to be found more or less vigorous wherever men have congregated and become consolidated and welded together by a common national life and interests. It belongs to all times, past and present. We can trace it back in history to the remotest days of which we have any reliable record and to the most primitive peoples; we discover it in the most unfavourable environment. Trampled upon and crushed it will not die but forces its way through what would appear to be insurmountable obstacles. It is everywhere a living sentiment, strong in its hold on man and very hard to exterminate.

In the past the Greeks instilled patriotism into the children of the nation from their earliest years and held up to them as heroes those who had lived and toiled and died for their country.

And we are all familiar with the passage in one of Cicero's finest orations in which he tells how it was the chief pride of the Roman people to be citizens of so renowned a city and nation 'Civis Romanus sum.'

But why should we go to Greece or Rome for an example of what patriotism can be and do?

No where I suppose in past or present can we find patriotism asserting self as a unique and indestructible power for good in national life as in the history of the Jewish people. It was this that held together that wonderful nation by a bond which vicissitudes that would have proved fatal to other nations have been powerless to break asunder. In terrific upheavals at home, through long years of crushing captivity and grinding slavery in strange lands the Jews lived on. Like rivers, of which travellers tell us, that suddenly disappear and are lost in the sand of the desert but after flowing out of sight for a long distance re-appear again, so this people re-asserts itself, returns from its long exile, brings order out of ruin, shows itself strong and vigorous, knit together by the living power of a patriotism that will not be scotched or killed. Even to-day, scattered as they are over the face of the earth and dispersed throughout all lands, without home or country, their loved fatherland possessed by strangers, their sacred city in the hands of their enemies, their holy temple, once the centre of their national life and faith, now the shrine of Islam, yet they have retained their nationality as no other nation has ever succeeded in doing. 'Exiles of the earth' as they have been called, they stand out among the peoples of the world, distinct and easily distinguishable, bound together by a mysterious and indissoluble bond of unity, witnessing to the power of preserving a nation which is inherent in the spirit of true patriotism. This is the dominant note which rings out so clearly through all their chequered history. To this deep-rooted instinct, Moses, their great and wise leader, for we are not prepared to regard him as a mythical hero, appeals again and again, whether in the bondage of Egypt or in the trials of the wilderness life, and never appeals altogether in vain. The centuries could not drown it as prophet after prophet sounded it aloud in the ears of the generations of Israel, and by it seek to warn or reprove or encourage.

What then is the secret of this patriotism which has preserved and held them together as a nation, when greater and stronger and more prosperous nations have been swept away and hardly a trace of them left? What is there which differentiates it from the patriotism of heathen empires before or since?

'Sweet it is to die for one's country.' It was this which nerved many a patriot in the days of Greece and Rome to face torture and death without flinching. So to die was the summing up of heathen patriotism. The glory of such a death was sufficient reward for any self-sacrifice. It nerved the soldier as he passed without fear into what was to him at best a land of shadows, and fanaticism and patriotism came to be in the eyes of men one and the same thing.

Nor is this sort of patriotism only a relic of gone by days. We have had quite lately a modern and striking illustration of its power to influence a people and inspire it to face mountain difficulties and overcome them. A great deal has been said and written about the patriotism of the Japanese as exhibited in the late war, and much of this praise has been well deserved. Their conduct as a people has been characterised by a striking devotion to their nation's well-being and their readiness to sacrifice all at their country's call. He must indeed be hopelessly prejudiced or wanting in sympathy with patriotic feeling who does not find in the well-known book, 'The Soul of a Nation,' much which calls forth his warm admiration.

But while this is true we must be careful not to allow our enthusiasm to run riot and carry us away in unthinking, unreasoning applause. There is surely a very real danger of talking as if no people had ever before shown real patriotism and to laud it as if it were the perfect ideal of what true patriotism ought to be.

For when we look more closely into it do we not find it to be signally lacking in just those properties which most distinguish the patriotism of the Jews?

A quotation from a Japanese writer gives us in a sentence the keynote of his country's patriotism: 'Better men in battle have not been educated by any creed.'

But are fighting qualities all we want to make a patriot? Is military prowess the beginning and end of a man's duty to his nation? Is readiness to die all that the sentiment of love for one's country is intended to develop in the human breast? Nay, the patriotism which finds its only or even its chief expression in fighting is lacking in the qualities which go to make the highest patriot. A man may be ready to destroy the life of his enemy and to sacrifice his own life and yet not be strong enough to undertake the higher and harder task of conquering himself or of saving and elevating the lost and degraded in his own land, or of seeking to bless not to conquer those without.

In Jewish patriotism certain characteristics stand out conspicuous which differentiate it from much that goes by the name of patriot. Thus we find in the Jews at their best an intense belief in God, a reverent fear and unquestioning obedience to His commands, a high estimate of individual life, the promotion of righteousness in man and home and nation, the consciousness of the overruling providence of the King of Kings, these sustained and inspired them. Country and city and temple, all were sacred and dear because linked with this living God in Whom they trusted. I say it is impossible carefully to study their history without realising that national patriotism and national righteousness were closely linked together in spite of all their backslidings and fallings away.

And it is when we apply this test to the patriotism of the Japanese we find that, great and admirable though it is as seen upon the battlefield, it is sadly deficient in those higher qualities which are essential to true patriotism. Veneration for the dead hero takes the place of the service of the living God. The value and sacredness of individual life is comparatively unknown. Suicide is given a high and exalted place in their code of honour. Morality is at a low ebb. And there is a terrible but eloquent admission in the recent utterances of an eminent Japanese, an ex-Premier, who when speaking in his own country with an unqualified appreciation of the way in which students from his own country who had been sent to England and America for the purpose of acquiring a higher education, had been helped by the

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healthy tone of family life in Western homes, expressed his deep regret that as yet Japan was not in a fit condition to do like justice to the Chinese students who, since the war, have been pouring into that country by thousands, attracted by the wide opportunities of education thrown open to them there. 'We,' he says, the Japanese, 'are living in a wilderness, and it is very unfortunate that Chinese students coming to this country are unable to find any guide to faith and morality.'

What a contrast to such patriotism is the wonderful portrait of a great patriot drawn by Mark Twain in his introduction to 'Personal recollections of Joan of Arc,' a book that ought to be much more read and better known. Let me give you a few extracts as bearing upon our subject. He says, 'The character of Joan of Arc is unique. The contrast between her and her century is the contrast between day and night. She was truthful when lying was the common speech of men. She was honest when honesty was a lost virtue. She gave her great mind to great thoughts and great purposes, when other great minds wasted themselves on petty fancies or upon poor ambitions. She was modest and fine and delicate when to be loud and course must be said to be universal. She was full of pity when a merciless cruelty was the rule. She was spotlessly pure in mind and body when society in the highest places was foul in both. No vestige of self seeking can be found in any word or deed of hers. When she had rescued the king from vagabondage and set his crown upon his head, she was offered rewards and honours, but she refused them all and would take nothing—all she would take for herself was leave to go back to her village home and tend her sheep again and feel her mother's arms about her. Joan of Arc, a mere child in years, a poor village girl, unknown and without influence, found a great nation lying in chains, helpless and hopeless under an alien domination, and she laid her hand upon this nation—this corpse—and it rose and followed her from victory to victory. With her love of country was more than a sentiment: it was a passion. She was the genius of patriotism. She was patriotism embodied—concrete—made flesh and palpable and visible to the eye. And her death revealed the secret of her life. As they fastened her to the stake she asked for a cross, but there was none to be found in that scene of savage cruelty, until an English soldier broke a stick in two, and crossing the pieces tied them together, and gave it to the prisoner, and she kissed it, covering it with tears, and poured out her gratitude to the God she had served so faithfully.' So she died for the country for which she had lived.

Such is patriotism at its best in humanity. God-fearing, self-forgetful, mindful of others.

Such was the patriotism of Moses when at the sight of the people so soon relapsed into idolatry, he cried in broken utterances to the God whose servant he was—'Oh, this people have sinned a great sin and made gods of gold, yet now if thou wilt forgive this sin—and if not blot me, I pray thee out of thy book which thou hast written.'

Such was the patriotism of St Paul as expressed in his splendid paradox, 'I could wish that I myself were anathema from Christ, for my brethen's sake, my kinsmen according to the flesh, which are Israelites.'

But would we see the perfect ideal of patriotism, before which the patriotism of earth, the best and truest, pales and fades, we find it in that strange scene on the Mount of Olives, when amid the short-lived shouts of the fickle crowd, the Jew-born Saviour going forth to save a fallen world by the sacrifice of Himself, weeps a patriot's tears over His loved city lying at His feet in her wilful sin and rebellion against her Lord and King. For true patriotism, be it ever remembered, is the patriotism which takes to heart and fosters the best and highest interests of the individual as of the nation.

A man does not cease to be a true patriot because he is a Christian. The tie of common blood, the pride of a great historic nationality, the memory of a people's past or present greatness, these do not lose their power when a man realises as only a Christian man can the worth of each soul in the sight of the God and Father of all. Nay, on the contrary this fact imparts a deeper, more practical, more personal character to the man's love of his own people and his own country.

Thank God such patriotism is ours, and yet must we not acknowledge that we have done very little to promote its growth in young or old? We seem to have taken it for granted that it needs no fostering care but comes and grows of itself.

But while we thank God that this Christian patriotism is not lacking amongst us, even though we can hardly tell whence it has come and how it has grown so strong and vigorous, must we not welcome the steps that are being taken to strengthen it still more in our day and generation, when the very vastness of our Empire might tend to weaken the love of home and nation and country?

Empire Day with its call to all year by year on the birthday of Queen Victoria, the great and good, to realize the oneness that links together these little islands in which we live with the huge colonies and great dependencies of the Empire in the lands beyond the seas.

The effort to arrest the attention, especially of the young, and by visible signs and tokens, help us to comprehend the vastness of the Kingdom over which King Edward VII. reigns to-day.

The gathering of the Premiers of the Colonies coming from every quarter of the world to the old country to take counsel together for the weal of each and all.

In these and other ways we surely do well to foster the only patriotism which can profit a nation and bring a lasting blessing with it to home and country—a patriotism which finds its expression, not in bragging or boasting, not merely in waving flags and singing the National Anthem, though there is a place for these, not in pride of race looking down upon or despising other nations, not in narrowing our interests and becoming indifferent to all that lies outside our own boundaries, but a patriotism which in thankfulness to Almighty God, as Bishop Andrewes says, 'for civic Government and Church, for secular and religious privileges' strives humbly and earnestly to promote the real good of all because a patriotism which is built upon the fear of God and righteousness of life.

In a word let us one and all resolve that our love of nation and country shall be such as becomes those who are called by the name of Christ, so that whether we study past history or commemorate the names of great and good men or celebrate to-morrow the anniversary of Trafalgar, we may be stirred up so to live and work that we each do our part as loyal citizens to help England to be true to her high vocation and rise to the magnificent work God has given her to do, in freeing those in her vast dominion from every yoke of oppression, in crushing out cruelty and wrong in every part of her wide sphere of influence, in furthering the cause of righteousness and justice, and in seeking to spread among all men the Spirit and Religion of Christ Himself.

Let us echo in our lives to the best of our power the great words of a Bishop, brought up in this University, who has laboured earnestly for the cause of patriotism:—'I should be ashamed to claim the name of Englishman if I imagined that its supremacy and permanence did not carry with it the supremacy and permanence of those ideas which gave to us our freedom and our faith for the service of the whole world.'

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

MATRICULATION, 21st October, 1907.

	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903.
King's	45	53	56	43	55
Trinity	204	188	200	184	177
St John's	62	65	66	63	67
Peterhouse	16	17	12	18	11
Clare	61	57	61	59	60
Pembroke	79	82	76	65	68
Gonville & Caius ...	82	82	86	63	62
Trinity Hall... ...	44	45	44	44	50
Corpus Christi ...	27	22	21	18	25
Queens'	51	56	40	34	25
St Catharine's ...	26	11	15	20	16
Jesus	61	49	57	30	40
Christ's	66	60	46	59	39
Magdalene	28	21	15	10	7
Emmanuel	82	74	76	57	67
Sidney Sussex ...	30	27	27	21	23
Downing	43	31	32	25	14
Selwyn	42	37	39	27	40
Non-Collegiate ...	50	44	39	44	40
Total... ...	1099	1021	1008	884	886

C.U. GUILD OF CHANGE RINGERS.

At a meeting held on October 16th, practices for the term were arranged, on tower bells in Great St Mary's, and on hand-bells in the President's rooms. Members of the University who are interested in or wish to learn change ringing are invited to apply to any of the following:—Rev. A. H. F. Boughey, Trinity; R. A. Leakey, Corpus Christi; A. D. Allen, St John's; A. E. Marshall, Emmanuel; G. G. Nelson, Christ's; C. J. W. Henslow, St John's; A. N. Claxton (Secretary), Queens'.

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t ver. 1, 2.
u Dan. 12. 4.
v Ps. 27. 14 & 33. 20. Hab. 2. 3.
w Ps. 4. 7. Cp. John 4. 36.
x ch. 1. 15 & 54. 8. Deut. 31. 17.
y Ps. 119. 162. Cp. 1 Sam. 30. 16.
z Cp. Judg. 5. 30.

seen a great light: they that dwelt / dwell in the land of [r]the [11]shadow of death, upon them hath the light shined. [3 s]Thou hast multiplied the nation, [12]thou hast / *and* §not increased their / the joy: they joy before thee according to the [10]joy in

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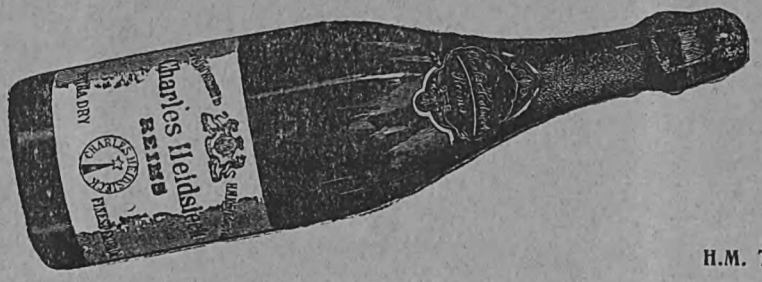

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THE CAMBRIDGE REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF UNIVERSITY LIFE & THOUGHT

VOL. XXIX. No. 714. **THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1907.** PRICE SIXPENCE.

CALENDAR.

Thursday, October 31.

King's: Kelway in A minor; anthem, 'Lord, who shall dwell,' Boyce.

The University Fours.

Hockey: C.U. v. NORTHAMPTON.

Symphony Concert in Guildhall at 8.30 p.m.

New Theatre: 'The Greek Slave,' at 8.15 p.m.

Friday, November 1.

All Saints' Day. *Scarlet Day.*

King's: Selby in A; anthem, 'Hallelujah! What are these,' Stainer.

St John's: Wesley in G; anthem, 'O quam gloriosum,' Vittoria.

Trinity: Anthem, 'They that in much tribulation,' Mendelssohn.

The University Fours.

Association League: *Division III.*, Peterhouse v. Trinity Rest II., Fitzwilliam Hall v. Caius II.

Golf: BARROW MEDAL.

New Theatre: 'The Greek Slave,' at 8.15 p.m.

Saturday, November 2.

King's: Martin in G; anthem, 'And lo, a mighty host,' Spohr.

St John's: Arnold in A; hymn 366.

Trinity: Anthem, 'Justorum animae,' Stanford.

The University Fours.

Rugby: C.U. v. HARLEQUINS.

Hockey: C.U. v. SURBITON.

Hare & Hounds: FRESHMEN'S RACE.

New Theatre: 'San Toy,' at 2.30 and 8.15 p.m.

Sunday, November 3.

Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity. *Scarlet Day.*

Commemoration of Benefactors.

Sermon at Great St Mary's at 2.15 p.m., by the Right Rev. J. E. C. WELLDON, D.D., King's College, Dean of Manchester, Lady Margaret Preacher.

King's: (at 4 p.m.) *M.*, Stanford in B flat; hymn 437. *E.*, Walmisley in D minor; anthem, 'These are they,' Dykes.

St John's: *M.*, Stanford in B flat. *E.*, Stanford in B flat; anthem, 'When the Son of man,' Locke.

Trinity: *M.*, Smart in F; hymn 313. *E.*, Hopkins in F; anthem, 'These are they,' Dykes; hymn 439.

C.I.C.C.U.: Sermon to Members of the University by the Rev. M. G. Archibald, M.A., Chaplain of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, in Holy Trinity Church, at 8.30 p.m.

Cambridge Church Society: The Rev. F. R. Hodgson, M.A., formerly Archdeacon of Zanzibar, in Great St Mary's Church, at 8.30 p.m.

Sunday, November 3.

C.U. Nonconformist Union: Dr Haddon, F.R.S., Christ's College, 'Savage Ideas and Ideals,' in the Victoria Assembly Rooms, at 8.30 p.m.

Monday, November 4.

Association League: *Division I.*, Queens' v. Christ's, Caius v. Trinity Rest, Clare v. Jesus, Pembroke v. St John's. *Division III.*, Trinity Etonians v. Trinity Rest II., Downing v. Magdalene.

Cambridge Antiquarian Society: A. Gray, Esq., Jesus College, on 'The dual origin of the Town of Cambridge,' in the Lecture Room of the Archaeological Museum, at 8.30 p.m.

The Zancigs in the Guildhall, at 3 and 8 p.m.

New Theatre: 'The Mikado,' at 8.15 p.m.

Tuesday, November 5.

Association League: *Division II.*, Sidney v. Trinity Hall, Emmanuel v. St Catharine's.

Golf: C.U. GREAT YARMOUTH G.C.

Lecture by the Clark Lecturer (Hon. William Everett), in Lecture Room 5, Trinity College, at 5 p.m., on 'The English Orators of the Eighteenth Century.' II. Burke.

Cambridge Classical Society: Lecture by Mrs Strong at 5 p.m. in the Archaeological Lecture Room.

Union Debate at 8.15 p.m.

New Theatre: 'Iolanthe,' at 8.15 p.m.

Wednesday, November 6.

Hockey: C.U. v. BLACKHEATH.

Christian Social Union: Rev. J. W. Maunders, of St Andrew's, S. Wimbledon, on 'Work among Street Arabs,' in Rev. F. W. Head's Rooms, Emmanuel College, at 8.30.

New Theatre: 'The Mikado,' at 2.30, and 'The Yeomen of the Guard,' at 8.15 p.m.

Thursday, November 7.

Congregation at 2 p.m.

Golf: C.U. v. ROYAL NORWICH G.C.

Mr and Mrs Haydn Inwards' Recital in Small Room, Guildhall, at 5 p.m.

Ladies' Discussion Society: Joint Meeting with University Social Discussion Society: Major Leonard Darwin on 'To what extent should Municipal Trading be regarded as a Socialistic movement,' in Lecture Room No. 5, Trinity College, at 8.30 p.m

New Theatre: 'Princess Ida,' at 8.15 p.m.

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NEWS AND NOTES.

We congratulate Downing College on the choice their Governing Body has made of Professor Howard Marsh as successor to Dr A. Hill in the Mastership. Both are medical men and both were educated at St Bartholomew's Hospital. Professor Marsh was for many years Surgeon and Lecturer in Surgery at 'Barts' and consulting Surgeon to the Hospital for Sick Children. He has also been Hunterian Professor and Bradshaw Lecturer at the Royal College of Surgeons. Since his election to the Professorship of Surgery in 1903 he has taken an active part in teaching and developing his subject, and in collecting and arranging specimens illustrating the theory and practice of Surgery. In the Surgical Museum in the new Medical School he is exhibiting a really remarkable collection of instruments and engravings illustrating the history of Surgery.

Together with his wife, Professor Marsh has taken the keenest and most practical interest in improving the conditions of life amongst the poor of Cambridge, and nowhere will his election be more appreciated than in some of the humbler homes of our town which their efforts have made brighter and healthier.

The election renders vacant a Professorial Fellowship at King's College. We understand Professor and Mrs Marsh will move into the Lodge at Downing towards the end of the year.

The Commanding Officer's report on the C.U.R. Volunteer Corps for the year ending Oct. 31st, 1906, appeared during the summer months of this year.

Reference is made to the late Sir Richard Jebb, who with Canon Emery and Mr Oscar Browning was one of the original members of the Corps, and also to the late Col. J. Baker, its first commanding officer. It is interesting to read how Col. Baker proposed that a special military degree should be instituted at the Universities, how the proposal was agreed to by all the Universities of the United Kingdom, but came to nothing, because the Government of the day was pledged to a scheme for the enlargement of Sandhurst. He hoped that the Regular Army would be officered by men who had all passed through a University course, and it may be that time will see his hopes realised more or less fully. The War Office Committee, of which Col. Edwards is a member, is known to be considering the establishment of closer connection between the Universities and the Army.

The report gives an encouraging account of the condition of the Corps in the year 1905—6. Its numbers were 702, an increase of 54 on the preceding year, and only 87 short of what they were in 1900, when the war gave such a stimulus to recruiting. An increase is shewn in the number of marksmen; there were no 3rd class shots, and the inclusion of Lance-Sergeant C. A. Mander in the English team, which won the Elcho Shield, is a fitting sequel to former equally signal successes won by members of the Corps in shooting.

The Efficiency Cup was won by C Company (Gonville and Caius College). Three companies out of eight were unable to compete through not having the number of men necessary to qualify (65). It is a pity that any companies should be debarred by such a cause from competing for a prize which is at once the reward, the mark, and the means most productive of keenness.

The Cricket Club met on Monday evening in the rooms of the President, Mr Whitting, for the election of officers. R. A. Young (King's) was elected Captain; J. N. Buchanan (Trinity), Hon. Secretary; and C. C. G. Wright (Pembroke), Assistant Treasurer.

On Thursday last a meeting was held, by kind permission of the Union Society, in the debating-hall, to explain the policy of the Amateur Football Association to Cambridge men. Mr Pollock took the chair. Letters were read expressing sympathy with the objects of the meeting, from Mr Rawlinson, M.P., Mr G. O. Smith, Mr S. S. Harris, and Mr C. Wreford-Brown. The last-named had hoped to speak, but was prevented from attending at the last moment. Mr Hughes Onslow explained the position with great lucidity and persuasion, and a resolution was unanimously carried to support in every way the aims and objects of the A.F.A.

The layman may have found it hard to understand the reasons which made the former status intolerable; we write under correction, but we believe that the essence of the quarrel was whether professional sides were to be admitted to Amateur Associations at the *fiat* of the F. A.; and it seemed unreasonable that twenty-two people wishing to play football with part expenses guaranteed should have to ask the F. A.'s leave or be declared professionals. The result of the adhesion of Cambridge as a whole may be observed in the lists of College fixtures: on Monday Jesus drew with Ipswich Town, and Clare have Newmarket on their card.

There was another attraction on the same evening. Mr Bernard Shaw gave us a most exhilarating lecture in the Alexandra Rooms on the University Man and Socialism. Those who study our Correspondence columns will see that his economics did not convince every member of his audience, and yet there was much in his picture of the life and struggles of the professional classes which must make all agree, Socialists or no, that the time has come for their representation in Parliament by members of their own order; nothing else can save them from being crushed between the upper and nether mill-stones of the rich land-owners and the Labour representatives.

The Chairman, Mr Wedd of King's College, introduced Mr Shaw by relating a history which should not be buried in the obscurity of lapsing time. He told the story of Mr Shaw's first visit to lecture in Cambridge, and of the influence his fiery eloquence had upon a little old Professor in the audience, who thought much and long on Mr Shaw's ideals, but was not sure of his 'Ethical Basis.' The little

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old Professor was afterwards better known as Bishop Westcott: and Mr Wedd delighted his audience by telling them of the post-card which Mr Shaw sent at the Chairman's request to allay Professor Westcott's doubts. It was delightfully simple—we hope a *sancta simplicitas* which will condone its reproduction here—'You know the old boy better than I do: tell him my E. B. is the same as his.'

The C.U. Fabian Society promise us another treat on Sunday, November 10, when Mr H. Granville Barker will speak at 3.15 in the Alexandra Hall, on 'Socialism and the Drama.'

The Master of Christ's College writes:

'In your appreciative notice last week of that really great architect, G. F. Bodley, while referring to what he did at Cambridge you omit what many good judges regard as his best work—the Library of Christ's. The decoration of the Chapel and the Hall are also excellent specimens of his manner. Perhaps he succeeded because he was left a free hand.'

On Thursday, November 7, the Cambridge Ladies' Discussion Society will hold a joint meeting with the University Social Discussion Society: a lecture will be delivered by Major Leonard Darwin in Lecture-room No. 5, Trinity College, on an interesting subject—'To what extent should Municipal Trading be regarded as a Socialistic movement.'

During the last forty years successive generations of Cambridge undergraduates, as well as of Cambridge visitors, have found their best introduction to the past and present of our University in the eloquent paper of Dr William Everett's 'On the Cam'; and recollections of his spoken eloquence have lingered all that while amongst the treasured traditions of the Union. It was an eloquence, we have been told, worthy of the son of that Edward Everett who was perhaps the ablest diplomatist and certainly the most finished orator that America has produced —O. W. Holmes's friend 'whose kingly forehead wore an iron crown.' Hence when Dr Everett delivered the first of his Clark Lectures at Trinity, on Tuesday, it was natural that a crowded and cordial audience should be there, to learn about 'The English Orators of the eighteenth century,' from the lips of so accomplished a master of their art. (That three-fourths of this audience consisted of ladies must have seemed to Dr Everett a circumstance in curious contrast with his recollection of Trinity lecture-rooms five and forty years ago. Yet it is a significant circumstance which may well rejoice the hearts of all advocates of Female Suffrage.) The lecture dealt with Chatham, whom Dr Everett pronounced to be the greatest of all English orators. Chatham's public career was portrayed to us with a vividness which evidently came of personal familiarity with politics—the practical experience of a narrator who, as he reminded us, had shared in the work of government as well as read about it. The vocal delivery of the lecture was somewhat marred by the effects of one of Milton's 'fierce catarrhs,' the penalty which Dr Everett has had to pay for crossing the Atlantic to instruct us. But we trust that by next week his voice will be restored to its accustomed resonance, when he tells us of Burke and declaims the pregnant periods of the prophetic statesman.

Should we be justified in hoping that a debate will follow the lecture announced by the Classical Society for Tuesday next, when Mrs Strong will lecture on Furtwängler's restoration of the pedimental groups on a temple in Aegina? And will any newly-appointed Professor be there to admire or criticize?

A correspondent writes:

'A distinguished assembly gathered in the Hall of Peterhouse on the evening of Monday, Oct. 28th, to celebrate by a dinner the jubilee of the Sexcentenary Club. Few Debating Societies in the University, we should imagine, possess such a record of usefulness as this, which for fifty years has been the pivot of the social life of the College. Its membership is co-extensive with that of Peterhouse; its activities too varied to be detailed here.

The event was an epoch in College life, and was attended by all the success such events deserve. The chair was occupied by the President of the Club, G. W. Wells, and around him at the high table were gathered many whose names are writ large on the record of the College and of the Empire. Among them we may mention the Master of the College, Dr A. W. Ward, who in his undergraduate days founded the Club, Sir Richard Solomon, K.C.B., and the Rt. Hon. Sir J. Gorell Barnes; all these, together with the Chairman, addressed the assembly in speeches that will ever be remembered, instinct, as they were, with a heart-felt love of the College and its inspiring traditions.

Altogether the function afforded an interesting object-lesson to those who would see the ideal of corporate life realised under academic conditions.'

It is consonant with the best traditions of Cambridge conservatism that the Calendar, which is regarded by all who are not connected with the University as the official exposition of its constitution and objects, should be published by private enterprise and not even issued by the University Press. A welcome innovation in the edition of the present year is the placing of the year of entry by the names of the pensioners of Trinity, facilitating search and rapid reference. But the publishers should take greater care to avoid misprints if they are to preserve our confidence in their infallibility; some errors might have been removed by careful proof-reading: for instance, we ought not to find Sc.D. and D.Sc. indifferently used in the list of Fellows of Trinity, and the Master of Magdalene should not appear at the head of his own college as B.D. but as M.A. in the list of Heads of Houses.

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Old Harrovians, who may be anxious to join the newly-formed Harrow Association, will perhaps be glad to know that A. W. Griffin, Trinity College, and J. H. O. Gibb, Peterhouse, have been elected local secretaries of the Association in Cambridge, and that all particulars may be obtained from them.

The Henry Sidgwick Memorial Lecture will be given this year by the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour in the Hall of Newnham College at 5 o'clock on Nov. 30. Tickets are to be obtained from Miss Clough, preference being given to former students and Members of the College.

Those of us who sometimes sigh on receiving a summons from a library to deliver up books and pay a fine as well may find comfort to-day in an inspection of the list that hangs just inside the doors of the Union Society: they will find that even their elders and betters are not exempt from the same failing. After a Doctor of Letters from King's, a notable Graecist, we find the name of the Master of a College not two hundred yards away. And there is another name, which we do not even dare to breathe, of one still more highly-placed. Our readers would not like to see the *Review* discommoned!

Summary of the List of Members of the University in Residence, October Term, 1907:

College &c.	Graduates other than B.A.	B.A.	Undergraduates.						Total.
			Advanced Students.	4th Year	3rd Year	2nd Year	1st Year	Total	
Caius	50	23	3	12	77	80	83	255	328
Christ's	46	22	6	8	51	65	64	194	262
Clare	17	20	...	4	49	54	63	170	207
Corpus	19	6	...	3	20	21	27	71	96
Downing	23	14	...	*10	*37	33	46	126	163
Emmanuel	32	38	8	2	66	70	79	225	295
Jesus	20	16	...	3	47	48	63	161	197
King's	64	29	...	...	53	49	44	146	239
Magdalene	11	5	...	1	12	19	28	60	76
Non-Collegiate ...	8	14	3	3	23	34	47	110	132
Pembroke	21	24	...	6	67	80	80	233	278
Peterhouse	22	4	...	5	11	20	22	58	84
Queens'	16	11	...	1	42	53	52	148	175
St Catharine's ...	23	2	...	1	16	13	27	57	82
St John's	84	40	4	7	63	65	64	203	327
Selwyn	15	3	...	1	34	37	42	114	132
Sidney	18	10	...	...	25	27	31	83	111
Trinity	139	63	5	45	174	184	205	613	815
Trinity Hall ...	24	5	...	12	29	41	45	127	156
Members of Senate not on Boards of any College, &c.	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Ridley Hall ...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Clergy Training School	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	‡ 2
Westminster Coll.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cheshunt College ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Day Training College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total... ...	675	360	29	124	896	993	1112	3154	4189

* Of whom one is a Fellow-Commoner.

‡ Other members are either included in College Lists or do not belong to this University.

N.B.—An apparent discrepancy between the number of Graduates shown in the List of Resident Members and the number given in this Summary arises from certain names appearing in two places in the List, the Summary reckoning them only in one.

Summary of the List of Resident Members of Girton and Newnham Colleges, October Term, 1907:

College.	Staff	Students.					Total.
		4th Year	3rd Year	2nd Year	1st Year	Total.	
Girton	20	14	36	44	44	138	158
Newnham ...	30	12	56	56	52	176	206
Total ...	50	26	92	100	96	314	364

Cambridge Training College for Women Teachers:—
Staff 4, Students 30; Total 34.

Subjoined is a comparison of the numbers of Resident Members of the University, in the October Terms, from 1897.

Year.	Graduates other than B.A.	B.A.	Undergraduates.					Total.
			Advanced Students.	4th Year	3rd Year	2nd Year	1st Year	Total	
1897 ...	541	335	25	144	812	832	881	2694	3570
1898 ...	556	338	35	166	763	856	907	2727	3621
1899 ...	575	343	34	160	777	859	899	2729	3647
1900 ...	582	360	41	128	766	844	839	2618	3560
1901 ...	609	375	33	172	782	808	863	2658	3642
1902 ...	624	390	25	146	742	816	877	2606	3620
1903 ...	640	335	32	149	748	811	890	2630	3605
1904 ...	641	333	27	119	758	844	899	2647	3621
1905 ...	642	363	29	145	787	851	1023	2835	3840
1906 ...	653	342	29	132	775	973	1035	2944	3939
1907 ...	675	360	29	124	896	993	1112	3154	4189

Comparison of the numbers of Resident Members of Girton and Newnham Colleges, in the October Terms, from 1897:

Year.	Staff.	Students.					Total.
		4th Year.	3rd Year.	2nd Year.	1st Year.	Total.	
1897 ...	25	8	92	81	92	273	298
1898 ...	38	22	72	86	96	276	314
1899 ...	35	9	84	95	88	276	311
1900 ...	34	19	87	84	94	284	318
1901 ...	35	23	69	91	112	295	330
1902 ...	33	13	89	105	94	301	339
1903 ...	45	19	94	97	97	307	352
1904 ...	46	18	94	96	91	299	345
1905 ...	46	23	91	89	105	308	354
1906 ...	49	11	83	97	107	298	347
1907 ...	50	26	92	100	96	314	364

THE QUESTION.

'What of the night?' The sea's broad loneliness
Looks up in silence to the lonely sky,
And from the heart of earth a hungry sigh
Swoons to the dreaming stars; the moon's caress
Steals like a pearl-glint through a far-flung tress
Of toss'd cloud-rack; and sullen death-winds die
Along the dreary wold; while that wild cry
Shrills ever through the darkness and the stress.

'What of the night?' Along the ringing street
The weary lamps gleam fitful through the rain;
The very gloom-fraught air seems faint with pain;
And wistful faces sped on wistful feet
Roam by with hungry eyes, that still repeat
That still-unanswer'd question all in vain!

N. H. W.

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UNIVERSITY REFORM.

1. THE UNIVERSITY & THE DEMOCRACY.

'Don't think I come here to ask favours for my class. I come to demand your ancient endowments as a right.' Such were almost the exact words of a speaker at a Conference in the summer of this year at Oxford. We may make the mistake of paying too much or too little attention to such words. We may pay too much. The speaker knew very little of the history of endowments and probably had a very hazy idea of any new plan to deal with them: no immediate proposal is at all likely to be made by any responsible authority to divert the endowments from their present channel. But we may pay too little. There is a widespread feeling in the Democracy that Oxford and Cambridge, being national institutions, should do far more for the nation at large: it can hardly be denied that the Democracy now has a good chance, if it wishes, of translating that feeling into action.

In many respects the problem faces both of the ancient Universities in the same way, but in others the solution must be a different one. This article will be mainly concerned with the position of Cambridge. Anything printed in the *Cambridge Review* is almost confidential, a thinking aloud intended only for those who love their *alma mater* and are earnestly desirous that she shall dispense the best gifts to as many children as possible.

What then does the Democracy want of the University? Large masses of people can hardly be expected to give a very clear and unanimous answer, but that there is a vague, unsatisfied want no one can doubt who has attended great conferences of working class delegates on the subject. 'Education free from the primary school to the University' has been the ideal of many speakers at such gatherings. Others, less ambitious or better aware of the difficulties, have been content with the idea of a large increase of scholarships for poor boys, to be provided by the Colleges, as well as by the County and County Borough Councils. They say that the College emoluments were intended for those who could not go to the University without them, and that it is a gross abuse that so many scholarships should be held by sons of wealthy parents. I do not propose to discuss this matter, which will, no doubt, be dealt with by other writers in the *Review*. I am anxious to emphasize the fact that, if all scholarships at Cambridge were made eleemosynary to-morrow, the problem would not be solved. There is a growing feeling in the Democracy that it is a mistake to send poor boys to the University at all. It is stated that, after three years at Oxford or Cambridge, the man does not return to his old surroundings, but is lost to his class. This is certainly true as a rule. It is to the interest of the nation, as a whole, that clever boys should be able to rise to important positions from any class, but we can hardly be surprised if the working classes resent the loss to their own body of some of its best members.

Is there then any way whereby the 'Workers' can be influenced by Cambridge without ceasing to be 'Workers'? Two answers suggest themselves.

First, the foundation of a Hall at Cambridge on the lines of Ruskin College at Oxford. That institution has certainly gained the confidence of the Trade Unions and other working class organizations, largely because it is claimed, apparently with good reason, that in no case has any working man gone there and failed to return to his work at the end of the course. Cambridge has made great efforts at some of the Colleges, and in the non-collegiate system, to reduce the expense of a University course; but so far no hostel has been founded where, by co-operative domestic service as well as by common meals and living rooms, the expense is reduced to a minimum. Oxford does nothing officially for Ruskin College, which is a private institution; but the wants of the students are now met by the granting of Diplomas in Economics and other subjects. Diplomas can be gained by men who cannot stay for three years and who do not pass the ordinary University examinations. Cambridge already has four Diplomas for which no residence or membership of the University is required. Whether it would be wise to extend this system for the benefit of residents who would not, in the ordinary sense, be members of the University may well be a question of dispute; but in any case we should all surely welcome the foundation, by those who have the means, of a hostel such as I have described. No hostel where the men cleaned their own boots and made their own beds would be a rival to existing colleges. It would by no means be confined to working men. The race is not extinct of those willing to suffer hardships in preparing for a career to which they feel called. The Non-Collegiate Students' Board already has the general supervision of men living in three hostels, each founded for a definite purpose and not competing with the colleges. No fresh powers would be needed to found another, where the expense would be far less than at the cheapest college, and where there would still be the common life which forms so valuable a part of University training.

But the second answer is even more important. At the best a very small proportion of the working class can ever come to the University. What can be done for the masses outside? The answer lies to hand in the Local Lectures system, commonly called University Extension. At Newcastle, Sunderland, Middlesbrough, York, Derby, Leicester, Northampton, and many other towns, large audiences are now assembling weekly to hear lectures, a lesser number staying to classes and writing weekly papers. In some centres, working men predominate. For example, at New Herrington, a mining village in County Durham, the average attendance two years ago at a course of twelve lectures was 308. Still every friend of the movement admits with sorrow that the masses have not been reached to the extent that was hoped. The secretary of a mining centre, where lectures used to be held regularly, told me that the younger men cared for nothing but dogs and gambling. Signs of encouragement, however, are numerous. 'The Workers' Educational Association' now has 800 societies affiliated to it. Its object is to bring the Democracy into touch with the Universities, but it pursues its way without dictation from Oxford or Cambridge. The demand for educational opportunity must come from the Democracy, and cannot be created by the University.

But if Cambridge has little to do with the demand, it has very great concern with the supply. Firstly, its system must be the best possible. That in force has been elaborated by 34 years' experience, and is an earnest attempt to combine educational efficiency with attractive power. The lecture appeals to all who have any wish to learn. The class is an opportunity for closer study. The weekly papers are written by an inner circle, and the final examination is taken by the more earnest. A small library of books is sent from Cambridge, and a detailed syllabus is supplied by the lecturer. It should be remembered that the University recognition of Certificates is not granted after short courses. No one who has lectured or

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examined can doubt that real educational benefit is gained by a student who carries out the system in its entirety. The isolated course is not all. Many centres take two or more terms' work in sequence, and at 'affiliated' centres a course of four years' study is arranged—three years in Arts and one in Science, or three in Science and one in Arts. At the present time such courses are going on at Colchester, Derby, Exeter, Leicester, Northampton, Portsmouth, Scarborough, and Southport. Few Cambridge men realize that by this system opportunities for serious study are being offered to large masses of people in the provinces, and that a ladder to the University is being provided for those who could not otherwise go there. Students at affiliated centres by fulfilling certain conditions are excused the Previous Examination and can graduate in a Tripos after two years' residence.

The best system in the world, however, is useless without good men to carry it out. An Extension lecturer should have wide and accurate knowledge, lucidity and power of expression, tact and sympathy. From the days when the Movement was started by Professor Stuart it has possessed such men in abundance. And yet there is a fundamental weakness. Zeal and enthusiasm are splendid things, but a man cannot live on them, especially after the age of 30, when he wants to 'settle down.' Over and over again the best men have been lost to the work, not because they are tired of it or the centres tired of them, but because they have to make a living. The lecturing is a splendid preparation for many careers, but is hardly a career in itself. Can this be remedied? Let us first see what the University does to help forward the Movement. It provides direction. The Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate, elected by the Senate, is the governing body. It is difficult to speak too highly of the self-sacrificing labours of its members. The amount of unpaid work freely given by busy college tutors and lecturers is little known outside Syndicate Buildings. But besides direction the University gives nothing. At Oxford there is a large annual subsidy, but at Cambridge the corresponding amount is provided by the Syndicate from funds at its disposal.

No one can live in Cambridge without realizing the pressing calls on the funds of the University, or question the wisdom with which, on the whole, they are administered. But knowing all this, I would earnestly plead that there should be *some* missionary expenditure from the University chest. I have no wish to divert the 'ancient endowments' to untried channels, but I do want an acknowledgment of the principle that the Extension work is part of the normal activities of the University. In what way could financial aid be best given? Some would answer, by lowering the fees charged to working class centres, and making up the balance at Cambridge. I am very doubtful if this would be wise, even if it were possible to classify centres in such a way. The more successful the work was, the greater would be the financial burden on the University. County and County Borough Councils now have the power, and, in many cases, the will to subsidise University Extension. Many Co-operative Societies are obliged, by their rules, to devote $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of their profits to educational purposes. Still, if the University were really wealthy, much might be said in favour of providing teaching under cost price in the provinces, as it already does in Cambridge.

I would put forward as a practical suggestion the proposal that six of the Extension staff of fifty should be appointed University lecturers, and should each receive a stipend of £50 per annum, or that three should be appointed at £100 per annum. The £300 would be much less than is directly given by the University of Oxford to Extension work. The stipends suggested are small, but they would be an appreciable addition to the incomes already earned, and, what is far more valuable, they would be an official recognition of the work which the Extension lecturers are doing in spreading the influence of the University all over the country. The appointments might be made for five years, by Grace of the Senate, on the nomination of the Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate. The Syndicate would, of course, recommend only those who would be fully qualified to assist in the internal teaching of the University if desired, though it would be understood that the lecturing in the provinces had the first claim on their time. No one who will look through the historical list of lecturers can doubt that men of sufficient standing could be found in abundance. Of the 150 men who have formerly lectured for the Syndicate since the Movement was started in 1873, more than 40 have become Professors in our own or some other University.

So far I have spoken about the University. What about the Colleges? More than one has been most kind in welcoming the students who come up to Cambridge every two years for the Summer Meeting, but the Summer Meeting is not a vital part of the Extension work and affects directly only a small minority of the students. Is it quite clear that the Colleges should do nothing for the Extension Movement as a whole? Two Oxford Colleges have given fellowships to the lecturers on certain conditions, and more than one has recently subscribed handsomely for the development of Extension work. Why should not the Cambridge Colleges occasionally appoint missionary Fellows? I am fully aware that most fellowships are now attached to college offices, but, as in the case of the University, I plead for the formal recognition by the Colleges of the missionary idea. How great has been the change of opinion in religious work! A century ago, Foreign Missions seemed a very small part of the Church's activity. Few religious men would now deny their importance, as a duty to less favoured races and as a reflex benefit on the Church at home. I hope the time will soon come when the University will be of the same mind as the Church. With fellowships for men of high academic standing and proved lecturing capacity, it would be possible not merely to enlist but to retain the ablest men to carry University teaching to centres all over England.

If the threatened Royal Commission comes, no one can doubt that the Democracy will ask the question: What are the University and Colleges doing and giving for the masses outside their walls? Let us be prepared with a two-fold answer. We are placing the ladder to the University within reach of all, and we are welcoming all who climb it from whatever class they come. We are giving some of our best men to teach the masses and to learn from them in return. By so doing Cambridge will train a generation of devoted children, and none will be more loyal than those who may never have seen her ancient buildings, but who have learned to love her very name.

D. H. S. Cranage.

Next week we shall publish the second of the series of articles: its subject will be 'University Reform from a Liberal point of view': by Mr A. I. Tillyard, M.A., *St John's College.*

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IN MEMORIAM.

ERNEST WYATT-DAVIES.

Many, in Cambridge and elsewhere, will learn with regret of the death of Ernest Wyatt-Davies, of Trinity College, which occurred on Saturday, October 26th. For long a familiar figure in academic society, his loss will be deeply felt by those to whom he gave the privilege of his friendship.

His academic career may be briefly told. Educated at Charterhouse and Trinity, he was placed at the head of the first class in the Historical Tripos of 1888. At the present time it would be natural for a man of his ability to hope for a fellowship of his college, but the history school was still in its infancy, and had not received the recognition subsequently bestowed upon it. Discouraged, therefore, from endeavouring to win an official position in the University, he devoted himself to private teaching. He will long be remembered in Cambridge as one of the most popular and successful of 'coaches.' He did not cram, but prepared men for the Tripos, and educated them in the process. His pupils were taught to think, to criticize, and to acquire knowledge for themselves. He was ready to catch them where they fell, but he made them walk by themselves.

Moreover, he was not only the teacher of his pupils, he was also their friend; and this, perhaps, was the secret of his success. He was ready to give to the men who came to him, not only his attainments but himself. When they revisited Cambridge he was generally one of the first to whom they would go. His influence had come upon them at a critical period of their lives; and they kept what he had done for them in a remembrance, which was affectionate as well as grateful. He, probably, never measured their devotion, their anxiety to prove worthy of the care and affection he had so freely given. His influence over men was unconscious and disinterested; and he would have been the last to claim to have done that which he actually achieved.

His brilliant wit and gift of happy phrases placed him in the first rank of good talkers. He could hit off a character or a situation in a phrase which was never laboured and never prepared. But it was not only for his wit that one sought his society: beyond that lay a rare and delicate power of sympathy. It was this which gave him his peculiar charm, and won for him such warm affection. Always ready to help, and quick to understand, some of us owe to him much of the happiness of our lives. He will never be forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to be numbered amongst his friends.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. BERNARD SHAW.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

Sir,—By the courtesy and kindness of the Fabian Society I was able to hear Mr Bernard Shaw's address on Thursday last, and in company with most of his audience was much interested and stimulated by his able exposition of current social problems.

But since Mr Bernard Shaw successfully evaded any question which seemed likely to expose a weak point in his case, it may be as well to draw attention to one of the most glaring of his contradictions.

Mr Bernard Shaw denied that capital could be made to leave this country by onerous taxation of the rich. At the same time he admitted (illustrating the point from his own investments) that 'saved income' can very readily and easily leave the country. But the only source of capital is 'saved income.' Thus the absurdity of his position is too obvious to need further comment.

It will be seen that if once Mr Bernard Shaw had admitted that capital was likely to be driven abroad, the larger part of his case immediately fell to the ground. For it was only by assuming that the heavy taxation of large incomes would have no effect on the total supply of capital that the benefits he desired could accrue.

Yours faithfully,
Charles K. Webster.

King's College, Cambridge,
October 26, 1907.

MALARIA IN ANCIENT GREECE AND ROME.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

Sir,—(1) Dropsy is common among patients suffering from chronic malaria, a fact noticed by the ancient doctors. See Celsus III. xxi., and Hippocrates περὶ ἀέρων κ.τ.λ. (Littré II. 28 and 44). Now dropsy must have been far more common in Italy than it is now in Britain, for Horace even says that a man who will not take exercise to avoid it will have to do so to cure it. (*Ep.* I. ii. 34, and *Odes* II. ii. 13).

(2) Many have thought that typhoid was uncommon in ancient times, because symptoms peculiarly characteristic of typhoid (*e.g.*, rose-coloured spots) are rarely mentioned, while pain in the region of the liver is more common than in ordinary typhoid. Now these peculiarities are precisely the symptoms which puzzled the doctors of the non-malarious North, when, in the American Civil War, they treated typhoid patients in the malarious South. In other words, most cases of typhoid in Greece and Italy must have occurred in malaria patients.

These facts are striking testimony to the highly malarious condition of the ancient world.

I remain, yours faithfully,
W. H. S. Jones.

10, Brunswick Walk,
Cambridge.

MUSIC.

The first of the C.U.M.S. Wednesday Popular Concerts was given on the 23rd, consisting of a Violin and Pianoforte recital by Lady Hallé and Mr Leonard Borwick. The room was quite full, and it was pleasant to feel that though new stars have risen in the musical firmament, yet our older friends are as welcome as ever. The first item offered was Beethoven's violin and piano sonata in F major. The lady violinist seemed at first to play with some effort, and less spirit than we are accustomed to from her. But she soon got at home with her work. The scherzo was encored—that catchy scherzo that arouses so strong an impulse to call out '*Bow*, you're late.' Mr Borwick then played some piano solos, all of the old school, beginning with two Bach organ fugues arranged by himself for the piano. A good deal has been written as to the 'legitimacy' of such arrangements. No doubt they are sometimes out of place; but there are many cases, as Schumann and other great musicians have seen, when a transference of music from one instrument to another throws quite a new light upon it. At any rate to our mind Mr Borwick's translations, which he played of course magnificently, amply justified themselves. In response to a strong demand for an extra piece he played an 'Arietta' by Leonardo Leo. Then followed the ever-welcome violin sonata by Handel in A major; an adagio for violin by Mozart, which, to our shame be it said, rather bored us, and two melodies of Schumann. The recital concluded with Schubert's magnificent duet in C for

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piano and violin, op. 159, in which Schubert by the introduction of the melody of his own song, '*Sei mir gegrüsst*,' with variations, goes some way towards suggesting a 'program' for the work.

On Saturday, the 26th, Dr Alan Gray, assisted by Mr J. Reed as vocalist, gave an Organ Recital in the Guildhall, which was well attended and much appreciated.

The miserable afternoon of Tuesday (Oct. 29) might have been used with advantage by more people to enjoy the refection of sweeties provided by Mr Ernest W. Gilchrist's Matinée Musicale. There was a lot of stuff that some people would call 'rubbish' beautifully sung; Miss Margaret Cooper with her humorous or half-humorous songs, was clever and fascinating, and M. Johannes Wolff played very agreeably on the violin.

UNION DEBATE.

Tuesday, October 29, 1907.

Mr R. S. T. Haslehurst, Trinity, moved:—'That this House regrets the Deceased Wife's Sister's Act.'

Ayes.	*Speakers.*	*Noes.*
Mr R. S. T. Haslehurst, Trinity.		Mr E. Evans, Trinity Hall.
„ D. W. Corrie, King's.		„ R. A. McE. Haslam, Trinity Hall.
„ F. S. Snell, King's.		„ R. M. P. Muir, Caius. Vice-President.
„ H. E. Wethered, Trinity.		„ R. H. E. H. Somerset, Queens'
„ C. S. Rewcastle, Trinity.		„ H. G. Wood, Jesus, Ex-President.
Rev. C. J. N. Child, Christ's.		„ C. Bethell, Trinity.
		„ A. D. McNair, Caius.
		„ D. B. M. Smith, Emmanuel.
		„ N. Compton-Burnett, King's.
		„ S. C. Morgan, Trinity.
		„ D. S. Fraser, St John's.
		„ E. W. T. Beck, Clare.

Ayes, 62; Noes, 149; Majority against the Motion, 87.

The first four speakers on this motion were the best the Union has heard this term. The debate was very well attended, and the level of debate was kept up to a much higher level than on previous occasions. Despite the dangers of the subject, no speaker either ventured upon controversial theology or violated any other canons of the society. We were glad to hear some more freshmen speaking.

Mr R. S. T. Haslehurst plunged at once into his subject, and amongst other things canon law. Bound though he was by such canon law, it might not appeal to the other side. Medical opinion he averred was on his side, but his strongest objection was based on practical reasons. To begin with—there were but few widowers present—previously the sister of the deceased wife was frequently a nurse, frequently the guardian of her sister's children. The act was not merely tyrannous, it was coercive, not merely in itself, but through Mrs Grundy. The Bishops, on the whole an excellent set of men, unanimously opposed it. The Act and controversy was not entirely a matter for either Anglican or Nonconformist conscience. Finally, the Act was the work of one himself a Free Trader, who formed a tariff for old maids. Both Doctors of Divinity and Medicine were against the proposals. The opener made a most clever and amusing speech: he kept clear of all controversy in an extraordinary way: his speech was far the best on his side.

Mr E. Evans claimed that there were D.D.s who were in support of this act; that there were at least some M.D.s in favour of it. The Bill had a romantic history: but it did not compel a man to marry his deceased wife's sister. The Archbishop of Canterbury could not expect this country to accept canon law as of necessity the same as divine law. He denied that the Bill sprang either from 'bishop-baiting' or 'political jugglery.' As one who could be excommunicated by canon law, he felt no respect for it. The attitude of the clergy alone was responsible for the harm done: harm which redounded chiefly on the Anglican Church itself. He made an extraordinarily good speech; although the ground he trod on, the arguments he raised, were delicate, he succeeded in making a speech which while offending the opinions of no one, was a very powerful exposition of his point of view.

Mr D. W. Corrie suggested the Bill was passed purely through the importunity of members of Parliament, on the lines of the importunate widow. The opposition of the Church was due to its position as guardian of the sacredness of the marriage tie. The opposition of the statesman was due to its inexpediency: the opposition of the man in the street arose from a fear of tampering with the integrity of the marriage law. Mr Corrie's appearance on the paper was a great success; we hope it will be repeated.

Mr R. A. M. Haslam began by confining himself to the social side of the question, but opined that the Deceased Husband's Brother's Act was merely a question of symmetry, not an Act of necessity. There was a natural reason, as such, for forbidding such a marriage. The sister in question should either marry or part. He argued very much from a hypothetical case, which amused the House.

Mr F. S. Snell suggested that deceased wife's sisters did not often inspire love; they were often the victims of mistaken kindness. Whether he was entirely serious or not he should certainly speak again.

Mr R. M. P. Muir, Vice-President, brought forward the few points with which he so often commences. The widowers, even if a small class, had their own rights. No hard and fast line could be drawn between sisters and sisters. Canon law was made only to be broken every day: one point was no more sacred than any other. Bishops were infallible in no way, they were not even obeyed universally. The Church had work of a more pressing and wider scope. Mr Muir made up in seriousness what he left out in paradox; he always gets the ear of the House, and never fails to impress his points.

Mr Wethered pointed out that if the Act was retrospective from a legal aspect it offered dangers. It was by no means a logical Act. In conclusion, he bewailed the attack on the Bishop of London by the hon. opposer. Mr Wethered was good; but he should not take every argument too seriously.

Mr Somerset said that marriage was often a question of chance, and he hoped that the Act would be a spirited attack upon Mrs Grundy. When a deceased wife's sister does marry her brother-in-law, her marriage, starting under such disadvantageous circumstances, ought to turn out well. He made a strong and vigorous speech; he can always, like the Vice-President, gain the ear of the House.

Mr C. S. Rewcastle feared the dangers ahead, rather than the Bill itself: he advocated the prohibition of the marriage of first cousins on many grounds.

Mr H. G. Wood, Ex-President, had heard no reasons for not legalising such marriages. It was no question of Church v. Conventicle but one of infringement of conscience. The debt we owe the clergy of the Church was great but the modern State was moving fast out of the direct control of the clergy, who could no longer dictate to, but only form or mould public opinion. His speech displayed all that the House has grown to expect and enjoy from him.

The Rev. C. J. N. Child, as one of the much abused clergy,

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reminded the House that the clergy could not be expected to change all their opinions with the laity. This Act had not frightened the clergy because of murmurs of Disestablishment. The Archbishop of Canterbury advised the clergy when they asked for advice, and that advice was advice only. His speech was a defence or explanation of the position of the Anglican Church, and from both sides it was appreciated.

Mr C. Bethell brought up once more canon law, but thought that the Act was passed on a moral question; the numbers concerned had nothing to do with the case. He was at his best in destroying several of the reasons adduced against the Act by the other side.

Mr A. D. McNair shewed how the Ecclesiastical courts in 1835 had changed their minds with alarming rapidity in respect to Lord Beaufort, and incidently the marriages of deceased wives' sisters. He has extensive hoards of legal and other knowledge to draw upon and is always sound.

Mr Mellis Smith emphasized the inability of the Bishops to safeguard the sacredness of marriage, and believed that the Church's position was due to an ecclesiastical fiction.

Mr Compton Burnett said the Act did not go far enough but the proverbial half loaf was always better than nothing—he thought that the Act acted in the interests of public morality. He should speak again.

Mr S. C. Morgan deserved a larger audience; he dealt with the amusing and social side of the question.

Mr D. S. Fraser was autobiographical.

Mr E. T. Beck should not read his speeches.

TO 'OUR' STATION.

Survival, of all the unfittest,
O damnèd and dissolute spot,
In what lordly detachment thou sittest—
Or sprawlest—as stations should not!
In thee (*absit omen!*) the *bustum*
Of modes long *démodées* we see:
Ancient light and peculiar custom
Are shadowed in thee!

Other stations try this or try that form,
(Geographical—'islands' and 'bays')
Thou keepest thy singular platform,
With other thy singular ways,
Which win little praise from the porter
Of utilitarian vein
As he does a respectable 'quarter'
In meeting a train.

Concern for the woes of his patrons
Should invade e'en a Manager's breast,
Could he see staid and elderly matrons
Ply, breathless, their voluble quest,
Then embark in a dazed desperation,
And, when scenery's started to fly,
Find London their sole destination—
Their home being Quy!

What, what have we done to deserve this?
The jest (if it be so) wears thin:
Is it vital, Lord C., to preserve this
Chef d'œuvre of original sin?
Far indeed be it from us to hector
A Chairman—but thus lies the land:
We don't want to slay a Director,
But—you understand?

W. W. Morrice.

ROWING NOTES.

THE COXSWAINLESS FOURS.

The draw for the Coxswainless Fours took place in the Goldie Boathouse on Monday last, and resulted as follows:

Thursday, October 31.

Heat 1 (2.30).

First Station—Trinity Hall: T. D. Richardson (bow), W. O. Backhouse, H. E. Kitching, G. L. Thomson (stroke).
Second Station—Third Trinity: R. S. Guinness (bow), Hon. J. H. Parker, E. G. Williams, E. W. Powell (stroke).

Heat 2 (3.0).

First Station—Caius: E. C. Rayner (bow), J. N. Peck, St G. C. Belfield, W. H. Campbell (stroke).
Second Station—Pembroke: H. J. S. Morton (bow), E. P. Butler, C. G. Lawson, W. H. Miles (stroke).

Heat 3 (3.30).

First Station—Lady Margaret: L. R. D. Anderson (bow), H. F. Russell-Smith, C. J. Henslow, H. A. Laidlaw (stroke).
Second Station—First Trinity: J. C. Warrington (bow), J. S. Burn, O. A. Carver, G. B. Lloyd (stroke).

Heat 4 (4.0).

First Station—Jesus: Eric Fairbairn (bow), H. M. Goldsmith, N. E. Hawdon, F. H. Jerwood (stroke).
Second Station.—Christ's: C. H. Bristow (bow), A. J. Gardiner, L. T. S. Barrett, G. Simpson (stroke).

Friday, November 1.

Heat A (3.0).

First Station—Winner of Heat 1.
Second Station—Winner of Heat 3.

Heat B (3.30).

First Station—Winner of Heat 4.
Second Station—Winner of Heat 2.

Saturday, November 2.

Final Heat (3.0).

First Station—Winner of Heat B.
Second Station—Winner of Heat A.

Trinity Hall are a very good crew and are well together.

First Trinity are not as good as they should be; they have not adapted their style to one more suitable to swivel rowlocks as they should have done. Their steering is rather erratic.

Jesus have improved a great deal since last week, though they do not paddle with enough life, but get a good deal of pace out of their boat when they row.

Third Trinity have come on since last week and are certain to race above their practice form.

L.M.B.C. are inclined to be short and cut the finish, but get a good deal of pace for short distances; their steering is bad.

Pembroke are fair, but inclined to be ponderous still.

Christ's have just started half-swivel rowlocks and are not accustomed to them yet.

Caius are unable to row a fast enough stroke to be good.

RUGBY.

C.U. v. GUY'S HOSPITAL.

The University was seriously handicapped in this game at Honor Oak Park on the 23rd by the absence of Macleod. His presence in the three-quarter line seems to make things so much easier for his colleagues, who without him are not the same players. Bower was also on the injured list, his place being taken by Coates, while Moore and Young played instead of Carey and Dellschaft.

The game, while hard and keen, was far from interesting, and the heavy condition of the ground and the ball made open play difficult. Not long after the start, Guy's obtained the only score of the match, one of the University

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three-quarters misfielding, and letting Archer dribble over the line. No goal resulted. Nearly all the first half was occupied with scrumming and forward rushes. The Cambridge forwards beat their opponents for possession, but their backs could make little use of their chances, Pritchard at half being very slow to get the ball away.

The second half was to a great extent a repetition of the first; Guy's were for the most part confined to their own side of half-way, but the University attack lacked finish and never really looked dangerous. Wright got well away once and should have scored, but he hesitated on reaching the full-back and the chance was lost. Play continued to be of a ding-dong character until the whistle blew, leaving Guy's the winners by a try to nil. Perhaps a draw would have represented better the equality of the two sides. Stringer and McEvedy did excellent work behind for the Hospital. Coates at wing three-quarter was not very successful, though he has plenty of pace. The chief fault among the University forwards was a tendency to kick too hard in a rush, and the packing was not always unexceptionable.

C.U.—M. L. Atkinson, Emmanuel (back); V. H. Coates, Caius, P. Gibb, Emmanuel, A. E. J. Inglis, King's, and C. C. G. Wright, Pembroke (three-quarter backs); *T. A. Godby, Magdalene, and R. G. Pritchard, Clare (half-backs); *W. G. Lely, Emmanuel, *R. McCosh, Trinity, *A. E. Evans, St John's, F. C. T. Tudsbery, King's, W. D. C. L. Purves, Trinity, C. Gimson, Emmanuel, G. Moore, Clare, and F. T. C. Young, Pembroke (forwards).

C.U. v. OLD LEYSIANS.

On Saturday, the University avenged their defeats of the last two seasons by beating the Old Leysians by 25 points to 13. A large attendance witnessed a very fast, and at times exciting, game. The Leysians scored first through Brown, who out-paced Atkinson, and got over in the corner—Mellor converted. Macleod soon reduced their lead, scoring an unconverted try, after a fine run. There was plenty of open play, and the Leysian backs handled cleverly, but the University did most of the pressing. Brown got another try, following up a kick from Oulton, but no goal resulted. Cambridge returned to the attack, and a fine run ended in Roberts scoring in the corner. Macleod failed with the kick, and half-time came with the Leysians leading by a goal and a try to two tries.

After the resumption, Cambridge at once pressed, and Wright scored far out from a magnificent run. Macleod kicked a beautiful goal, and gave his side a lead of 3 points. This was the turning point in the game, and Wright quickly added another try, which was not converted. The Leysians responded strongly, and from a cross-kick by Pyman, Brown scored his third try in the corner, racing Wright for the touch-down. The same player kicked a fine goal, and the University now led by one point only. However, the issue was soon put out of doubt by another try to the University, the result of some excellent combination, Wright again being the scorer—Macleod converted. The kick from half-way brought the Leysians no relief, and the University were soon back on their lines. A cross-kick found all the forwards practically unmarked, and te Water added another try. This was soon followed by Wright's fourth score, Macleod on both occasions failing with the kick. Cambridge thus won by 2 goals 5 tries to 2 goals 1 try. MacGregor, who was tried at half, saved pluckily, but was not quick enough with his hands. Godby was right off his game, and was too much inclined to go through by himself, instead of feeding his three-quarters. Roberts was disappointing, but the other three played well, and Macleod and Wright promise to make a brilliant wing. The defence, however, was rather uncertain, and the halves and centres must be careful to mark their men. The forwards were excellent, though their heeling is still sometimes slow.

C.U.—M. L. Atkinson, Emmanuel (back); C. C. G. Wright, Pembroke, †*K. G. Macleod, Pembroke (capt.), P. Gibb, Emmanuel, and A. D. Roberts, Caius (three-quarter backs); *T. A. Godby, Magdalene, and M. MacGregor, Caius (half-backs); *R. McCosh, Trinity, *A. E. Evans, St John's, C. Gimson, Emmanuel, C. T. te Water, Christ's, R. S. Kennedy, Christ's, G. Moore, Clare, W. D. C. L. Purves, Trinity, and G. M. Chapman, Caius (forwards).

ASSOCIATION.

C.U. v. SURREY.

Wednesday, Oct. 23, at East Dulwich. Cambridge were without Cornelius and Yates; and so it was a good performance to draw (1—1) with Surrey, who had out a very good side, especially strong in defence.

The first half was very even; the Cambridge forwards combining well. Five minutes from half-time Edwards scored the first goal for the University.

For some time after this Surrey pressed hard. E. S. Ward and H. W. White on the wings being prominent. At length Brisley, who was playing especially well, took the ball right down and centering to Edwards, the latter put in a strong shot which Taylor did well to save. The game now was very even, till quarter of an hour from time Curwen scored for Surrey. Edwards and Brisley were the best forwards in the Cambridge line. Herman played well at centre half. Whale in goal seemed very uncertain.

C.U.—A. Whale, Pembroke (goal); *V. G. Thew, Trinity Hall, and W. L. Johnson, Pembroke (backs); *W. A. Powell, Pembroke, A. E. Herman, King's, and E. Olivier, Trinity Hall (half-backs); C. E. Brisley, Caius, C. E. Hoffmeister, St Catharine's, B. W. Vann, Jesus, V. J. Edwards, Magdalene, and C. T. Gooch, Pembroke (forwards).

C.U. v. OLD WESTMINSTERS.

Saturday, Oct. 26, at Queen's Club. In this match the Cambridge forwards had an easy time, being opposed by a very weak line of halves. In the first half Edwards scored three goals, and R. C. Cutter added one more.

After changing ends the game became more even. S. S. Harris played a great game, but he was so poorly supported by his half and outside forward, that most of his efforts were useless: however Blaker scored for Old Westminsters. Directly afterwards Hoffmeister scored the fifth and last goal for Cambridge.

Edwards played an excellent game forward, while Powell was best of the halves.

C.U.—A. Whale, Pembroke (goal); *V. G. Thew, Trinity Hall, and W. L. Johnson, Pembroke (backs); *W. A. Powell, Pembroke, A. E. Herman, King's, and G. G. Woodruff, Caius (half-backs); C. E. Brisley, Caius, C. E. Hoffmeister, St Catharine's, R. C. Cutter, Jesus, V. Edwards, Magdalene, and C. T. Gooch, Pembroke (forwards).

LEAGUE (up to Tuesday, October 29th.)

Division I.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals. For.	Ag'st.	Points.
Queens'	2	2	0	0	9	1	4
Trinity Rest I.	3	2	1	0	2	4	4
Caius I.	3	2	1	0	8	3	4
Jesus	3	2	1	0	15	5	4
St John's	2	1	1	0	8	6	2
Pembroke I.	3	1	2	0	5	6	2
Clare	3	1	2	0	7	10	2
Christ's	3	0	3	0	2	21	0

Tuesday, Oct. 22: St John's* beat Christ's ... ... 7—2

Thursday, Oct. 24: Jesus beat Christ's* ... ... 10—2; Caius* beat Clare ... ... 4—0; Trinity Rest I.* beat Pembroke I. ... 1—0

Tuesday, Oct. 29: Queens' beat Pembroke I.* ... ... 4—0; Jesus* beat Trinity Rest I. ... ... 4—0; Caius* beat Christ's ... ... 4—0; Clare beat St John's* ... ... 4—1

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Division II.

St Catharine's	3	...	2	...	0	...	1	...	15	...	4	...	5
Corpus	2	...	2	...	0	...	0	...	5	...	1	...	4
Sidney	3	...	2	...	1	...	0	...	7	...	9	...	4
King's	2	...	1	...	0	...	1	...	7	...	4	...	3
Emmanuel I.	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	8	...	9	...	3
Selwyn	4	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	8	...	10	...	3
Pembroke II.	4	...	1	...	3	...	0	...	8	...	12	...	2
Trinity Hall	3	...	0	...	3	...	0	...	1	...	10	...	0

Thursday, Oct. 24: St Catharine's* beat Sidney ... ... 7—0; Selwyn beat Trinity Hall* ... ... 4—1; King's* beat Emmanuel I. ... ... 4—1

Friday, Oct. 25: Corpus* beat Pembroke II. ... ... 2—1

Monday, Oct. 28: St Catharine's beat Selwyn* ... ... 5—1; Pembroke II. beat Trinity Hall* ... 3—0

Division III.

Downing	4	...	4	...	0	...	0	...	28	...	4	...	8
Magdalene	2	...	2	...	0	...	0	...	11	...	3	...	4
Emmanuel II.	2	...	2	...	0	...	0	...	6	...	2	...	4
Trinity Rest II.	2	...	1	...	1	...	0	...	13	...	3	...	2
Trinity Etonians	3	...	1	...	2	...	0	...	10	...	9	...	2
Caius II.	2	...	0	...	2	...	0	...	4	...	11	...	0
Peterhouse	2	...	0	...	2	...	0	...	1	...	15	...	0
Fitzwilliam Hall	3	...	0	...	3	...	0	...	2	...	28	...	0

Wednesday, Oct. 23: Downing* beat Trinity Etonians ... 4—1

Friday, Oct. 25: Magdalene* beat Peterhouse ... ... 7—1; Downing* beat Fitzwilliam Hall ... 9—0; Emmanuel II. beat Trinity Etonians* ... 3—1

Monday, Oct. 28: Trinity Rest II.* beat Fitzwilliam Hall 12—0; Downing* beat Caius II.... ... ... 7—2

* Denotes ground played on.

HOCKEY.

THE FRESHMEN'S MATCH.

The Freshmen's Match was played on Thursday, October 24th. The form shown was disappointing. The Colours won by 5 goals to 2, all the goals being scored in the second half. Of the Colours, Stathers and Cowley were the best. Stathers has plenty of dash, but his passing is weak, and he seldom tries to draw the half. Cowley has a good eye: he must not, however, rush at the opposing player and hit wildly at the ball; if he does, he can always be beaten by a good forward. Of the Whites: Douglas-Hamilton and Leighton were best at forward, and Ireland at half. Douglas-Hamilton would make a better outside left than inside: he is not clever enough at passing for the latter position.

E. F. Edge-Partington's side.—A. H. Cox, Felsted and Caius (goal); R. B. Cowley, Harrow and Pembroke, and E. F. Edge-Partington, Trinity (backs); H. Armitage, Repton and Pembroke, F. J. Wane, Rugby and Clare, and J. G. Scott, Marlborough and Pembroke (half-backs); E. M. Guildford, Private and Queens', J. I. Piggott, Cheltenham and Pembroke, E. E. Agius, University College, London, and Trinity, G. S. Stathers, Rugby and Trinity, and H. M. Edwards, Ripon and Queens' (forwards).

G. L. Ham's side.—G. L. Ham, Christ's (goal); H. O. Cooper, Private and Corpus, and M. T. W. Steedman, Marlborough and Clare (backs); J. F. Ireland, Marlborough and Trinity, V. S. Brown, Blackheath and Jesus, and J. A. S. Croft, Charterhouse and Trinity (half-backs); A. F. Leighton, Bishop Stortford and Caius, C. A. Douglas-Hamilton, Uppingham and Trinity, G. G. Blackburn, Harrow and Trinity Hall, G. T. Pulley, Marlborough and Trinity, and A. R. Temperley, Tonbridge and Clare (forwards).

C.U. v. BECKENHAM.

On Saturday, October 26th, the University played Beckenham, at Cambridge. The University had the best of the game all the time, and their goal was not once threatened. They eventually won by 7 goals to nil. Bryan-Brown took the place of Goodman at back, and played quite well, though he hit too hard. Bostock-Hill must pass quicker, and feed the forwards in front of him better. Goodwin was in great form, and was well supported by Kitson. Shaw did not show enough dash and initiative.

C.U.—G. L. Ham, Christ's (goal): G. S. Bryan Brown Downing, and L. G. Pound, King's (backs): J. F. Ireland, Trinity, L. M. Robinson, Peterhouse and A. J. Bostock-Hill, Trinity (half-backs): W. F. Smith, Trinity Hall, B. M. Kitson, Peterhouse, H. J. Goodwin, Jesus, C. L. Shaw, Sidney, and E. F. Edge-Partington, Trinity (forwards).

GOLF.

The weekly Sweepstake was played for at Coton on October 25th, and resulted in a win for B. W. Pigg with 80 − 8 = 72, the next best score being 74 nett by F. D. Morton (3) and H. B. Pilkington (12).

Everything was conducive to good play, as the day was fine and the course was in good order, with a result that most of the returns were good, there being eight nett scores of under 80.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

At a Congregation on Thursday last the following Degrees were conferred:—

M.D.—H. F. Tod, Trinity.

M.A.—A. J. Dorman (by proxy), H. B. Greenwood, H. S. Sanderson (by proxy), N. Zambra, Trinity; T. Parnell (by proxy), St John's; G. H. Tipper, Clare; J. F. Douglas, Corpus Christi; H. H. Barber, E. H. Wright, Queens'; C. Fox, F. C. Ormsby, Christ's; A. H. Crowfoot, A. M. Smith, Emmanuel; J. Benson, B. Hughes, H. W. King, H. Selwyn.

M.B.—R. G. Elwell, Trinity.

B.A. (by incorporation).—R. E. E. B. Doherty, Trinity (B.A. University of Dublin).

B.A.—A. D. Pass, King's.

COLLEGE CORRESPONDENCE.

PETERHOUSE.

On the River tubs and eights pursue their somewhat monotonous way. Performance and promise are, no doubt, worlds apart, and few seem to realise how much better is the former, but the future, as far as mortals may judge, should be bright.

The Rugby team have had a week of vicissitude. They lost by a narrow margin to Corpus, beat St Catharine's, and lost to Magdalene.

At the Sex Debate on Saturday G. R. Day moved 'That the Public Schools were wrong in theory and practice.' The speeches, though few in number, were distinctly good. The mover was defeated by a large majority.

The Parnassus met in E. C. Perrin's rooms on Sunday, to read 'Macbeth.' There was a full muster, and the parts were unusually well taken. At the next meeting a few very short papers on various aspects of the play will be read by members of the club.

CLARE.

It is difficult so early in the term to form an opinion of the various teams, but there seems to be plenty of good material about. No team has begun the season brilliantly.

The Association side has lost League matches to Pembroke and Caius, but won a friendly against Christ's.

The Rugby team has a large casualty list for so early in the season. It has lost to Pembroke, Christ's and Caius, and has won against King's and Sidney. The forward play is not yet up to last year's form and we hope to see an improvement soon. We should also like to see the backs more often up on the ground practising much needed passing.

Hitchin suffered defeat (4—1) at the hands of the Hockey enthusiasts.

As most of the rowing freshmen are still at the crab-catching stage we will not be too severe with them, but we are glad to learn that many show promise.

Hearty congratulations to those members of the Boat Club who have been rowing in the University Trials.

CAIUS.

On the River matters seem to be progressing. We still continue to hold forth hopes of moulding at least some capable oars from the goodly array of freshmen. The light four is now in full swing; may it continue in this action.

At Rugby, our prospects, far from being tarnished, gleam

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brilliant enough, our unconquered laurels still continuing to deck our brows. We succeeded in defeating King's, Clare, as also Jesus.

The Association team seems also to be making satisfactory progress, beating Clare (4—2) and Christ's (4—0).

As regards Hockey, play appears to be vigorous, our team proving victorious against the Dodos and Pembroke.

The Freshmen's concert held recently passed off cheerily. We can now invoke the Muses with confidence.

At a freshmen's debate, which took place on Oct. 23, it was discussed that 'In the opinion of this House any attempt at an international language is futile.' The motion was carried by a large majority; but it should be added that this was not a condemnation of Esperanto.

CORPUS CHRISTI.

The Rowing has been pursuing the even tenure of its way, with the result that there is little to record without prophecy and criticism, and neither is desirable at this period of the year. The scratch fours are to be decided on Friday morning, when the fifty-five entries will exhibit their aquatic powers. The trial eights are fixed for November 23rd.

The Association League match against Pembroke II. was won by 2—1.

At Rugby we have lost to Queens' by 14—11 and have beaten Peterhouse by 9—6.

'The Gravediggers' have met weekly and have read King Lear.

Selections from British Classical Authors have occupied the attention of the Literary Society.

On Saturday next the freshmen will exhume the Corpus Ghost theories in the form of a debate.

The College Classical Society held its first meeting this year last Wednesday. A paper was read by C. Mainwaring on 'The Homeric Question,' and was followed by an interesting discussion. There was a good muster of members present.

KING'S.

Great activity is being shown by the boating secretary, and freshmen still hovering on the brink are cautioned against giving too much credence to the inducements he holds out.

The authorities have successfully petitioned Mr H. H. Sills to take up again the office of Junior Dean; our modesty does not permit us to point out the source from which this happy inspiration emanated.

The Association XI. has been doing well; last week with the assistance of R. S. Durnford, who netted the ball from the corner flag, and G. L. Herman, who has secured his colours, the side defeated Emmanuel by 4 goals to 1.

Those gentlemen who since last Thursday have recommenced playing Diabolo in the Bodley's Court, are requested to desist, as our statement, that a letter had been received forbidding the practice, has proved to be unfounded.

QUEENS'.

We have had five very successful entertainments. The first was a concert. Notable among the performers was the famous Clifton tenor, F. K. Clark, who sang us his dainty little lyrics reminiscent of the hunting field. Many a moist eye glistened in his audience as he explained how John Peel, who formerly resided at Troutbeck, had gone far far away. Dropping into the pathetic Hibernian vernacular, Mr Clark gave us 'The fine old Irish Gentleman.'

Both the Rugby XV. and Association XI. remain unbeaten.

Congratulations to E. M. Guildford on playing in the Freshmen's Hockey, and H. C. Perry on playing in the Seniors', to H. Farrie on playing in the Freshmen's Rugby and to R. Ingle on playing in the Seniors' Association Matches.

A debate was held 'on the right place held by "Diabolo" in our national life.' Mr I. G. Kelly proved the most effective 'Devil's advocate.'

JESUS.

Two senior and two junior eights have recently started practising the art of navigation on the home waters in the way that only freshmen's trials can, and by next Monday will probably be definitely fixed up. The light four did a useful course on Saturday, and appear, from all accounts, to be 'going *ra*-ther nicely.' One of the present main attractions of the Cam is C. Fairbairn stroking a University Trial, and his statuesque immovability during an easy is much admired. Prizes for the tub pairs, mentioned last week, have been awarded as follows:—stroke, inkstand; bow, watch; cox, honour and glory. So much for things aquatic.

The Rugby news is not extensive, consisting only of a defeat at the hands of Caius; while Association offers the variety programme of a defeat by Caius, victories over Christ's (11—0) and Trinity Rest (4—0), and a draw with Ipswich (2—2).

On Saturday the Farragoes assembled in R. L. Pyman's rooms, and indignantly dismissed the theory that the modern schoolmaster exercises less authority over his pupils than his predecessor a century ago. H. J. S. Shields's personal recollections of this period were well received. We were glad to see F. E. Storrs among us once again. A. A. Nathan was admitted to the fraternity on this occasion.

On Monday next, at 8.45 p.m., Professor Inge will give an address on the Liberal movement in the Roman Catholic Church, at which we hope to see a large attendance.

P.S.—Cleanliness is next to Godliness, but we would suggest that there are cleaner places where our respected ex-boat-captain might take a quiet dip than the Cam in the neighbourhood of the railway bridge.

We sympathise with the two second-year men who thought good to call on a certain well-known Crusader of the third year, under the impression that he was a helpless freshman. The intention was excellent, and these little mistakes will happen.

CHRIST'S.

The Rugby XV. is still undefeated, having beaten Clare, Hall and Emmanuel in the course of the week. Congratulations are due to R. S. Kennedy and C. T. te Water on representing the University against the Old Leysians.

By this time the various College Societies are all in working order. The freshmen's debate took place on Saturday, Oct. 23rd, and proved very successful. The motion before the House was 'That this House considers the present system of compulsory games in Public Schools undesirable,' and was lost, as indeed it deserved to be.

The Science Club met on the 23rd, Prof. Nuttall being elected president for the ensuing year. A paper was read and illustrated by photographs; and an interesting discussion followed.

It is rumoured that at the next meeting of the Historical Society a paper will be read on the subject of Tweedledum and Tweedledee. This should prove very instructive.

The Musical Society was in evidence again on Friday evening, and the O.C.M.s held their 502nd meeting on Saturday night.

A report is gaining credence that a certain Diabolist, or demoniac, has succeeded in tossing his spool right over Fellows' Buildings. We beg to state, however, that this is not so.

ST JOHN'S.

We understand that the kitchen staff are attending a course of classical lectures dealing with the early Roman banquets. The results of their studies will be looked forward to with eagerness by the undergraduates.

The light four has drawn First Trinity for the race to-morrow. They lost a day at the end of last week owing to the indisposition of Laidlaw, but have been putting in some good work this week. There is plenty of shove in the boat. The crew should give a good account of themselves.

The first XV. have been performing disappointingly after the brilliant start they made against Hall, but that ugly duckling of former times—the second XV.—has come to the rescue with three substantial wins.

The Association XI. had an easy win against Christ's on Saturday.

The Musical Society held the first smoking concert of the year last Wednesday when several freshmen performed well. It is hoped the College Orchestra will be revived this year. The Society is engaged on a Mass in D by Dvorak, and the 150th Psalm by César Franck for performance in the College Chapel at the end of the term.

The Debating Society declared with no uncertain voice against the hermit's life as the highest attainment of human happiness on Saturday. This was of course inevitable in a college possessed of such social charms as is St John's.

TRINITY.

The Secretary of the M. and S., after a brief but glorious tenure of office lasting for two meetings, put forth by way of celebration a squib estimated to measure 60 square inches or more. Stirred by the appeal the society decided to commemorate their 900th meeting by a smoking concert and proceeded to discuss diabolo and limericks. Some speakers were humorous.

We should perhaps have called attention to the engineering feats that have been in progress here lately: behind the chapel a band of heroes, undeterred by a raking fire of turnips from the windows of an adjacent seminary (where apparently they form the staple article of diet), have been assisting a large engine to pump mud

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out of a deep pit whence it was hoped to draw a pellucid stream of drinking water; while in Whewell's Court another company have been constructing a cistern on top of the gate. A suspicion, however, almost amounting to certainty, that the gate tower was on the point of falling down, has not infrequently interrupted this latter undertaking for some days at a time.

We understand that a representative committee of undergraduates is now in session to suggest changes in the administration of Hall dinners.

EMMANUEL.

The annual freshmen's debate took place on Saturday, October 26th, when 73 members were present. W. E. Brown proposed 'That this house approves of the advance in modern journalistic enterprise.' The motion was opposed by H. Dawson, E. A. Fox and W. H. Saunt speaking 3rd and 4th respectively. W. H. Birkett was prominent among those who spoke for the motion and delivered a capital maiden speech which was very well received by the House.

The Rugby team after a keenly contested game with Christ's suffered defeat by 1 point. It is to be regretted that neither side was at full strength.

The Association team beat Clare by 3 goals to 2 but were unsuccessful in a League match with King's by 1 goal to 4.

A meeting of the college Law Society was held yesterday in the rooms of the president, Mr Hazeltine, when Sir Raymond West gave a lecture on 'the marriage tie in India.'

SIDNEY SUSSEX.

Rowing. Trial eights are now seen on the river and some of the freshmen show promise.

Football. The Rugby XV. have played two very close games this last week against Clare and Queens'. The one against Clare we only lost a few minutes from time by 2 goals to one (10—5). We lost against Queens' (5—8), but easily defeated Downing (19—6).

The Association XI. has only played one League match, which was lost against St Catharine's (0—6). In friendlies we have put very weak sides into the field and lost somewhat badly to Downing and Trinity Scythians.

The Theological Discussion Society held a meeting on Wednesday, when H. Derbyshire read a paper on 'Christianity and Social Progress' to the large number who were present.

There was a debate on Saturday, when a motion that 'In the opinion of this House athletics occupy too prominent a place in the education and life of the nation,' was lost by 14 votes to 8.

DOWNING.

Rowing. Three eights have been out regularly during the past week. On Tuesday they went to Clayhithe for the first (and, as some rowing men have been heard to wish, the last) time.

Congratulations to G. S. Bryan-Brown on having played for the University Hockey team.

The Association team are to be congratulated on having, so far, won all their matches. Sidney was defeated on Tuesday by 12 goals to 1. The 2nd team have also beaten St Catharine's II. by 3 goals to 2.

The Rugby team have not yet been able to raise a representative side, and have been unfortunate in their matches so far. We lost to Sidney on Saturday by 19 points to 6. The last half of the game was, however, a good deal more evenly contested than the first half.

The Literary Society met on Tuesday, when a most interesting paper was read by J. M. Wallace on Lafcadio Hearn.

The freshmen's debate was held on Saturday; the motion, 'That the British Empire shows signs of disintegration,' was lost.

SELWYN.

The week does not seem to have been particularly eventful on the River; two eights are out regularly and the Rugby boat goes out two or three times a week.

The Rugby team has defeated Ridley Hall by rather under 50 points to nil and has beaten Jesus II. by 45 to nil. Queens' beat us (30—10) on our own ground: unfortunately two or three prominent members of the XV. are already 'crocked.'

The Association XI. have beaten Corpus twice in friendlies; in League fixtures we have been beaten by Sidney and St Catharine's, we have drawn with Emmanuel and have defeated Trinity Hall.

The freshmen's debate took place on Saturday night before a crowded House: it was decided by a large majority that the classics are still worthy of a little study: one or two good speeches were made but for the most part they were not brilliant.

On Monday the freshmen gave us a good concert in the Hall: some useful talent was brought to light, the most popular item being the performance of T. N. R. Prentice who sang two or three songs in a remarkably good soprano voice.

The Logarithms met on Monday when M. E. Spinney read a short paper on 'some customs of ancient Mexico.'

FITZWILLIAM HALL.

Historical Society. On Wednesday, 23rd inst, Mr Temperley—whom we heartily welcome as a member of the Society—read a paper on 'Lord Acton's views on History.'

Theological Society. On Friday last, the Rev. F. E. Rogers, Vicar of Littleport, gave us a very instructive and interesting talk on 'work amongst boys.' We were pleased to see the meeting so well attended.

On Saturday we had an impromptu Smoking Concert.

The second debate was opened by F. Richardson who proposed that 'in the opinion of this House the use of animals in sport is beneficial to the species,' the motion was opposed by L. L. Jeeves. The motion was carried by a majority of one vote.

C. U. M. C.

(887th Concert).

Saturday Evening, October 26th, 1907, at 8.15.

1. Sonata for Violin and Pianoforte in A major ... *César Franck*
   R. L. Eber, J. F. Chubb.
2. Song, 'Chant Hindou' ... ... *Bemberg*
   B. M. Bayly.
   (Violin Obligato, J. R. Heath).
3. Pianoforte Solo, Fantasia and Fugue in G minor ... *Bach-Liszt*
   F. Haines.
4. Song, 'A War Song' ... ... *Elgar*
   B. M. Bayly.
5. String Quartet in C major (Kaiser Quartet) ... *Haydn*
   R. L. Eber, R. K. Hitchcock, C. R. Wright, P. V. Bevan.

J. F. Chubb, *Christ's College.*

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

Honorary Colonel: THE KING.

Regimental Orders, by Colonel H. J. Edwards, Commanding.

Wednesday, Oct. 30th, 1907.

RANGE.

Morning, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Afternoon, 2 p.m. to dusk.
Thursday Oct. 31st Class Firing.
Saturday Nov. 2nd, 2 p.m. Private Practice.
Range closed during the week except as above.

RECRUIT DRILLS.

Daily at Headquarters from 1 to 2 and 7 to 8. (No evening drills on Saturdays.)

LECTURES.

Certificate A.—Lectures will be given in the Saddle Room at 8.15 p.m. on the 31st inst. and 4th and 7th Nov.

There will also be Lectures for the *Signalling Certificate* on the 6th Nov. in the Adjutant's Room at 8.30 p.m., and for the *Maxim Gun Certificate* on 6th Nov. in the Armoury at 8.30 p.m.

Certificate B.—Lectures will be given on the 1st and 5th Nov. in the Adjutant's Room at 8.15 p.m.

There will be no lectures for Certificate C at present.

MOUNTED INFANTRY.

(i) There will be a Scouting Practice on Thursday 31st inst.
Parade:—1.45 p.m., The Backs, Garret Hostel Lane.
Undress Kerseys will be worn.
Maps and Field Glasses should be carried.
Recruits may turn out in plain clothes, with belts, bandoliers, and rifles.

(ii) There will be a drill on the Range at 2 p.m., 6th Nov.

MAXIM GUN.

There will be a class for instruction on Thursday 31st inst. and on Wednesday 6th Nov. at 8.30 p.m. in the Armoury.

SIGNALLING.

There will be a parade daily on the Range at 2 p.m.

There will be a lecture on The Message Form and Counting Words on the 31st inst., and on Station Work on the 6th Nov., in the Adjutant's Room at 8.15 p.m.

APPOINTMENTS.

Pte. L. C. Crockford, B Coy.
,, F. Syme-Thomson, F ,,
,, J. M. Y. Trotter F ,,
} to be Lce.-Corporal.

RESIGNATIONS.

The names of all who are to be struck off the rolls on 1st November—including those who are not efficient or who have gone down—must be sent by College Commanders to Headquarters by the evening of 31st inst.

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THE UNIVERSITY PULPIT.

Sunday, October 27.

Sermon at Great St Mary's by the Rev. E. L. Hicks, M.A., Corpus Christi College, Oxford, Canon of Manchester.

'Ye have received the Spirit of adoption, whereby we cry, Abba, Father. The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit that we are the children of God; and if children, then heirs; heirs of God, and joint heirs with Christ; if so be that we suffer with him, that we may be also glorified together.' Romans viii. 15.

The Fatherhood of God! How very gradually did this idea of God, this conception of His character and relationship, dawn upon the conscience of the Hebrew people. As a King, as Creator, as Lord, they were accustomed to think and speak of God. But the idea of His Fatherhood only quite slowly began to reveal itself to them, as by degrees their notions of God became purified and elevated under the teachings of the Prophets. 'When Israel was a child, then I loved him, and called my son out of Egypt,' so writes Hosea (xi. 1) of the Divine love for the infant nation. 'I have nourished and brought up children,' cries Jehovah (in Isaiah i. 2), 'and they have rebelled against me!' 'As a man chasteneth his son, so the Lord thy God chasteneth thee, writes the Deuteronomist (viii. 5). 'I am a Father to Israel, and Ephraim is my first-born,' writes Jeremiah (xxxi. 9). And yet later, in Malachi (i. 6), God pleads with his people, and especially his priests; 'A son honoureth his father, and a servant his master: if then I be a father, where is my honour; if I be a master, where is my fear?'

But if the idea at last was there, it was only in the germ. Even in the Psalms, the warm emotion of religious poetry makes little use of it. The rich possibilities that lay within the conception were all unknown and undivined. It was reserved for Him, who is the Eternal Son of the Father, to reveal to mankind the Fatherhood of God. 'My Father,' 'Your Heavenly Father,' were phrases constantly upon His lips. And when His twelve disciples asked for instructions how to pray, He bade them approach and address God as 'Our Father which art in Heaven.'

This doctrine has become the corner-stone of Christian theology: the Fatherhood of God; man as God's child. I wish to try and deal with some aspects of this great truth to-day.

I. To begin with, we are the children of God, in a sense, by creation. For man was made in the image and likeness of God. We share with God our Maker some of His divine attributes; we are moral beings; we have a moral judgement; we have will and power of choice. A painful overgrowth of sin and self-pleasing has obscured the fact. Corrosions of long neglect have blurred the likeness; the image and superscription are often not easily read. The inheritance of brutal passions from our animal ancestry; the lust of the flesh, the hatred, the cruelty, inbred in our blood during long ages of primitive savagery; the perversity of human choice, the crimes of civilisation; the weakness of man's will—all these make it hard at times for us to see in man the impress of the God who made him. Nay, what is worse, this divine relationship—however much our heavenly Father recognises it as a fact, and loves and values us accordingly—is too often disregarded and forgotten by us, man even dislikes the remembrance of it, by reason of his guilty conscience. For Fatherhood and sonship are correlative terms; they constitute a mutual bond and involve intricate and far-reaching responsibilities and obligations. And we resent interference; we want (in our folly) to be free.

It is remarkable, however, when we think of it, how little is said in Holy Scripture about the Creative Fatherhood of God. Creation seems to be, in the idea of Scripture, one thing, and divine Fatherhood another. In the highly poetical epistle of St James God is indeed called the 'Father of Lights'—apparently as being the Creator of the luminaries of heaven, and the source of their light and glory. But that passage stands almost alone. It is significant (I think) that St Paul at Athens when speaking of the Creative Fatherhood cites in illustration a Stoic poem ('For we are also his offspring') and not a Jewish text. The fact is that the divine Fatherhood seems ever in Scripture to imply a relationship not of nature, so much as grace. It belongs, as we say, not to natural religion but revealed. It involves likeness, and sympathy, similarity of feeling and character. And so it takes its place among the deepest and grandest thoughts which belong to Christian belief and teachings.

II. To St Paul, dealing (as he ever did) in thought and practice with the problem of sin and forgiveness, the conception of the Fatherhood of God seemed to bring the completest satisfaction of all theological questioning, the full answer to every riddle. The law, which was introductory to the Gospel, could not possibly reveal sonship or Fatherhood. In that preparatory stage of human discipline—in Judaism and in all the world before the Advent of Christ—God was revealed as the Master and King, man as the subject and the servant. The normal temper of man, therefore, in relation to God, was a feeling of awe and dread; the reverence of fear more than of love. Man was certainly God's child: but man was yet in tutelage all the while, he was in his nonage; and was treated rather as a servant than as a son, until the time of his coming of age. Then Christ came: Christ the veritable and eternal Son of God; who identified Himself with human nature, 'taking our flesh,' living our life, dying as the victim and redemption of our sins, enduring the worst of human misery, loneliness, and shame, that we for His sake and through Him might recover and realize our sonship with God. In and through Christ, and by identification with Him, we are lifted up to a new status as accepted and even acceptable sons of God. In order to define this conception of the sonship of grace, by which God of His free favour takes us into His family, and gives us the position of sons, making us the objects of His love and blessing, St Paul employs the metaphor or similitude of adoption. The Apostle never went very far for his metaphors. He took them—as did Christ in His day—from the common life of the people. And so St Paul found the institution of adoption deeply rooted and widely established in the law and custom of the Græco-Roman society in which he moved. The facts are familiar to every student of Hellenistic Greek or of the later history of Asia Minor and the adjacent lands. Adoption cancelled the previous identity of the adopted: he was, so to say, re-born into a new set of relationships. He was a new creature; old things had passed away, all things had become new: *φύσει* (as the Greek phrase had it) 'by nature' he had been the son of such-a-one: but *κατὰ υἱοθεσίαν*, 'by adoption,' he was now the son of another. All rights and privileges in the new family were his, and his for ever, unless he renounced or forfeited them by his own act or deed. Though not by nature a son, he became a son indeed, and the mutual obligation of sonship and Fatherhood at once sprang into light. St Paul delights in this metaphor, and finds in it exquisite force and consolation. Our baptism, he insists, is the outward sign and instrument of our adoption. Inwardly the Holy Spirit is at work upon our wills and affections. We are the adoptive children of God. God avows the relationship; and so do we. We have received the spirit of adoption, and we cannot help addressing our Father with the language of children. And here the bilingual Apostle involuntarily recalls the tender memories of the home of his Hebrew childhood: 'We cry, Abba, Father!' It is the work, he says, of the Holy Spirit, to help us so to cry; to make the Lord's Prayer a joyous and amazing reality to us, as we say 'Our Father, which art in Heaven.' 'The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit that we are the children of God.'

I just pause here for an instant, to note how contrary to right religious experience it must be to live with the mists of doubt or of guilty fear intervening between us and the face of our Father. There may be some of us, even here, who are unable in 'the Spirit of Adoption' to cry 'Abba, Father.' Spiritual perplexities envelope them, the gloom of misgivings or of trouble, the sense of unforgiven, unrepented sin. If so, I point such an one to the story of the Prodigal Son; to his humble return; to his penitent cry; to the Father's eager and loving embrace; to that complete reconciliation and joyous welcome. There shall be joy in the presence of the angels of God this day upon your simple and humble surrender to the love of God, more than over ninety and nine men—wiser in some ways, and even better in the eyes of the world, than you—who (forsooth!) need no repentance.

Fatherhood and sonship: there they are then; defined by St Paul's graphic metaphors; painted in warm and living colour in the marvellous parable of Christ. *Sonship!*

But see, says the Apostle, what sonship carries with it! 'If children, then heirs.' Yes; for the wealth, the dignity, the household splendour, the family traditions of the Father, devolve upon the children. They cannot escape, even if they would, from those blessings which are entailed upon the family wherein they stand. If children of God, then heirs of God—heirs of all the bliss and glory that belong to the eternal presence of God, and heirs also of all the love and blessing that God bestows on them here on earth. Yes: heirs of God our Father, and co-heirs with our great Elder Brother Jesus Christ with whom we are incorporated in mystical union by the Holy Spirit. But if co-heirs with Christ, then this again involves a close and intimate conjunction with Christ all through. We must be joined with Him here and now, if we are to be joined with Him then; we must suffer with Him, if

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we are to be glorified with Him. 'If children, then heirs—heirs of God and joint-heirs with Christ; if so be that we suffer with Him, that we may also be glorified together.' As the same Apostle writes elsewhere in almost identical phrase, quoting a 'faithful saying' or rhythmical watchword of the Early Church (2 Tim. ii. 11):

'For if we co-died,
We shall also co-live;
If we endure,
We shall also co-reign.'

III. A whole world of new thoughts about God, of fresh and practical ideas of human duty and responsibility springs into being from this conception of the Divine Fatherhood and our sonship. Let us glance at some of them.

(1) And first we obtain a new notion and measure of sin. Sin is the wilful rejection by man of the will of God. Now the wickedness of all such rebellion, if wilful, is to be measured precisely by the character and relationship of the person who gave the command. If he be a wise, and good and affectionate parent, if he be known to seek the welfare of his child, if the child knows that the settled and paramount motive of the parent is unselfish and loving concern,—then so much the greater and blacker is the guilt of the rebel. To preach the love and Fatherhood of God is to enhance the sinfulness of sin. To sin against such love, even to slight and neglect it, even to trifle with it, is a hideous crime against sonship. 'Father,' said the Prodigal, 'I have sinned against heaven, and before thee, and am no more worthy to be called thy son; make me as one of thy hired servants.' But no: there is no place for him in that home and no status short of sonship. And so he is drawn right in by the Father's loving embrace; and there, wondering and afraid amid the general welcome, his tears starting amidst the universal joy, the lad submits to be washed and anointed, to be shod anew and clad with the best, to receive the signet of dignity and trust, to share the feast of fat things, to witness the dancing and singing and the family mirth; while his father beams on him with the joy of satisfied love. 'This my son was dead, and is alive again; he was lost, and is found.' But if all this be true—and it is the essence of the Gospel—then how hideous is rebellion, how awful is lack of love towards a love like this! What a tremendous force does our Lord's parable lend to that text of Isaiah, wherein Jehovah appeals to all nature, animate and even inanimate, to witness the unnaturalness of His people's rebellion:

Hear, O Heavens!
And give ear, O earth!
For the Lord hath spoken:
I have nourished and brought up children,
But they have rebelled against me.
The ox knoweth his owner,
And the ass his master's crib:
But Israel doth not know,
My people doth not consider.

(2) Observe next, how this idea of Spiritual Fatherhood and sonship links itself to the thought of our growth into the likeness of God. St John, in a sublime passage of his first Epistle, brings this home to our hearts (iii. 1): 'Behold, what manner of love the Father hath bestowed on us, that we should be called the sons of God.' Note that this sonship is of grace, not of nature, as defined in the Gospel (i. 12 and 13): 'As many as received Him, to them gave He powers to become the sons of God, even to them that believed in His name; Which were born, not of blood' (it is not a matter of race), 'nor of the will of the flesh' (it is not of nature), 'nor of the will of man' (human authority cannot convey it), 'but of God.' But to proceed with the text of St John's Epistle: 'Beloved, now are we the sons of God; and it doth not yet appear what we shall be; but we know, that when He shall appear, we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is.'

Sonship implies likeness. In earthly sonship the likeness of the parent hovers about a child, in its early days, like a mysterious halo, fugitive at first and evanescent, at times unmistakable, then often returning; until at length it defines itself in fixed and enduring lineaments. Is it because the ancestral impress is upon the new-born organism, developing itself, like a seed, according to laws which defy our analysis? Or, in part, is it that mutual love, close companionship, intimate ties of habit and wont, induce more and more of moral and even physical likeness—as husband and wife are observed to grow mysteriously alike—by an unfelt, unconscious process of imitation? Both forces probably combine in the physical world, and it is not otherwise with the family of God. His Spirit inhabits us, and is re-forming us from within, after the outward pattern of Christ, in the likeness of God. For God made us for Himself, and re-created us that we might find our happiness in Him. Only in serving God do we find our true selves. He is always fashioning us anew after His own nature and character. That is what gives to our life on earth its deep and awful significance.

(3) Then see further what new force and dignity this doctrine gives to prayer. When we cry out instinctively in our fear or pain, and invoke the unseen Power or Powers, in whose existence nature bids us believe, we need not wonder what that Power is, nor grope as in the darkness to find it: for Christ has revealed the mystery to us. That unseen and inscrutable Power that lies behind and pervades all the workings of the world, is our Father, our Father in heaven. As a thoughtful layman* has recently written: 'Those who believe that Christ spoke the truth when he said that God is the Father of men, that the almighty power is an all-embracing love,—a belief which, I think, our best philosophy tends to support,—should above all others be sure that, however it may appear for the moment, the stars in their courses are fighting against evil, and the whole powers of the universe are on his side who is working in the service of God, or, what is the same thing, working for the good of his fellow-men.' In accepting this fundamental doctrine of the Divine Fatherhood our heart responds to the appeal of the heart of God. Not that the conception of Fatherhood exhausts all that His nature contains, nor all that his relationship to us involves. There are doubtless unthinkable-depths and heights of Divine perfection, which our imagination cannot fathom. But we are quite safe in thinking of God as our Father. It is Christ's own advice.

'I give you the end of a golden string,
Only wind it into a ball,
It will lead you to heaven's gate,
Built in Jerusalem's wall.†

This divine clue of Fatherhood will lead us safely heavenward. It will suffice to strain our human endeavours, and enrich our human affections, to their fullest capacity. And especially in acts of prayer or faith, the Fatherhood of God, and our own sonship, will supply us with thoughts which shall prove an inexhaustible source of strength and encouragement. When we pray to our Father in secret, we need not fear to tell Him everything, to ask Him for anything, to lay open to Him the very secrets of the heart. If He is the most affectionate, and considerate of Fathers, then we are assured of His sympathy, and need only endeavour and pray to bend all our thoughts in the direction of His will. But prayer, if this be its spirit, will become a delight and privilege, and no longer a burthensome duty. And not least when we are at worship in the House of God made with hands, as fellow-members of His Church and family, we can take to ourselves with a new sympathy those words uttered by our Elder Brother as a child, when St Joseph and the Virgin Mother were astonished to find Him in the Temple: 'How is it that ye looked for me: did it not occur to you that I must be at my Father's?' Where, indeed, could He be more completely at home, than in His Father's House? And our spiritual experience will be the same.

(4) But again, if indeed in the conception of God's Fatherhood lies the fullest and grandest idea we can form of God, then observe what an awful sacredness invests the family life. Earthly Fatherhood is the figure and sacrament of the Divine Fatherhood—of that Father ἐξ οὗ πᾶσα πατριὰ ἐν οὐρανοῖς καὶ ἐπὶ γῆς ὀνομάζεται, 'of whom all fatherhood in heaven and on earth is a type and reflection.' All parentage is derivative from that. It is the purpose of God, that the normal and usual method by which the earliest and truest notions of God may reach and touch the human soul, shall be through human parenthood, and especially through the relation of father and child. We are familiar with the idea of marriage as a sacrament or sign of the spiritual union of Christ with His Church. But here is another sacrament or sign within the family life. The father's strength, so irresistible in handling the helpless child: his large human experience and accumulated wisdom, in contrast with the child's simplicity: his great and mysterious tenderness, so wonderful and fascinating to the thought and feeling of a child; so that there is no sight in the world more beautiful or moving than the sight of a little child nestling in a father's bosom,—no, not even a babe in a mother's arms,—what is all this but a sign and parable to point us to the Divine Fatherhood and our sonship in Jesus Christ? And if this be so—and we know it is—then how frightful is the degradation of this sacramental type! How vast the loss inflicted upon religion by the unworthy lives of fathers! I am aware,—and it is a merciful arrangement of Providence,—that children are blind to a parent's faults; they feel only his love and protec-

* Edward Caird, 'Lay Sermons,' p. 259.
† William Blake.

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tion, while we others are pained by his sins. Yet love and protection are not always there for the child to enjoy. Vice enters the home, and does worse than embrute. Inebriety will debase and uproot even the sheer animal instincts of the love of offspring, and so the children are deprived of that very light which should lead them first to God. The debasement of human fatherhood is a sort of blinding of the eyesight of the soul. It shuts out a revelation of God,—a revelation that is the earliest and the chiefest. If we really want to revive religion in our land, then before we talk about building churches, let us see to the building up of homes: before we quarrel about religious teaching in the schools, let us take a decisive and rational step to stem the national inebriety and gambling; let us legislate in order to make it easier for fathers to be sober and moral. For they are the living manifestation of God: they preach the Gospel to childhood: a sober and happy home is the best mission-room in the world.

(5) And yet once more, If indeed we are sons and daughters of the Lord God Almighty, if Christ is our Elder Brother, and Heaven our rightful home: then it follows—as we know it does—that we are all brothers and sisters one of another. Death itself makes no essential change in this tie of brotherhood:—

> One Family we dwell in Him,
> One Church above, beneath;
> Though now divided by the stream,
> The narrow stream of death.

For 'God has knit together His elect in one communion and fellowship in the mystical body of His Son, our Lord.'

But we must not be in haste to soar to this height of rapture, and fix our gaze on this splendid vision of love. We must call back our thoughts to earth, to our life here and now, with its clamorous human obligations, its inviting opportunities, its endless and interlacing bonds of mutual duty and service. If the Church or Family of God means anything, then it is meant to be not only a refuge for escaping sinners, not only the training-school of saints, but also, and above all, the incipient realisation of the brotherhood of men. For the Church of the Baptized is independent of wealth or station; it overleaps the barriers of race and language; it unites East and West, European and Oriental, Jew and Gentile, barbarian, Scythian, bond and free. All are ideally equal, and form one Brotherhood in the Christian Church. And yet how feebly, at most periods, this ideal of the brotherhood of men has appealed to the consciousness of Christendom! It needed the blood and fire of the French Revolution to write large upon the mind of Europe once more the Christian doctrines of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity. An effete and luxurious aristocracy, a weak and voluptuous court, and a Church without moral enthusiasm, and with slight hold therefore upon the hearts of the people—these, along with half a century of unbelief in high quarters, had created a situation in which revolutionary ideas would immediately strike root and grow, where Christian social principles could only be revived through confusion and strife and garments rolled in blood. My friends, have we no idle and luxurious rich, no unemployed or starving poor? Have we not a painful and calamitous severance of class from class, of suburb from the slum? Have we not an aristocracy in process of being absorbed by a plutocracy, and tarnished by much frivolity and foolish if not evil living? Do we not see wealth, however gained, assuming to itself greater power to control the Press and thereby public opinion? Do not great commercial interests, colossal syndicates, that is, the forces of organized wealth, confront the reformer, baffle the philanthropist, and meet the demands of the people with an all but irresistible opposition? The voice of the poor, the outcast, the suffering, if heard at all (and it is being heard by many) is regarded by most as a call for charity and pity, rather than for justice; for palliatives rather than reforms. And the Church, in the meanwhile, intent on helping the individual to realise his sonship towards God, and on preaching the Divine Fatherhood as the most powerful appeal for repentance, forgets almost entirely to dwell on the brotherhood of men. For if the brotherhood of men is a fact, if it is a correlative of the Fatherhood of God, and our sonship in Christ, then it follows as an obvious duty that we should spare no pains in promoting peace, brotherhood, and equal treatment as between class and class, nation and nation, man and man.

Fatherhood—Sonship—Brotherhood—realise these with a growing conviction, and you have got hold of a complete scheme of religious faith and duty. It is a scheme and an outline which it will take centuries of Christian progress to develope. Whole departments of human duty and action lie at present almost untouched and unaffected by this principle of Christian brotherhood. As individuals we have long ago laid aside armed weapons, and we live in peace and amity. So to live without fear of each other is taken as the simplest test of true civilization. But the Christian nations of Europe have only just begun to dream of the possibility of living in mutual brotherhood. Hitherto they have, as a rule, resembled so many beasts of prey, armed as they are to the teeth, watching each other's every movement, and ready at an instant to spring. At last the irrational folly of such a condition has begun to dawn upon the mind of the European peoples. The waste of national wealth, the destruction of human endeavours, occasioned by this state of mutual distrust, this constant attitude of war, are facts that have struck the minds of national economists: the growing intelligence of the democracy is revolted more and more by this disastrous unreason. In spite of the vast pecuniary interests concerned in military preparations, and the maintaining of armaments, yet a growing desire for peace and international friendship is a happy sign of our times. Between France and England this understanding, unofficially promoted by our gracious King, and furthered by many mutual visits of the municipal and other bodies of either nation, has grown to a point at which we may hope and pray for far greater results. With Germany the same process is at work. The visit of the journalists of either country to the other has produced effects which will be the causes of far-reaching changes in the mutual feelings of the two countries. To a Christian man, inspired by this passage of St Paul, such movements as these, though some may deem them secular and others of little importance, appear rather to be the blessed and providential working out of great and fundamental Christian principles. For let us reflect for one moment that all the best things in the world, and especially in Christian Europe, exist for all the nations, and not for one alone. The beauties of natural scenery, the triumphs and treasures of art, the glories of literature, the resources of learning and knowledge, the skill of the workman, the commodities of the merchant,—these, to whichever nation they primarily belong, are all of them international, and are becoming so more and more. Let us be Christian idealists, let us exercise our faith and hope. The time is fast coming when our children and children's children will look back upon the mutual hatreds of 19th century Europe, and its vast and crushing burdens, as a horrid and irrational dream.

Brotherhood! It is, to-day, Citizen Sunday—the preacher is invited to appeal to his hearers to bring their Christianity to bear upon their civil and political life, to vote as they pray. We do not mean to ask you to organize your political power and influence on behalf of one class or another, in favour of one body of Christian people or another. This is the very opposite of Christian citizenship. What we desire is, that every citizen should become possessed of the conception of the Divine Fatherhood and of Human Brotherhood; that he should learn to look upon this nation as being (so to speak) a great family, in which the misery of one member is the loss and injury of the whole; and wherein the strong should help the weak, and the laws and rules that are enacted shall be for the aid of the defenceless and the shelter of the imperilled. Forgive me, if coming from the centre of a vast population, and living day and night among the poorest of the people, I plead for a far deeper and more practical interest in the social welfare. I do not ask for charity, for larger gifts or greater pity: these are given lavishly already, with loving hearts and open hands. I do not merely ask for more energy in the prosecution of Home Missions—although we workers in the dark places of the northern towns need far more volunteers in this arduous but most exhilarating endeavour. But what we plead for is the corporate action of the Church, and of all men and women that call themselves by the name of Christ, in an endeavour to improve, by wise but firm legislation and by strong and fearless administration of the law, the conditions and rewards of labour, the sanitation and the housing of the people, the health and happiness of the children, the conditions of the whole industrial class. We are all as one family—we are all indeed one body. In seeking to remove the grievances of one class, we are adding to the happiness of all—in remedying the wrongs of the weak, we are building up the morality and the welfare of the entire nation. We are then most truly doing the will of our Heavenly Father, and working in the Spirit of our Elder Brother, when we employ our corporate power to promote equality of rights, equality of opportunity, and a sense of civic responsibility, among those who are our brothers, if we are indeed God's children; when we try to lead them all towards a noble co-operation in promoting the peace, the progress, the Christian prosperity of this nation which is in very truth one great family under the Fatherhood of God.

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LITERARY SUPPLEMENT.

THE POLITICAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND.*

The editorial preface attached to this and other volumes of the present series expresses the ideal that they 'should be founded on independent thought and research,' and should constitute 'an attempt to set forth, in readable form, the results at present attained by research.' This ideal Mr Fisher manages on the whole to realise. He is abundantly erudite and he possesses literary abilities which permit him to clothe his solid studies in a form at once agreeable and spirited. One is moved, indeed, to apply to his book a French phrase for which, unhappily, our language yields no equivalent—it is *d'une lecture attachante*. At his best Mr Fisher is wise, discerning, witty. Notice, for example, his interpretation of Henry VII.'s policy in deserting Maximilian at the treaty of Etaples (p. 47), the frank recognition of the king's meanness and the clear understanding that this quality was associated with a true sense of national interests. He shows his ability to see both sides of a question again in his discussion of Poyning's law, which he describes as a safeguard to the poorer colonists of the Pale as well as a security to the English throne (p. 61). Then there is a clear-sighted passage explaining the significance for English national development of the Spanish and Scottish alliances of 1498 (pp. 80—81). Mr Fisher's portraits and appreciations, too, deserve notice; those of Erasmus (p. 140 ff.) and Cromwell (pp. 446—447) seem to us particularly successful. His treatment of Henry VIII., however, is less clear and untroubled. It has often been said that there was too much Bismarck in Mommsen's History of Rome, and one cannot help feeling that there is a good deal of Kaiser Wilhelm II. in certain aspects of Mr Fisher's Henry VIII. Take such sentences as these, 'The cup which he drank all should drink; the meat which he ate all should eat; his theology, his politics, his marriage, his divorce, should be adopted, sanctioned, supported by the whole body of the nation, spirituality and temporality, seculars and regulars, nobility and commonalty' (p. 327). 'A better statesman would have trod the path of revolution encompassed in a swarm of misgivings. It was the secret of Henry's peculiar strength that misgivings were always in the end swallowed up in blind and implacable self-righteousness' (p. 356). Surely one would think twice before quoting these in Berlin.

Mr Fisher deals largely in phrases, and many of them are singularly happy. For example: 'When Henry made a voyage of exploration across that strange ocean, his conscience, he generally returned with an argosy' (p. 345). Or again, '*The landsknechts* in Bourbon's army had imbibed just enough Lutheranism to discard the scruples of religion, and not enough to respect the scruples of conscience' (p. 263). Unfortunately, however, his phrases do not always come off: 'The attractive poison of pillage,' 'the tempting paths of monastic opulence,' 'the slow and painful exhalation of the long-stored poisons of dynastic strife,' 'Wolsey was more succulent and pliant than Warham.' Surely these will never do?

For all his impartiality it is not difficult to make out that Mr Fisher's sympathies are with the Protestant cause. His admiration for Henry, or rather for Henry's achievement, is not that of an apologist, but it is none the less sincere. It was a despotism, but one not without enlightenment, conscience, virtue. His appreciations of Foxe and Froude (contained in the bibliographical appendix) are just and discriminating—but they are very tender too. We commend further, his remarks on the 'last free convocation' (pp. 313—314) and 'England's withdrawal from the fellowship of the undivided church' (p. 393) to the attention of the Church Union, convinced that that body will have something to say on the other side.

We shall not stop to deplore the slightness with which Mr Fisher has treated constitutional development and the history of civilization. We have already spoken our mind on this subject in connection with other volumes of the present series, and we know (vid. *Athenaeum*, No. 4154) that Mr Fisher has met with serious difficulties in accommodating the purely political material to the space at his disposal.

We pass them to consider a few points upon which we cannot altogether agree with our author. He writes, 'By the benefit of clergy, any person who could read was transferred to the milder jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts' (p.19); and again, 'any rascal in orders who could patter a verse of the psalms might plead his clergy, and so obtain the removal of his case from a court where he was liable to be hanged' (p. 210). Surely this is very loose writing, susceptible of misconstruction. We do not contest the substantial truth of Mr Fisher's remarks nor deny for a moment that the *privilegium fori* was an abuse. But it ought to be remembered that from the very beginning certain offences were not clergyable, that the practice of the courts had tended to restrict benefit of clergy to a first offence and to visit with all the civil consequences of felony those that claimed their clergy, and finally that early in Henry VII.'s reign parliament had begun to restrict by statutes the list of clergyable offences.

On the question of the divorce Mr Fisher follows Dr Gairdner, as against Busch, holding that it was invented by the king and only adapted by Wolsey, and in this, no doubt, most people will agree with him. But Dr Gairdner brings out one point which Mr Fisher appears at one time to neglect and at another to treat somewhat cavalierly. Catharine's position, Dr Gairdner argued, was made impregnable by the existence in Spain of Julius II.'s brief granting the dispensation on the assumption—which was afterwards qualified in the bull—that Arthur had consummated the marriage. Now Mr Fisher writes of Julius' brief; 'there are grave reasons to doubt the authenticity of this document, the dating of which was irregular, and which appears to have left no trace in the Vatican archives' (p. 282). One would like to see a fuller discussion of this point, or at least a reference to some quarter where such a discussion had been carried on. One would indeed expect, having regard to the character of the document and the circumstances in which it was issued, that it would not have left any trace in the Vatican archives. Does the irregularity of the dating alone then constitute a grave reason for doubting its authenticity? Is there any evidence

* *The Political History of England. Edited by William Hunt, D.Litt., and Reginald L. Poole, M.A. Vol. V. From the accession of Henry VII. to the death of Henry VIII.* By H. A. L. Fisher, M.A. Longmans, Green & Co., London and New York. 1906. 7s. 6d.

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that Clement knew or suspected it to be spurious? These and similar questions Mr Fisher has no doubt answered to his own satisfaction, but we think that his readers ought to be in his confidence.

The account of the organization of the Council of the North (p. 417) gives the impression that this important institution originated in a suggestion thrown out by Cromwell in 1535. But it has been argued elsewhere that it was rather the inevitable outcome of Border conditions and Border administration as they had existed for centuries (cf. *American Historical Review*, April, 1899).

Again, in view of the fresh and interesting pages dealing with the relations of the clergy and the people, and the abuse of those relations (pp. 293 ff), one expected a reference to Hale's 'Precedents and Proceedings,' a book too much neglected, perhaps, on account of its misleading title, but full of curious and interesting information. Perhaps Mr Fisher consulted it, but, surely, then he might have found a place for it either in foot-note or appendix. Two small slips may be noticed. Beaton was Archbishop, not Bishop of St Andrew's (p. 455). Granada, under the Moors, was not, for all its infidelity, a 'heathen capital' (p. 80), indeed, a passage from a patent of Henry VII. mentioning 'provinces of the heathens and infidels,' which Mr Fisher quotes (p. 106), would have supplied him with the technical and contemporary distinction.

The proof-reading has been excellent, indeed we have noticed but three slips (pp. 197, 269, 351), and none of these are very serious. The index, on the other hand, is clumsy and unskilful. Entries are grouped together under general headings in long unanalysed paragraphs, and one searches in vain for the characteristic name or term. Thus the *Intercursus Magnus* does not figure in the index, nor is there any reference to it in a long column headed 'England,' although other foreign relations appear there—one must look to 'Flanders, commercial dealings with England,' and then take one's chances among seventeen page references. Again the Statutes of Wills and Uses, the Ten and the Six Articles must be unearthed by reference first to the general headings 'England' and 'Church,' and then to the sub-divisions 'land legislation' and 'the reformed faith.' An index of this sort is scarcely worth even the small measure of trouble that went to its making. There are three maps designed to illustrate respectively the battle of Flodden, the military operations in France and Flanders, 1492—1544, and the Pilgrimage of Grace. The first and third of these appear to be excellent, but the second omits Guinegate and marks the same river Escaut before its confluence with the Lys and Scheldt afterward—but perhaps this is in the interests of developing nationality.

Still, when all has been said, the book remains a learned, brilliant and delightful performance, well calculated to sustain the already solid reputation of one of the newest academicians. G. T. L.

A History of English Prosody from the Twelfth Century to the Present Day. By George Saintsbury, Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in the University of Edinburgh. Macmillan and Co. 10/- net.*

We desire to extend a hearty welcome to this work. Professor Saintsbury has read everything and remembers almost everything that he has read. There was no satisfactory book in existence dealing comprehensively with English prosody. Schipper's *Englische Metrik* has never been translated, and does not merit the honour; with what is mistakenly thought to be a dreary subject it deals in the dreariest possible fashion. The present volume brings the history of our prosody from the 12th century down to Spenser. The main principles of the writer, or, perhaps we should say, the positions which he seeks to establish as the underlying principles of English prosody since the Conquest, command our strong approval. When he speaks of the 'error that the prosody of English is a fixed syllabic prosody,' we 'hear, hear' vigorously. And when he goes on to show that this lawful freedom of our versification is the result of 'imposing the mould of metre—of regular rhythm—on the loose and shifting cadences of Anglo-Saxon poetry' (p. 57), we feel that we have one of those statements, towards which we have long been groping our way, but which in a moment illuminate all the ground that we have traversed. By far the most valuable part of the work, then, we hold to be Book I., 'The Period of the Origins,' and to that we would direct the student's special attention. The remaining Books treat of the fourteenth century, the fifteenth century, and the coming of Spenser. Interchapters provide convenient review-points and summaries between the books. A 'Note on the three preceding Books' on p. 299—too long to quote here—gives concisely the contentions that underlie the whole exposition.

To a hearty welcome and appreciation of the author's aims and principles, it is necessary to add criticism of parts of his execution. His style is often extremely lax and inelegant. Even in the Preface one comes across such German-English as 'It is even not quite uncommon already to find warnings quite'—five adverbs, one of them repeated, in eleven words. Again, 'in the first case . . . *on* the other' (p. ix.). Among mere slips and misprints we have noted: the repetition of 'Note on Chauceriana' on p. xiii., '*Heywood*' for 'Heywood' on p. xv., and the omission in the Index of the principal passage on Douglas, viz. p. 275 seq. By the way, we render thanks for this same index, exasperated by the omission of one in such a work as Courthope's *History of English Poetry*, which thereby loses half its value until the completion of the last volume.

But there are more serious faults than these. Somebody has written of Mr Saintsbury's 'customary petulance'; we would rather have said 'aggressive self-assertion'; he is for ever girding at the *advocatus diaboli*, for Mr Saintsbury himself is always on the side of the angels:

> The angel thet writes all our sins in a book
> Puts the *debit* to him, an' to us the *per contry*.'

He is for ever tilting at a quintain, so clumsily that the sand-bag swings round and levels him with the dust; undeterred, he is off breathlessly on the next tilt, with magnificent energy and egotism. He preens himself on giving all examples in foot-notes, 'because the inclusion of them in the text breaks and disturbs argument and exposition.' Does the writer not know that the dapper little ones, twos and threes dotted about the page break the argument more effectually than examples, especially when the foot-notes to which they refer contain, not examples, but—'Once more I shall be perfectly frank and state my own opinion'—'I do not know whether I ought'—'It has been objected to me' and so on: the first fifteen foot-notes contain one (Latin) example. The plain fact is that the author deliberately sets out with the

* In Notes on New and Forthcoming Books sent us by Macmillan & Co., a review of this work is quoted beginning with the sentence: 'If anyone doubts whether the writer of this book was the right person to undertake so difficult and contentious a task, he has only to read the latter part of note 1 on p. 561.' It is a little unfortunate that 'this book' contains only 428 pages.

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intention of 'putting people's backs up'; he bristles with challenges and defiances to all and sundry, which he calls 'frankness.'

There are unfortunate mistakes in his exposition. On p. 13 he says that three out of the four accented syllables in a long line of old English poetry alliterated, whereas in fifty per cent or more of such lines only two syllables alliterate. On p. 20 he speaks of 'the two centuries just referred to,' but the two centuries are not identifiable. On p. 24 we read: *probably* owe their origin to the genius of the race and language, *no doubt*.' On p. 307 he says: 'Both [Wyatt and Surrey], *though not wholly or exclusively*, incline to the form of sonnet which concludes with a couplet.' Will the author adduce a single sonnet by Wyatt or Surrey which does not conclude with a couplet? On the next page he says: 'In the great majority of Wyatt's sonnets, although the rhymes of the first septet may terminate in rhyme-royal fashion, we find that the sense does not conclude there, but requires at least the eighth to complete it.' If the sense does not conclude there, 'septet' and 'rhyme-royal fashion' are alike nonsense.

Mr Saintsbury is stupidly allusive: allusions, which neither add force to his argument nor picturesqueness to his style, are dragged in by the head and shoulders. Here is an example on p. 275: 'Not that the good Bishop (who was so furiously angry with Caxton for not doing what he never pretended to do with Virgil, and with wicked critics for not doing himself and other good people justice) is a very great offender.' The long parenthesis is utterly irrelevant and therefore offensive.

These are merely examples, selected almost at random, of the exasperating way in which this author mars the goodness and utility of what is in many ways a sound and useful book.

Rutilii Claudii Namatiani de Reditu Suo. C. H. Keene, with English verse translation by G. F. Savage-Armstrong. Bell. 1907. 236 pp. 7/6 net.

This, the first English edition of an important author, will be indispensable to every Latin scholar: it is provided with elaborate prolegomena, and critical and explanatory notes. Namatianus has been much neglected in the past, no doubt owing to his late date: but his style and metre are curiously classical, and a traveller pursuing the same journey would find him a kindly and chatty companion, jaundiced only in his attitude towards the Christian Church: though monasticism was reserved for his more especial censures. His appreciation of scenery is very high, and comparable with the poem of Ausonius on the Moselle: and he appears as a true patriot in his love for Rome, and mingled fear and hatred of the barbarians that were beginning to sweep down upon Italy from all sides: and particularly one may note in his character a firm loyalty to his friends, whom he mentions with appreciation when alive, and to whom he pays sincere and dignified tributes when dead: to these Mr Keene devotes a most interesting section of his introduction.

Dr Savage-Armstrong's verse translation is not wholly successful. Blank verse is by no means suitable for the translation of elegiacs, as the sense closes far too often at the end of the line, and, unless the utmost care is taken, is inclined to degenerate into prose cut up into indefinite lengths. A fair instance may be taken from the amusing passage about the ill-natured Jewish gardener (I. 383)—

> For a sour Jew was guardian of the spot,
> An animal that spurns at human food.
> He charges for the shrubs disturbed, the wreck
> Struck with our sticks, and clamours that his loss
> Is grievous in the water that we drink.
> We fling fit answer to the filthy race. . . . .
> Would that Judea ne'er had been subdued
> By Pompey's wars and under Titus' sway!
> The plague's contagion all the wider spreads;
> The conquered presses on the conquering race.

Mr Keene has suggested emendations in about 26 passages, but has received very few into the text: they do not call for any particular remark, as the merits of the present edition are more on the critical side than showing great originality in conjecture. There is one that he ought not even to have suggested: in I. 382, hospite conductor durior Antiphate, he writes, 'Perhaps we should read acrior.' But on p. 67 of his introduction he has already told us that 'lengthening by caesura does not occur': and there is no excuse for introducing such a license, especially in a place where the sense is scarcely, if at all, bettered by such a substitution.

The book is in almost all respects a model of what an edition of such an author should be: will not someone now do the same for the other Itineraria and the Palladius, who is probably, though not certainly, the same as that mentioned by Namatianus I. 208?

The Attic Theatre: A. E. Haigh. Third edition revised and in part re-written by A. W. Pickard-Cambridge. Clarendon Press. 8vo. pp. 396. 10/6.

Mr Haigh left at his death a considerable number of corrections and additions for a new edition of his 'Attic Theatre,' and in due course the task of preparing the edition was entrusted by the Clarendon Press, to Mr Pickard-Cambridge, of Balliol. We can call to mind few books which have altered so much in subsequent editions as has this; but we can say with confidence that the alterations have invariably been to its advantage. The third edition, though in length intermediate between the first and the second, really contains a considerable quantity of new matter without omitting anything essential. 'It is clear,' says Mr Pickard-Cambridge, 'from the manner in which portions of the book were rewritten that he (Mr Haigh) intended to cut out many of the repetitions both of matter and expression which had been allowed to remain in the second edition. I have therefore felt at liberty to follow him in this respect.' But at the same time the publication of numerous important works touching the question of the Greek stage, and the collection of Mr Haigh's own additional notes provided sufficient material to fill up most of the space gained by trimming the second edition. The editor has played his part with discretion, and has wisely differentiated from the main body of the book those places in which he had advanced opinions in which he was not certain Mr Haigh would have concurred. The chief of these has been relegated to a separate appendix in which the editor criticizes recent theories as to the precinct ἐν Λίμναις and its connection with the Lenaea, concluding—we think rightly—that the evidence to hand at present is too scanty to justify any pronouncement as to the scene of the festival. As Mr Sharpley's edition of the *Peace* is mentioned in the editor's preface, we should have welcomed a fuller discussion of the scenic difficulties of that play, for though Mr Sharpley's preface contains an admirable critique of previous explanations, we cannot think his own is likely to be accepted as final. We have only one other criticism to offer, and that is that the misleading statement on page 185, concerning the Elizabethan drama, should, in subsequent editions, be

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either altered or excluded. We are sure that those students who desire to refer to the latest discoveries relating to the Greek theatre will find this third edition as invaluable as, in their day, were the first and second.

Y.

Heredity and Selection in Sociology. By George Chatterton-Hill. London, Adam and Charles Black, 1907. xxxii. + 572 pp. 12/6 net.

It is nearly fifty years ago since Darwin taught the world that man, too, is an animal and subject to the laws which govern such creatures. Since then there has been no lack of books dealing from this point of view with man and his institutions. One of the latest of these is now before us. Mr Chatterton-Hill has divided his volume into three portions entitled respectively, 'The Theory of Descent,' 'Social Pathology,' and 'The Actual Conditions of Social Selection.' An ardent disciple of Weismann, Mr Chatterton-Hill has in the first part prepared an abstract of that author's 'Evolution Theory,' and, as the result of his incursion into the domain of the biologist, concludes that the efficiency of the efficient is produced by natural selection, and by the same factor preserved at its highest pitch. With the operation of natural selection all is well; without it—ruin. For the continued efficiency of any species continued natural Selection is indispensable. Having proved this proposition to his own satisfaction the author proceeds to enquire whether man is to-day taking full advantage of the benefits conferred by that indispensable process. Whence the section on Social Pathology.

As the result of an examination of statistics relating more especially to suicide, insanity and syphilis, Mr Chatterton-Hill concludes that 'we are in presence of symptoms—serious and deep-seated—of social disease, which, if it be permitted to gain ground, may lead to deplorable results.' This section we consider to be the best part of the book. It contains facts, and we doubt not but that many will be interested in what Mr Chatterton-Hill has to say on such important questions as war, alcohol, and the relative fertility of the different social classes. Now, as to the remedy: liberalism it cannot be, for liberalism contains within itself the germs of a fatal contradiction. 'On the one hand, it proclaims the rights of man; on the other, it extols struggle without restriction. On the one hand, it declares every individual as an individual to be possessed of certain inherent rights; on the other hand, it declares competitors necessary in order to permit the strong to manifest their superior qualities, and they can only do this by ignoring the alleged rights of their weaker opponents.' Neither is socialism desirable, for socialism tends to destroy the development of conflict which is a beneficial tendency. There remains but one solution—Religion. 'Society,' says Mr Chatterton-Hill, 'can be socialised by "a supra-rational organisation,"' and points triumphantly to the example of Japan. Moreover, he is in no doubt as to the source whence we are to derive the supra-rational organisation that is to save society. 'The only organisation *capable of constituting a spiritual organization of idealistic and supra-rational principles adequate to the needs of western civilisation*—is the Catholic Church.' Enough has been said to shew that the work is too full of controversial matter to render a brief criticism fruitful. Yet we would venture upon two suggestions in case it should ever reach a second edition. We think that it would be much improved by cutting out the first part and substituting for it a few pages giving the conclusions of the biologist and a reference or two to easily accessible books treating of these matters. We would also suggest that the word 'heredity' on the title-page is somewhat misleading. Thanks to the recent discoveries associated with the name of Mendel, that word has now a definite meaning, and, in the absence of any reference to this new branch of knowledge, we consider that the scope of the work would be more fittingly indicated by some such title as 'Selection and Sociology.' For the rest we think that nothing but good can come of a sane representation of some of the more serious ills from which the body social is suffering. Others, like ourselves, will doubtless go far with Mr Chatterton-Hill in the matter of diagnosis, but will hesitate to agree with him over the remedy proposed, if indeed they feel quite clear as to the mode of application. The author is, however, genuinely moved, and we cannot refrain from passing the criticism which we feel sure that Nicholas the Prophet would have made—'than whom no one I am sure, though perhaps a little vague.'

LIST OF BOOKS RECEIVED.

(*To be continued.*)

CLASSICAL.

The Annual of the British School at Athens, No. XII., Session 1905—1906. Printed for the subscribers and sold on their behalf by Macmillan & Co. Price 25/- net.

This thick volume of some five hundred pages contains a great deal of valuable matter. It opens with a brief fifth and final note upon the excavations of Palaikastro. Among the articles which follow we may mention an interesting one upon the history of the 'Kernos,' by Dr S. Xanthonides, shewing a remarkable case of ritual continuity from 'Minoan' times to the present day, and a lucid and well-illustrated discussion of Geometric pottery from Crete by Mr J. C. Droop. He explains the strong 'Mycenaean' affinities of this class by Furtwängler and Zöschke's assumption, since attacked by Wide, that Geometric decoration came from the north, and never obtained full mastery in Crete. From one reference to the 'Early Age of Greece' (on p. 61) it is clear that this article was written before the Dorian cat escaped from Professor Ridgeway's bag. In another paper, on a find of Dipylon vases at Kynosarges, Mr Droop points out the resemblance between certain curious iron discs there found (paralleled by a Cretan discovery of Mr A. J. Evans), and the bronze objects from Hallstall which Professor Ridgeway ('Early Age of Greece,' I., p. 421) holds to be the γύαλα of Homer: and considers this to be additional evidence for the northern origin of the Geometric style. Mr Guy Dickins contributes a closely-reasoned and forcible paper upon the much disputed date of Damophon of Messene whom he places on historical, architectural and epigraphical grounds in the first half of the second century B.C. We look forward to his promised discussion of the style of the Lycosura group after its forthcoming restoration by the Greek Archaeological Society. In a second article upon 'Cretan Palaces and the Aegean Civilization,' Mr Duncan Mackenzie bases the theory of the African origin of the Pre-Aryan Mediterranean race partly upon the craniological and architectural grounds, and partly upon the evidence of the development of costume, which he traces back to the loin-cloth 'not worn as clothing to protect from the cold, but for modesty's sake, in spite of the heat.' Mr F. W. Hasluck's contributions include 'Notes on the MSS. in the British Museum relating to Levant Geography and Travel,' and an account of a forgotten Roman bridge on the Aesepus.

The most important part of the publication is of course that which concerns the excavations now being made in Laconia. Professor R. C. Bosanquet summarises the season's work and discusses the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia and her cult, as illustrated by the excavations: Mr R. M. Dawkins describes the archaic finds from the Artemisium, Mr A. J. P. Wace the city wall, the Heroön, the Roman Baths, and the stamped tiles, which last have proved remarkably significant. Mr Guy Dickins describes the great altar by the Eurotas, and the theatre and adjoining area, and draws general topographical conclusions: Mr R. Traquair (who has also an interesting first article upon the mediaeval fortresses of Laconia) writes of the Roman Stoa and the fortifications of the Acropolis: while Mr H. J. W. Tillyard, whose lecture here told us so much of the excavations at an

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earlier stage, discusses the inscriptions in very scholarly detail: those hitherto found are almost entirely late, but the two or three archaic ones give much hope for the future. Besides very numerous illustrations in the text there are twelve excellent plates, and there are several interesting articles besides those which we have mentioned.

The chief results of the first season's work are the discovery and partial excavation of the important shrine of Artemis Orthia, with temple and theatre and countless votive offerings, dating back to the 7th century B.C. We were pleased to see in the report of Mr R. M. Dawkins' paper read before the British Association on August 6th, the announcement that the hopes of locating the temple of Athena Chalkioikos expressed in this 'Annual' have been already fulfilled. We hope to hear more on this subject in Cambridge before the end of the year. We are glad to read that the preparations for the Palaikastro publication are already far advanced, and we must congratulate the school upon the high compliment of being asked by the Greek authorities to undertake the catalogue of the Museum on the Acropolis at Athens. It is particularly regrettable that in spite of so much excellent work the Laconian fund stands in most urgent need of further contributions.

Ovid, Metamorphoses, Book 11. By A. T. Davies. Oxford. Clarendon Press. pp. xx + 72. 2s.

We have often been surprised that the young Latinist is taken directly from the easy elegiacs of Ovid to the difficult and sometimes untranslatable Aeneid. The Metamorphoses form an admirable stepping-stone, and Mr Davies has produced a pleasant little school-book, with sufficient introduction and notes, to the eleventh book, which is suitable in subject, with one omission, to be read by the young. An edition with a vocabulary, for less experienced students, can also be procured.

Daily Thoughts from Horace. I. H. Watkins. I.S.O. Bell, 1907. 2/6 net.

It is pleasant to think what a labour of love must have been the selection for this little calendar, to the Commissioner of the Turks and Caicos Islands: every day has a few lines from our poet, with a modern parallel in most cases, shewing a wide knowledge of English verse.

The Annals of Tacitus, Vol. II., Bks. XI.—XVI. By Henry Furneaux. Second edition, revised by H. F. Pelham and C. D. Fisher. pp. 149 + 519. Oxford, Clarendon Press. 21/-.

Mr Fisher explains the scope of the editors' work in a brief introduction. The revision has been two-fold: historical and critical. The text has been made to conform to that of the Oxford Classical Texts and despite considerable additions the general result is that the bulk of the notes is diminished. Where suggestions or alterations have been made it has been on the strength of new information. The important additions have been bracketed and initialled. It is to be regretted that one of the revisers did not live to see the completion of a solid and useful piece of work.

The New Classical Library, edited by Dr Emil Reich. I. *The Annals of Tacitus, XI.—XVI.*, translated by Aubrey Symonds, B.A. Swan Sonnenschein & Co. 1907. pp. 249. 3/6 net.

The first volume has already appeared, No. 5 of the same series. The translation is satisfactory, but the question arises as to the object of the book or series. If, as we understand, it is not to be used as a mere 'crib', but as a text for those who have not the power or inclination to read the original, surely Richard Greneway's translation combines accuracy with vigorous and idiomatic Elizabethan English.

Plauti Mostellaria. Edited by E. A. Sonnenschein. Oxford, Clarendon Press. 1907. pp. xxii + 176. 4/6.

The Second Edition, much altered and containing the latest results of Plautine criticism. The notes contain everything necessary even for the advanced student of Plautus, and, as in the same editor's Rudens, the text is conveniently interleaved for MS. notes.

Excerpta Brevia. W. H. S. Jones and R. Parker Smith. Blackie, 1906. viii + 140 pp.

Easy Latin Unseens, with Vocabulary. Almost all the quantities are given, but it seems a work of supererogation to mark vowels long by position, such as Quinctius.

THEOLOGICAL.

The Gospel of Barnabas. Edited and translated from the Italian MS. by Lonsdale and Laura Ragg. Oxford, Clarendon Press. 1907. lxxx + 500 pp.

This curious Italian document—there was once a Spanish version, now lost—is in the Imperial Library of Vienna, whither it went in the Collection of Prince Eugene of Savoy. During the eighteenth century it aroused considerable interest in England: we have remarks upon it by Toland in 1709, Sale (the translator of the Coran) in 1734, and Dr White, Bampton Lecturer in 1784. It was then generally believed that it was an Italian version of an Arabic original, perhaps itself an interpolated copy of the Gnostic 'Gospel of Barnabas,' of which but one sentence remains to us, and that not occurring in the present work: but the labours of the present editors seem to prove that this Gospel is the work of a medieval renegade, with considerable knowledge of Western Christianity, who had by no means lost his respect for the person of Jesus, but was led to place Him somewhat in the position which St John the Baptist holds in the canonical Gospels, with Mahomet as the coming Messiah. Some indication of the possible genesis of such a document is found in the preface of the lost Spanish edition, quoted by Sale; Fra Marino, a Christian monk, the professed discoverer of the Gospel, had accidentally met with a writing of St Irenaeus, wherein he speaks against St Paul, alleging for his authority the Gospel of St Barnabas, and this made him very desirous to find this Gospel: 'and that God, of His mercy, having made him very intimate with Pope Sixtus V., one day, as they were together in the Pope's library, his Holiness fell asleep, and he, to employ himself, reaching down a book to read, the first he laid his hand on proved to be the very Gospel he wanted. Overjoyed at the discovery he scrupled not to hide his prize in his sleeve: and on the Pope's awaking, took leave of him, carrying with him that celestial treasure, by reading of which he became a convert to Mohammedanism.' This obviously fictitious story makes it quite possible that this same Fra Marino was the actual composer of the Gospel, and the style both of writing and orthography, as well as the character of the paper, give the latter half of the fifteenth century as the time, and Northern Italy, possibly Venice, as the place of the writing of the manuscript: and the Arabic glosses seem to have been added by someone not too familiar with the Arabic tongue, possibly merely to shew the Moslem that the book was an orthodox work and not to be destroyed as the gospel of unbelievers.

The task of converting the Gospel into a Mohammedan document is certainly most ingeniously performed: for instance, the rebuke to St Peter—*vade retro*—is ascribed in this work to the answer immediately preceding the offending speech in our Gospel: 'Ye: what say ye that I am?' Peter answered 'Thou art Christ, Son of God.' Then was Jesus angry, and with anger rebuked him . . . . and He threatened the eleven, saying 'Woe to you if ye believe this, for I have won from God a great curse against those who believe this.' And he was fain to cast away Peter: whereupon the eleven besought Jesus for him, who cast him not away, but again rebuked him.

One of the most curious parts of the Gospel—to our mind the strongest indication of a possibly early original—is the docetic passion of Judas miraculously made like his Master, who is Himself spirited away to the third heaven by four angels: the Resurrection is explained thus: those disciples who did not fear God went by night and stole the body of Judas and hid it, spreading a report that Jesus was risen again.

Mr and Mrs Ragg have performed admirably a difficult and laborious task, deserving well the gratitude of all interested in the byeways of apocryphal literature. We cannot refrain from concluding by quoting one short passage describing the cleansing of the Temple:—

'Then said Jesus "Adonai Sabaoth." Whereupon straightway the soldiers were rolled out of the Temple as one rolleth casks of wood when they are washed to refill them with wine: insomuch that now their head and now their feet struck the ground, and that without anyone touching them. And they were so affrighted and fled in such wise that they were never more seen in Judaea.'

The Censorship of the Church of Rome. By George Haven Putnam. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London. 2 vols. 1906 and 1907. xxvi + 376 and viii + 510 pp. 10/6 net each.

This should be a useful reference book for those who find Reusch's work too large and elaborate. Dr Putnam should have been more careful in removing a rather large number of

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superficial blunders, which would have cast doubts on the scholarship of any less well-known author: we can guess the identity of Vejinto, but who would recognise the Abbé Houtin under the guise of Horitin? In the same way it is a pity to write both La Mennais and Lamenais in different parts of the book, and 'Aretino of Arezzo' is a tautology where the name Pietro should have appeared. There is one sentence which we hope is only a printer's error: 'The Bull was addressed to seven 'governments' as follows: Romana, Curia, Italia, Germania, Francia, Hispania, Anglia, and Scotia.'

However, such small defects as these can easily be removed in a second edition, and do not seriously detract from a valuable work. Dr Putnam is quite impartial, and lets the reader judge for himself on the evidence as to the wisdom and honesty of all such regulations, both in the case of the Roman Church and other bodies: the general impression produced seems to be that such an institution as the Index, necessary and laudable in times of greater ignorance, might now be allowed to rest content with attaching a note of warning to certain works in which the heresy or immorality is insidious, and liable to deceive the unwary reader: actual prohibition, owing to the perversity of human nature, only makes the curious fly to read the offending volume. As for books in which the irreligion or obscenity is open and obvious, the reader can judge for himself whether it is consistent with his convictions to continue their perusal. One short notice of Luther from a Madrid Index is amusing: if a theological adversary dies a violent, sudden, or painful death, it is of course natural enough to ascribe it to Divine vengeance: but this shews the way to make good capital of a more common-place end.

Martinus Lutherus. Islebii natus in Saxonia, an. 1483. Praedicat contra indulgentias 1517. Ab ordine Religioso et a Fide Catholica Apostata et Heresiarcha, 1517. *Reperitur in lecto misere exanimis, 1546.*

What we want. J. Murray. 1907. xxiv. + 72 pp. 2/6.

This is a translation, with introduction by the Rev. A. L. Lilley, of the now well-known 'Open Letter to Pius X.' from a group of priests. We wonder if the words 'us, profoundly Christian souls' have the same sound in the original Italian? Let the reader study carefully the discourse of the Pontiff at the Consistory of April 17, 1907, printed as an appendix to the present volume, and then judge impartially of the necessity of the Liberal Roman Catholic protest.

The Cambridge Bible for Schools and Colleges. The Book of Esther. A. W. Streane, D.D. Cambridge, the University Press. 1907. pp. xxxiv + 80. 1/6 net.

The notes are full and useful, and really seem to explain the difficulties of this book: a function not always performed by explanatory editions of the Scriptures. We should, presumably, be grateful for the view taken that the book is not entirely unhistorical, but is—founded on a basis of fact—an historical romance, a novel with a purpose. However, the arguments given on p. xii. for the orthodox view of Esther as historical in the strict sense of the word, seem so cogent that perhaps Dr Streane had a kindly feeling towards the more conservative critics, and Queen Esther may remain to some of us as one of the most charming personages of the Bible. In Ch. I. 15 is a curious example of the lack of literary feeling shewn by the Revisers, where the substitution of 'done the bidding' for 'performed the commandment' just spoils the balance of the sentence without improving the text in any way.

The Religion of Consciousness. By F. Reginald Statham. London, Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co. xii + 148 pp. 2/6 net.

The author is one of those who think that orthodox Christianity is obsolete and that the first step towards religious truth is to divest Jesus of Nazareth of the metaphysical and legendary atmosphere with which theologians have surrounded him. He writes in a reverent spirit but the value of his work is spoilt by its extraordinary crudity. He cannot, for example, distinguish between what he calls 'the myth of sinlessness' and insensibility to natural human emotions. He appears to judge the Church's teaching by the stupidest mistakes which uninstructed persons make with regard to the Atonement and Eternal Life. Does he judge the value of Aeschylus' poetry by the mistakes which school-boys make in trying to translate the *Agamemnon*?

The Glories of Jesus. (Readings for a month). By the author of 'The Year of Our Lord.' James Nisbet & Co. 1907. x. 66 pp. 1s.

Mr Harper, whose name appears at the end of the book, has compiled these simple and devout little readings from many sources, and in spite of the fact that the Eucharistic teaching is rather lacking in substance, they should be a help and pleasure to many.

Mathematical School Books.

Lock and Turnbull's Arithmetic, New Edition (Macmillan & Co. 4/6) The omission of several technical articles from the new edition is a great improvement. The book is still very comprehensive, and the examples are numerous and excellent.

Leighton's Elementary Mathematics, Algebra and Geometry (Blackie & Son. 2/-). The chief features of the book are, in the Algebra, the use of graphs, and in the Geometry, the investigation which precedes the formal proof of each proposition. The book is clear, sensible, and well adapted to beginners.

Hawtin's Elementary Geometry, New Edition (Blackie & Son. 3/6) differs little from many similar books that have recently been published. All the explanatory paragraphs are clear and the practical side of the subject is emphasized.

Russell's Sequel to Elementary Geometry (Oxford Clarendon Press) is an admirable second course to Euclid or any other book on Elementary Geometry: the fundamental propositions are treated clearly and simply: and there is an excellent collection of riders of varying difficulty.

A First Statics by Jackson and Milne (Dent & Co.) contains much interesting matter; but the more important results are rather obscured by the prolixity of practical illustrations which would tend to confuse rather than help a beginner.

Miscellaneous.

Plutarch's Life of Julius Caesar in North's Translation. Edited by R. H. Carr, B.A. Oxford, Clarendon Press. 1907. pp. xxxv. + 76. 1/6.

A most admirable book, valuable alike to classical and Shakespearean scholars. Is it too much to hope that Mr Carr will give us some more of these lives with notes and references? We should particularly commend in the present volume the discussion of the connection between Shakespeare's plays and Plutarch, and the short but adequate bibliography on p. xxxiii.

The York Library. George Bell & Sons. Cloth, 2/- each.

An Egyptian Princess. By Georg Ebers. Translated by Miss E. S. Buchheim. xiv. + 466 pp.

Lectures and Notes on Shakespeare. By Coleridge. xii. + 552 pp.

Waterloo. By George Hooper. x. + 346 pp. Plans.

Zadig, and other tales. By Voltaire. Translated by R. Bruce Boswell. viii. + 476 pp.

History of the Popes during the last four centuries. By L. von Ranke. 3 Vols., xviii. + 548, viii. + 574, xii. + 500 pp.

A pleasant little series of reprints from the famous Bohn libraries. The 'Egyptian Princess' is far too little known in this country: among novels dealing with antiquity it is quite worthy to rank with 'Quo Vadis?' and should be a popular prize-book. The type of all these little volumes is clear and legible, and the paper, though thin, does not allow the type on the opposite side of the page to shew through.

The Popular Ballad. F. B. Gummere. Constable, 1907. xvi. + 360 pp. 6/- net.

'The purpose of the series, of which the present is the initial volume, is to attempt the division of the field along vertical, instead of horizontal, lines.' This sentence from the general preparatory note to the series, seems to inaugurate a new and valuable method of treating English Literature:—a number of American professors propose to deal with the subject, not in historical periods, but with regard to the various *genres* of writing: we find announced, for instance, the Pastoral, the Allegory, the Essay, the Masque, and half-a-dozen more.

The present volume deals with a subject that is somewhat technical, and the general reader will do well to omit chapter I, or at any rate to postpone it until the end. The rest of the book is a delightful history of this really national type of literature, and in the last chapter Professor Gummere contributes a really discriminating appreciation of the value of Balladry, for those who have been brought up according to the canons of modern culture, and ends on the true note, that there we find, in very truth, the voice of the people: not the blatant People of latter-day demagogues, but the silent mass of our forefathers, of which we know so little.

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seen a great light: they that dwelt / dwell in the land of [r]the [11]shadow of death, upon them hath the light shined. [3 s]Thou hast multiplied the nation, [12]thou / *and* hast §not increased their / the joy: they joy before thee according to the [w]joy in

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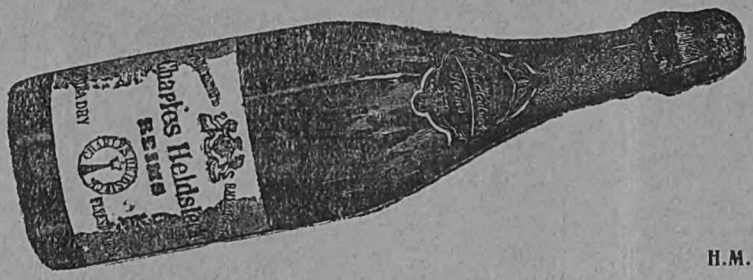

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A JOURNAL OF UNIVERSITY LIFE & THOUGHT

VOL. XXIX. No. 715. **THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1907.** PRICE SIXPENCE.

CALENDAR.

Thursday, November 7.

Congregation at 2 p.m. Discussion of three Reports.

King's: Noble in B minor; anthem, 'Blessed are they that mourn,' Brahms.

Rugby: Queens' v. St. Catharine's, Magdalene v. Downing.

Association: C.U. v. SOUTHERN AMATEUR LEAGUE.

Golf: C.U. v. ROYAL NORWICH G.C.

Mr and Mrs Haydn Inwards' Recital in Small Room, Guildhall, at 5 p.m.

Ladies' Discussion Society: Joint Meeting with University Social Discussion Society: Major Leonard Darwin on 'To what extent should Municipal Trading be regarded as a Socialistic movement,' in Lecture Room No. 5, Trinity College, at 8.30 p.m.

C.U. Liberal Club: Mr R. Winfrey, M.P., on 'Land Reform,' in Chetwynd Lecture Room, King's, at 8.30 p.m.

New Theatre: 'Princess Ida,' at 8.15 p.m.

Friday, November 8.

King's: Hymn 438.

The Freshmen's Sports.

Rugby: Clare v. Trinity, Downing v. Trinity Hall, Jesus v. Pembroke.

Association League: *Division III.*, Fitzwilliam Hall v. Emmanuel II., Trinity Etonians v. Peterhouse.

Lecture by Sign. Maria Lunati in Italian on 'Carducci,' in the Liberal Club (Downing Street), at 5.30 p.m.

Golf: Linskill Cup and Pirie Memento.

New Theatre: 'The Mikado,' at 8.15 p.m.

Saturday, November 9.

King's: Bridge in G; 'God be merciful,' S. S. Wesley.

St John's: Byrde in E minor; hymn 373.

Trinity: Anthem, 'Kyrie Eleison,' Beethoven.

Rugby: C.U. v. BLACKHEATH (at Blackheath); Selwyn v. Peterhouse.

Association: C.U. v. CASUALS (at Tufnell Park).

Hockey: C.U. v. MID-SURREY.

Hare & Hounds: C.U. v. BLACKHEATH HARRIERS (at Blackheath), C.U. II. v. BLACKHEATH HARRIERS II. (at Cambridge).

Carlton Club Dinner in Guildhall. Guest: Mr Auston Chamberlain.

New Theatre: 'Patience' at 2.30 and 'The Gondoliers' at 8.15 p.m.

Sunday, November 10.

Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity.

Sermon at Great St Mary's at 2.15 p.m. by the Rev. J. N. FIGGIS, M.A., Community of the Resurrection, St. Catharine's College.

Sunday, November 10.

King's: *M.*, Stainer in A; hymns 238 and 214. *E.*, Stainer in A; anthem, 'The Lord is my Shepherd,' Stanford.

St John's: *M.*, Byrde in E minor; hymn 484. *E.*, Lloyd in E flat; anthem, 'In exitu Israel,' S. Wesley; hymn 29.

Trinity: *M.*, Reay in F; hymn 269. *E.*, Reay in F; anthem, 'A saving health,' Brahms; hymn 545.

C.I.C.C.U. and Cambridge Church Society: A Missionary Meeting for University men in the Guildhall at 8.30 p.m. by the Lord Bishop of Dorking and A. G. Fraser, Esq., Principal of Trinity College, Candy.

C.U. Nonconformist Union: T. R. Glover, M.A., St John's College, on 'Christian Life in the Early Church,' in the Victoria Assembly Rooms, at 8.30 p.m.

C.U. Fabian Society: Mr H. Granville Barker, on 'Socialism and the Drama,' in Alexandra Hall, 3.15 p.m.

Monday, November 11.

The Freshmen's Sports.

Rugby: Trinity v. Emmanuel, Caius v. St John's, Christ's v. Caius, Trinity Hall v. Pembroke.

Association League: *Division I.*, Jesus v. Christ's, Caius v. Trinity Rest, Clare v. Jesus, Pembroke v. St John's. *Division II.*, Pembroke v. Corpus, Sidney v. King's, Emmanuel v. Selwyn.

C.U. Philosophical Society: Meeting in the Optical Lecture Room at 4.30 p.m.

A.D.C.: 'Dr Faustus,' at 8.30 p.m.

New Theatre: 'The Catch of the Season,' at 8.15 p.m.

Tuesday, November 12.

Rugby: King's v. Clare, Sidney v. Corpus, Pembroke v. Hertford, Oxford.

Association League: *Division III.*, Emmanuel II. v. Peterhouse, Magdalene v. Fitzwilliam Hall, Caius II. v. Downing.

Lecture by the Clark Lecturer (Hon. William Everett) in Lecture Room 5, Trinity College, at 5 p.m., on 'The English Orators of the Eighteenth Century.'

Union Debate at 8.15 p.m. Subject: 'That this House would welcome the adoption of the Secular Solution of the Education Question.' Proposed Mr A. Sandison, Trinity.

A.D.C.: 'Dr Faustus,' at 8.30 p.m.

New Theatre: 'The Catch of the Season,' at 8.15 p.m.

Wednesday, November 13.

Rugby: Christ's v. Trinity, Trinity Hall v. Exeter, Oxford, Jesus v. Emmanuel, Downing v. Queens'.

Association: C.U. v. TOWNLEY PARK.

Hockey: C.U. v. HAWKS.

C.U.M.S. Concert in the Hall of Trinity College at 9.15 p.m.

New Theatre: 'The Catch of the Season,' at 8.15 p.m.

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NEWS AND NOTES.

Our readers will observe in this week's *Review* an alteration made for their convenience: but the extra time occupied by the processes of cutting and stitching makes it necessary to go to Press between three and four hours sooner than before. It is hoped, therefore, that copy will be sent in at least this amount earlier: rules as to MSS will be sent as soon as possible to our regular correspondents.

A correspondent writes:

'Seeing a paragraph in the *Review* on the subject of the University Calendar, your readers may care to know of the omission of a humorous note which should not be allowed to disappear unregretted. Until recent years in the Mathematical Tripos list of 1749-50 there was a foot-note to the name 'Dodd,' Clare—afterwards the celebrated Dr Dodd—describing him as the author of 'Thoughts in a Prison.' Perhaps the editor of the Calendar saw one of Mr Birrell's essays, in which he quotes the note, and adds that the Calendar omits to state that the author was hung by the neck for forgery. The note last appeared in the Calendar for 1901—2.'

Mr P. C. Sands has been elected to a Fellowship at St John's College. Mr Sands was awarded the Thirlwall Prize last January for an essay on the Client Princes of Rome, a subject almost as vast and as miscellaneous as the British Empire itself, and something less tangible. Report says that his book, when published, will become and remain an integral part of the library of every ancient historian. Mr Sands, besides a first-class in both parts of the Classical Tripos, is something of an athlete, having played cricket and football for his College.

At Clare College, Mr W. J. Harrison has been elected a Junior Fellow. Mr Harrison was third wrangler in 1906, and this year appeared in company with two senior wranglers at the head of the second part of the Tripos. He has devoted his studies chiefly to applied mathematics.

At Downing, Mr W. D. Aston keeps up the best traditions of the Fellows of his college: he appeared in the first class of both parts of the Law Tripos, and was Whewell Scholar for 1906.

Amongst the sixteen members of the Royal Society recommended by the President and Council for election into the Council during the ensuing year we notice the names of nine Cambridge men. They are as follows:—Dr H. F. Baker, the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, Mr Francis Darwin, Sir George Darwin, K.C.B., Mr C. T. Heycock, Professor S. J. Hickson, the Hon. Charles Parsons, Dr Alexander Scott, Professor A. C. Seward. The President, the Right Hon. the Lord Rayleigh, O.M., and one of the two secretaries, Professor J. Larmor, were also educated here.

The University Library has been enriched, since the end of the Long Vacation, by the addition of further new show cases, these being the direct and immediate outcome of the Benefaction Fund, to which attention is drawn in another column by Mr J. W. Clark, The Codex Bezae has now been given a setting more in keeping with its extreme interest; and with it, in the same case, are exhibited other Greek manuscripts of the ninth and twelfth centuries, as well as the Nash Papyrus, presented in 1903, and the Burkitt Papyrus of but slightly later date. A second case contains a collection of autographs, comprising Erasmus, two of Milton, J. S. Bach, Sir Isaac Newton, Dryden, Wordsworth, and (from the Acton Library) Sir Walter Scott. On the other side of this case a special division has been reserved for the most recent additions and donations of special value, and it is here that are now seen a specimen of the Kanjur, and the new Shelley manuscript, presented in September by Mrs Charles F. Call, the daughter of E. T. Trelawny. In a third case are at present exhibited specimens of fine modern printing by Bodoni, William Morris, and the Doves Press; as well as other varieties. The show case added a year ago, containing specimens of early printing, has been moved more to the west, and the base of the Sandars Exhibition case has been also glazed, and contains further examples from the Sandars Bequest.

We hope in a subsequent issue to give an account of the great collection of Tibetan sacred books (the 'Kanjur'), which the University Library has acquired through the munificence of the Master of St. John's.

The new buildings at Pembroke, it is believed, have been erected on a scale of unparallelled splendour, though the authorities of that college are curiously chary of information on the subject. We hear rumours, however, of a pattern of fireplace which is to bring a fortune to the happy inventor, himself an M.A. of Pembroke, and of the fitting in every set of rooms of a sink connected directly with the main drain—a refinement hitherto unheard of in Cambridge.

Unionists will have a banquet to their taste on Saturday, when Mr Austen Chamberlain will be the guest of the evening under the chairmanship of Archdeacon Cunningham. One always goes to such a function with a secret hope that some epoch-making pronouncement will be made, and in the distant future it will be possible to say to grandchildren just growing up to politics, 'Ah, I was present on the night when the Cambridge policy was inaugurated!' Tickets (7/6) may be obtained from the President of the New Carlton Club.

By the courtesy of Mr Bowes we are enabled to add a few notes to supplement our short account of the house now occupied by Messrs Bowes & Bowes—No. 1, Trinity Street. The visitor may still see on the wall of the large

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room which we mentioned a portrait in chalk of Charles Kingsley, executed in 1850 by Albert Ludovici: it was almost certainly drawn in the house. Two years later Thackeray came to Cambridge to deliver his lectures on the English humourists, and there are still those who can remember him spending an hour or so in a small room upstairs—now devoted to mathematical books—volubly making arrangements for the course. Finally, in 1859, the then drawing-room (now the west portion of the large room on the first floor) heard Tennyson read aloud to a small audience one of his greatest poems—Maud.

It is always pleasant to hear men who have risen to distinction admit the indiscretions of their youth: and the Prime Minister made a confession after receiving the freedom of Edinburgh which might have been useful to his political opponents if known at the General Election. He told of a declamation written in his Trinity days, compounded of superannuated histories and 'Humphry Clinker,' in which, as a fiery and patriotic young Scotsman, he discoursed upon the Union as the most terrible and disastrous event in the history of his country. But he did not gain the prize.

If this had been printed and sold as a cheap pamphlet at the time of a parliamentary contest, it might have had a considerable effect in turning the votes of many serious men away from its writer. A good piece of advice—never taken—was given to the Catholic party in France during the premiership of L'Abbé Combes, as M. Henri Rochefort always called him: to reprint a theological disquisition of his youth—a fiery defence of the Immaculate Conception, if we remember aright—and sell it in the streets. If this had been done, and it shewed a lack of humour not to attempt it, his persecuting government might earlier have been brought to an end.

Rumour has it that the originators of 'Dr Faustus' are well satisfied with the manner in which the tickets for their performances are being taken up: and we can assure them that if the result comes up to expectation they will not lack support for any similar effort in the future. Speculation has been rife as to which members of the University would be allotted the Seven Deadly Sins: but if it be true, as we hear, that the programme is to contain no names, our curiosity, unless we can see through the make-up, will have to go unsatisfied.

The New Theatre is drawing audiences this week which must be almost unprecedented in the history of the house, and from every point of view it should encourage the management to provide plays of the better sort; an audience both numerous and well-behaved must surely be more acceptable than an audience that is numerous alone. Some of the scenes at the Theatre a week or two ago were enough to make those who can remember regret a certain period in the history of our bright little contemporary, the *Granta*, when the Editor made a great impression on the noisier portion of the audience by threatening to publish a black list of the offenders' names.

The company that Cambridge knows so well is giving a truly admirable series of performances, and both Mr Workman and Mr Billington well deserve the shouts of applause that greet their first entry. 'Iolanthe' is peculiarly topical: both Conservatives and Liberals consider it as a political tract, working definitely for their own views. We suppose it is too much to ask for the discontinuance of the irritating practice of giving *encores* in places where the action is interrupted. Songs which are merely interpolated without getting the play 'any forrader' may be repeated freely, but when the rapid development of the plot depends on the words of a song, its repetition seriously offends the dramatic proprieties.

LAY OF A PARALLEL LINE.

(One Parallel addresses the other).

Dear half of me, hopelessly sundered,
Though linked in a love so complete,
I often and often have wondered
Why never we manage to meet.
Transversals can cross at a junction,
And pencils are bunched in a point;
But we—'tis our sorrowful function
To travel for ever disjoint.

O had but our primal equations,
Whose law we are bound to observe,
Permitted a few osculations,
How gladly I'd change to a curve!
Ah, better a life asymptotic,
That always is just to be blest,
Than ours, where the rapture erotic
Is cruelly crushed in the breast!

Ah, were but our angles alternate
Less equal, how happy our lot!
Or could we a bending discern, at
No matter how distant a spot!
But spite of our utmost endeavour,
Stern Euclid has fixed his decree,
Produce me for ever and ever,
I cannot alight upon *thee*!

Vague tales are at intervals brought us,
Of homes in Infinity's sphere;
But long disappointment has taught us
To greet them with sceptical ear.
Geometers know very clearly
The use of magniloquent speech,
And I fear that Infinity merely
Means something we never shall reach.

Yet can we achieve circumvention
Of Euclid's malignant designs;
Kind Algebra turns her attention
To far and impossible lines:
Soon, soon do we mingle in wedlock,
And gladly together we run;
For Algebra loosens the deadlock
With magical 'root minus one.'

E. E. Kellett.

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UNIVERSITY REFORM.

II. FROM A LIBERAL POINT OF VIEW.

In the following remarks the question considered is how to bring the University into closer and more satisfactory relations with the national system of education. Since 1870 much progress has been made in organising education. One of the most recent and important steps is to be found in Article 20 of the Regulations for Secondary Schools, 1907, whereby it is provided that Secondary Schools can earn a higher grant, if, among other things, they offer to children from Public Elementary Schools free places not exceeding in number 25 per cent. of the scholars admitted. The meaning of this new provision is that there is now Free Education from the Infant Schools to the doors of the Universities. Primary and Secondary Schools having thus been dealt with, the turn of the Universities will come next. What changes are likely to be demanded of them by a democratic House of Commons, with skilled advice at its back?

The Labour Party will probably content itself with asking for a certain number of free places for those scholars who are helped up from the Elementary Schools by way of the Secondary Schools and for a Government grant to pay for them. This policy is foreshadowed by recent resolutions of Trades Union Congresses, but the general question of University Reform is not touched by it.

The Liberal Party seems more likely to sum up its requirements in Lord Rosebery's blessed word 'efficiency.' Efficiency for a teaching institution may be defined as giving the best education at the lowest cost. No criticism, so far as I know, has been directed against the quality of the education to be got at Cambridge. The trouble, from the national point of view, is the cost of it. A University course, in spite of scholarships, exhibitions, sizarships and all the other aids, is still a luxury of the well-to-do. The democracy will, sooner or later, require that it shall be open to all who can profit by it, and, it may be added, to none but these.

Now cost is largely a question of organisation, and the University is a more costly place than it need be, because it is not thoroughly organised. Organisation divides itself into two parts, (1) that relating to teaching, and (2) that relating to administration. The work of teaching is shared by the University and the Colleges, with private tutors or coaches to make up for the deficiences of both. The University and Colleges ought to combine to give all the teaching and eliminate the private tutor. So with administration; there must be combination if there is to be economy. If it were a question of making an entirely new start, no one would think of setting up 17 colleges of very varying sizes, all to do the same work without any necessary reference to one another or to the University as a whole. But the Colleges are here and in possession. As Mr Goldwin Smith has put it, Oxford and Cambridge are 'Universities of Colleges, and Universities of Colleges they must remain.' The reformer, therefore, will strive to mediate between the demand for a complete centralisation and the old collegiate system. By complete centralisation is to be understood the pooling of all University and College revenues and their administration by a single board, and the giving of all the teaching by the University, the Colleges being thus reduced to the level of lodging houses.

If these facts and principles are borne in mind, the three chief needs of Cambridge will be seen to be:

(1) A grouping or amalgamation of the Colleges, Trinity excepted.
(2) A Board with control over University and College teaching.
(3) A Board doing the administrative work of both University and Colleges, *i.e.*, discharging the duties of the Financial Board and of Bursars, Stewards and Tutors, so far as these last are concerned with money matters.

The money saved by the combination of teaching and the centralising of administration ought to be applied primarily to reducing the cost of a University course; then it should be used to pay adequate salaries, to institute a pension fund (so that all who hold posts can retire on reaching an age-limit), to endow research and to promote University Extension.

Certain other suggestions may here be added to make the scheme complete.

(4) A Chancellor with power of hearing appeals in case of disagreement between the Colleges and the Boards or between the Boards themselves.
(5) A Vice-Chancellor, the permanent acting head of the University, with salary and official residence, chosen without the existing restriction.
(6) A Council chosen without restriction from members of the Senate.
(7) A Senate consisting of those on the Electoral Roll together with a certain number of co-opted members, so as to keep the University in touch with the outside educational world.
(8) An entrance examination, with Greek an optional subject. If the standard of this examination were sufficiently high, Poll Degrees would die a natural death.
(9) Simplified Triposes, so that undergraduates could enter at 18 and go out into the world at 21, while students who wish to continue their studies could be set free earlier from the bother of examinations.
(10) Development of post-graduate studies and research work; the supervision of these to be assigned as far as possible to the Professors.
(11) Scholarships examined for by the University, reduced in amount, and given in all Tripos subjects.
(12) Fellowships attached to an office, either administrative or educational, except when given for research.

It is quite possible that if the above suggestions were carried out, the University might still be unequal to the work laid upon it, so rapidly do subjects of instruction multiply and so heavy and imperious are the demands of Science, but if Cambridge could honestly say that its teaching was well organised and its collective resources well managed and well spent, it surely would not lack support. The Government, the local education authorities, as well as private benefactors, might be counted on for help.

It remains to consider the best means of carrying out such reforms as are found to be necessary. The Bishop of Bristol, in his speech in the House of Lords on July 23rd of this year, suggested the appointment of a small Commission with power to make statutes having the force of law. But the members of such a Commission, however well-informed and experienced, would hardly care to decide on a multitude of controversial points without previous inquiry. The recognised way of holding such an inquiry is by a Royal Commission, and this is the plan advocated by the majority of reformers with the Bishop of Birmingham at their head. Mr Oscar Browning in a letter to

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the *Times*, has argued in favour of two Royal Commissions, one for Oxford and one for Cambridge, on the ground that the two Universities differ in important respects from each other. But though there are these differences, a general scheme of reform ought to proceed on lines common to both. It would be awkward, for example, if the Royal Commission for Cambridge reported in favour of an entrance examination, and the Royal Commission for Oxford reported against it. One Commission might sit in two parts with certain members common to both, so that differences and points of similarity might be alike taken into account, but there must be only one Commission.

These matters may be left for future decision. In the meantime there can be no better course than to follow the advice given by the Vice-Chancellor in his address to the Senate on October 1st, and to make whatever advance is possible by means of existing statutory powers, by internal organisation and by co-operation between the Colleges. Why should not the coordination of teaching be first attempted?

A. I. Tillyard.

Last week appeared the first of this series of articles, entitled 'The University and the Democracy,' by the Rev. D. H. S. Cranage. *Next week 'University Reform—from our point of view,' by* An Undergraduate.

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY AND THE BENEFACTION FUND.

The Appeal on behalf of the University Library which was made in January, 1905, has been on the whole successful. The friends of the Library, both those who are members of the University, and those who are not, have generously paid or promised nearly £19,000. This is a large sum—far larger than even I, who stoutly maintained from the beginning that Cambridge men would never let their Library starve, ventured to hope for, as a first instalment, for so I regard it. But it is not nearly large enough to be considered final, as I hope to show. Let us examine, in the first place, what has been done with the paid-up portion of the donations.

It was suggested in the Appeal that gifts might be appropriated to *present needs*, or to *endowment*. The £5000 given by the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths falls under the former head, and is being used to provide the fittings for Cockerell's Building, now approaching completion. Further, £400 has been apportioned to the Acton Library for the completion of imperfect sets of books, and the filling up of gaps; £250 has been granted towards the binding and cataloguing of the Bradshaw Irish collection; £52 for the cases for current numbers of periodicals now standing in the Arts School; £62 for the doors of the passage leading to the Eastern Quadrangle; and about £160 for show-cases in Cockerell's Building. I cannot give the exact sum which has been invested under the head of *Endowment*, but it is large enough to produce an annual income of about £240. Of this total £90 is 'earmarked' for the purchase of books; while £150 is available for the general purposes of the Library.

If this addition to the income of the Library could, by some magic influence, be doubled, and the result multiplied by ten, some good might be effected; but a sum so small as £150 can make but little impression on the present condition of things. It must never be forgotten that our Library is essentially mediaeval in construction and appliances; and that we are still trying, with indifferent success, to put the new wine of the twentieth century, pouring out of the inexhaustible vats of the Copyright Acts, into the bottles of the fifteenth. As I am never tired of pointing out, our Library stands to members of the Senate in the same relation as a College Library stands to Fellows of a College; it is their own; and they have inherited the right of going all over it in search of the books they want, as Fellows of Colleges do, and as members of lay and monastic corporations did in the Middle Ages. Such are the initial conditions under which we work; but, after they have been recognised and fulfilled, and the safety of our chief treasures has been assured, we are bound to welcome modern improvements on the model of those introduced into all the leading libraries of the world—to remember, in fact, that our Library is, in a sense, a trust committed to the University by the nation.

What do I mean by modern improvements? Let me give the briefest possible summary. More bookcases constructed on the most approved principles (1); repairs and alterations, especially in the direction of preventing risk from fire (2); a room for reading and reference (3); introduction of modern appliances for the staff and for students (4); increase in the staff (5); creation of a pension fund (6).

It is, I think, quite unnecessary to enlarge on these headings. Anybody, whether he knows the Library or not, will be prepared to admit that urgency must be declared for all such matters if our Library is to be the intellectual centre of such a University as Cambridge has become. The modern spirit is rife everywhere except in the Library.

In the stirring times of the first Reform Bill, Sydney Smith drew a picture of Mrs Partington, a venerable dame who was attempting, with the assistance of a mop, to expel the Atlantic Ocean which was invading her cottage. In this amusing parable the waves stood for the party of reform, and Mrs Partington for their opponents. In my application of it Mrs Partington represents the £150 with which some of us may think that they will beat back the ocean of things which are demanded for the Library; while the waves which were too strong for her are those same demands which are rapidly becoming too strong for us.

All friends of the Library are, I am sure, most cordially grateful to those who have helped the cause with such open-handed generosity. It is no fault of their's that we have gained so small an addition to our permanent income. The remedy is not far to seek. Those who have the Appeal in hand must set to work with renewed vigour, and entreat those who have not as yet given anything—who have possibly never so much as heard of the Appeal—to turn no deaf ear to our tale of woe. And lastly, let no one be afraid of giving a small sum. Twenty shillings make a pound.

J. W. Clark.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. BERNARD SHAW.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

Sir,—I do not think that Mr Webster has dealt quite fairly in his letter in your last issue either with Mr Bernard Shaw or with the particular question as to whether the advance of Socialism will drain capital out of the country.

It is obvious that neither land nor existing fixed capital can be driven out of the country by any legislation—socialistic or otherwise. Most Socialists would be content for a good time to come if the unearned increment, which is derived from these sources alone, could be added to the reward of labour.

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If circulating capital is driven out of the country one of two things may happen. The capitalist may start factories, railways, etc., in a foreign country, but continue to receive in his own country the profits which he makes; or he may migrate personally to a foreign country in addition to investing his capital there. The former possibility might be altogether prevented by Mr Shaw's suggestion of the differentiation of the income tax in favour of incomes derived from home investments. In any case the loss suffered by the home country after the general readjustments of international trade would, to a certain extent, be compensated by such a measure. As to the chance of the personal migration of the capitalist, the two facts that the application of Socialistic legislation will be only gradual in any one country and that it will proceed more or less *pari passu* in every part of the world, make such a contingency somewhat improbable. Messrs. Coates, the great thread manufacturers, will not always be able to threaten (as they are said to have done) to take their industry out to Russia. Nor is the absurd state of affairs likely to be permanent which causes the American capitalist to erect cotton factories in the southern States where he can 'sweat' women and children indefinitely rather than in the north where a system of factory legislation has been built up.

No Socialist imagines that progress can take place without temporary sacrifices for the sake of a greater good. Even if it be true (which it is not necessarily) that the growth of communal and collectivist control of capital will cause individual capitalists here and there to seek refuge in some benighted corner of the globe, it does not follow that the Socialists' case falls to the ground.

Finally, 'the greater part of Mr Shaw's case,' dealing as it did with questions such as nationalisation of the medical profession, depends in no way for its validity on the point raised by Mr Webster.

Yours faithfully,

FREDERIC KEELING.

Trinity College,
Nov. 5th, 1907.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

Sir,—Without entering upon the economic points at issue between Mr Webster and Mr Bernard Shaw, may I suggest that Mr Webster has perhaps misinterpreted the latter's position. Taking Mr Shaw's statement that at present capital can 'very readily and easily leave the country' as intended also for the future, he triumphantly suggests that Mr Shaw has given away his case. It was rather unfair, however, to overlook the speaker's proposal for meeting this difficulty by an income tax graduated to the disadvantage of incomes derived from foreign investments, which, whether it meets the case or not, surely raises his position from the 'absurdity' to which Mr Webster, by this omission, has reduced it.

To point out to Mr Shaw that there is a hole in the tub from which he intends to bale his water is legitimate: but of little utility, when the latter has shewn himself perfectly aware of the existence of the hole, and moreover proposed a method of blocking it up.

Might not the other question of 'Capital' and 'Saved Income' be put aside as the result of a verbal confusion to which the stress of question and answer had reduced Mr Shaw, and possibly even Mr Webster. At any rate it has no bearing on the main issues.

Yours faithfully,

DUDLEY WARD.

St John's College, Cambridge,
Nov. 5th, 1907.

MUSIC.

On Wednesday, Oct. 30, we had a welcome visit from Miss Marie Hall, with whom came Mr Chas. Bennett, as vocalist, and Miss Lonie Basche as solo pianist and accompanist. Miss Hall's position in the first flight of living violinists is now thoroughly assured, so we need not endeavour to emulate the flights of the Transatlantic Press or the London *Daily Mail* in praise of her playing. To us the absolute purity of intonation, nowhere seen more clearly than in Dvorak's 'Humoreske,' was perhaps its most obvious charm. The *pièce de resistance* was Max Bruch's Concerto in G minor, a work deservedly popular, and likely to continue so; full of tunefulness and variety and affording ample opportunities to the violinist who is able to take them. The serious task of rendering the orchestral accompaniments on the piano was admirably performed by Miss Lonie Basche, on whom a large share of the evening's work fell, and to whom a large share of its success is due. Schubert largely coloured the latter part of the programme. There was the Ständchen (arranged by Liszt), a Military March (arranged by Tausig), both of which were played by Miss Lonie Basche most effectively. Then, among Miss Marie Hall's final solos, was the 'Ave Maria' arranged by Wilhelmj, and the descriptive piece, 'L'abeille'—which however was not written by Schubert, but by 'another man of the same name.' Mr Chas. Bennett, by his songs, most ably supplemented the efforts of the lady instrumentalists.

On Thursday, Oct. 31, we had the first of the 'Cambridge Symphony Concerts' for this season, conducted by Dr Charles Wood. It opened with Mozart's Overture to 'The Magic Flute.' Then Mr Plunket Greene sang Dr Wood's setting of Walt Whitman's 'Dirge for Two Veterans.' It is a work of deep thought and deep feeling; the singer sang it very sympathetically and the result was an artistic treat. Next came the 'Valse des Fleurs' from the Casse-Noisette Suite of Tschaikowsky, and then Mr Plunket Greene sang Stanford's five Songs of the Sea (with Chorus of Male Voices). The songs furnish considerable variety of style, but each is in its way excellent. Perhaps the most effective is the last, 'The Old Superb,' where again Mr Plunket Greene was quite in his element. The latter half of the concert consisted of Schubert's Symphony in C—that work to which Humpty-Dumpty might well have applied his historic criticism, 'Very long, but very, *very* beautiful.' The performance was a fine one, and Dr Wood deserves the thanks of us all for giving us an opportunity of hearing this wonderful work. The room was full, which is a matter for sincere satisfaction.

UNION DEBATE.

TUESDAY, November 5, 1907.

Mr A. Ramsay, Caius, moved:—'That this House welcomes the movement towards associating the peoples of India with the management of their own affairs.'

Ayes.	*Speakers.*	*Noes.*
Mr A. Ramsay, Caius.		Mr I. G. Kelly, Queens'.
,, H. G. Wood, Jesus, Ex-President.		,, R. M. Mayes, Sidney.
		Sir Edward Candy, Caius.
,, R. H. E. H. Somerset, Queens'		Mr C. S. Rewcastle, Trinity.
,, J. L. Beaumont-James, Magdalene.		,, A. C. Larmour, Trinity.
		,, G. S. Shaw, Trinity.
,, P. K. Chakrabarti, Christ's.		,, J. H. Allen, Jesus.
,, N. Compton-Burnett, King's.		,, A. H. Ardeshir, Trinity Hall.
,, E. Evans, Trinity Hall.		,, C. G. Freke, St John's.
,, J. C. Jolly, King's.		
,, B. Nath, Trinity.		
,, A. F. Thorpe, Jesus.		

Ayes, 96; Noes, 65; Majority for the Motion, 31.

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Proposed by Mr Ramsay. He opened his speech by dissociating himself from any of the sentiments that were reported to have been expressed by Mr Keir Hardie. The chief point that struck his notice as regards India was the discontent of the people, the want of sympathy between the rulers and the ruled. The natives so disliked our methods of reform that they endeavoured to boycott them. They would not make use of the remedies that the authorities offered them against the plague, and the result was that, though the plague is a preventable disease, an enormous number in India died from it. There existed in Englishmen an intense racial hatred against a body of men whom they contemptuously lumped together as 'niggers': the Anglo-Indians hated the people they were trying to govern. Much money was passing yearly from India, the poorest country in the world, to England, the richest country. Such was the present state of affairs. The solution of the question was the nationalisation of India. Nature and geography had marked it off as a separate nation, and there were two facts helping towards the consolidation of India. The one the national press, the other the national congress, a representative congress in the best sense of the word. There was without doubt a tendency towards a national movement; and it would be the proudest moment in the history of England when that end was accomplished. Mr Ramsay delivered a remarkably able and powerful speech, delightful to listen to from beginning to end. The only fault that we can find is that his voice wanted modulation.

Mr Kelly rose to oppose. The hon. mover was too hasty. He desired to move so rapidly in India that the only result would be that he would wreck all the good that had been done. Mr Kelly then proceeded to point out several facts of which the hon. proposer appeared to be unaware. The district and municipal governments in India were in the hands of natives. The hon. proposer massed together the different and hostile peoples of India and considered them as one nation when in reality they were a conglomeration of races, ready to fight as soon as home rule was granted. For 2000 years India had been subjected: and yet the hon. mover appeared to think that 20 years of British rule was sufficient to teach her to govern herself. At this point Mr Kelly's flow of words caused him to utter the remarkable phrase . . . 'whether the battle-field be in a court-house or . . . . .' The majority of Indians were in a state of complete ignorance, and did not know how to read or write, much less to rule. Mr Kelly finished his speech with an eloquent tribute to the work of Anglo-Indians. He was perhaps rather inclined to take up the attitude that 'I know all about India, you know nothing.' But he made a very good defence for his side of the case.

Mr Wood pointed out that the motion embodied the policy that English statesmen had been carrying on for the last 26 years as regards India, and the policy that they intended to continue. The reason that it was necessary to re-affirm it now was the increasing want of sympathy between the rulers and the ruled. The Indian civil servants were not in such close touch with the Indians as they used to be. The opposition assumed that the anti-English feeling was of purely native manufacture, but it was the attitude of Anglo-Indians that was responsible for this feeling. We cannot build an empire on contempt. All ex-Presidents are warmly welcomed by the House—but Mr Wood especially.

Mr Mayes was convinced that the motion contained more than the traditional policy. India was in a state of complete anarchy before England came to her rescue, and she would collapse into this condition again if England retired. The caste system was a great drag on any scheme of nationalising India. Mr Mayes made the best speech that we have heard from him, though there was a trace of the school-master about him.

Mr Somerset declared that the motion merely asked the House to ratify the consent already given by higher authorities to their own demands, to show sympathy with an admitted experiment. The power was only to be delegated to India, not given. Race prejudice existed on both sides, and we did not want another Ireland. Mr Somerset was serious from beginning to end.

Sir Edward Candy spoke next, assigning for the reason of the lack of sympathy between the rulers and the ruled, that the district officers were so over-worked that they had not time to get into close touch with the people. The hon. proposer had brought in many topics in no way connected with the subject, but there was one on which he must dwell: the national congress. The national congress was nothing but words, though a movement was on foot to make it of some real use. Deliberative bodies were impossible in Asiatic countries, and if England gave India home rule, anarchy would result. He was in deep sympathy with the peoples of India, but voted against the proposal of the hon. mover rather than for the somewhat vague motion. Hon. members were very grateul to Sir Edward for so kindly coming down and giving them the benefit of his wide experience on the subject.

Mr Beaumont-James maintained that coercion was not the method with which to introduce Western ideals into the East. He made an interesting speech, but spoke rather too fast.

Mr Rewcastle was of the opinion that nationalisation would come when disarmament did. He boldly took up the attitude that India was far too good a thing for us to let it slip. He was pleasantly frank upon the subject.

Mr Chakrabarti was loudly welcomed by the House, and he made a most impressive speech, pointing out the ill-feeling that existed between the majority of Indians and Englishmen. The British Bureaucracy had done much good and much harm, having destroyed all local autonomy. Mr Chakrabarti must have convinced a good many to vote on his side.

Mr Larmour declared that great friendship existed between the peoples, and it was only the Bengalese who were attempting to destroy it. An able speech.

Mr Compton-Burnett was quiet and effective.

Mr Shaw had heard some remarks insulting to his party. Mr Shaw is a splendid Conservative, and can always be counted on to defend his party until his last drop of blood.

Mr Evans took up and reduced to nothingness several of the points of his opponents.

Mr Allen mixed his metaphors too much, and declared that we had 'drunk deeply at the font.' He should speak again.

Mr Jolly and Mr Ardeshir ought to have spoken earlier. There was not time for their two good speeches.

Mr Nath added his quota, which the House would have been sorry not to have heard: while Mr Thorpe's speech was unfortunately cut short by the lateness of the hour.

It was an extremely good debate, the speeches maintaining a high level right up to the very end. The Vice-President in the chair had to be remorseless with the bell, as so many wanted to speak.

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ROWING NOTES.

The heats for the Coxswainless Fours started on Thursday last.

In Heat A, Trinity Hall had the front station and Third Trinity the back. Hall started badly, and Third gained somewhat up the first reach. Hall steered a bad Grassy Corner, and Third were about a length to the good at the Grind. After this there was very little in the race, as Hall pulled themselves together in the Reach, and at the Railway Bridge the crews were practically dead level. Both crews spurted pluckily, but Third had more left in them and won by a length in 10 mins. 32 secs.

Heat B. Caius were unfortunate in having to put an untrained man in at 3 the day before the race. Pembroke gained at first and at the Railway Bridge were about 20 yards to the good; after this, however, Caius spurted well and Pembroke only won by 3 secs. in 10 mins. 59 secs. The steering of both crews was very bad.

Heat B. First Trinity gained from the start and were were well up at the Railway Bridge; from here L.M.B.C. spurted splendidly but were unable to make up the distance they lost and First won in 10 mins. 40 secs.

Heat D. This resulted in an easy win for Jesus over Christ's who steered badly. Time, 10 min. 51 secs.

In the semi-finals, which took place on Friday last, Third Trinity and First Trinity had a fairly close race, although the former never really looked like losing as they were about a length up at the Red Grind and rather more than this at the Railway Bridge. From this point First seemed to regain some of their lost distance, but steered badly and took the bank at the Pike and Eel. Time, 10 mins. 18 secs.

Jesus beat Pembroke fairly easily in 10 mins. 33 secs.

The final took place on Saturday at 3 p.m. Jesus had the front station. In the first Post Reach there was very little to choose between the two crews, but at the Red Grind Jesus had gained about 1½ lengths on Third, and at the Railway Bridge they had increased this lead by about another length. Third made a splendid spurt but were unable to get back all their lost ground, and Jesus won by 20 yards in the good time of 10 min. 11 2-5 sec.

RUGBY.

C.U. v. LONDON HOSPITAL.

Played at Cambridge on Wednesday, October 29th. The Hospital team was captained by H. G. Monteith, who gave his forwards a fine lead. The University were without Lely, and Holloway was given a first trial at half where he showed some promise, his kicking being very neat.

The Hospital forwards started with great dash, and pressed at once, but a loose rush took Cambridge to their opponents' '25,' from where Bower scored far out, after some good passing among the home three-quarters. Macleod just missed with the kick. Atkinson did some good saving work, and kicked well, though once or twice the Hospital looked like scoring. Macleod from a free kick took play back to the centre, but the Hospital forwards again coming away with a rush, Mehaffey scored an equalising try from which Baines failed to kick a goal. The same player shortly afterwards missed an easy penalty. The University passing was uncertain, Bower being the chief offender, but Macleod, assisted by Gibb, eventually added another try between the posts, himself converting. Just before half-time the Hospital had to touch down, and Macleod fielding the kick-out, dropped a magnificent goal from well over the half-way line. The University crossed over leading by 12 points to 3.

Cambridge pressed early in the second half, but were driven back, and play was evenly contested until, after a quarter of an hour, Palmer scored for the Hospital in the corner. No goal resulted. After this a good run ended in Bower crossing the line, but he lost the ball before he could touch down. Cambridge seemed to slack off at the end, and the Hospital scored two more tries in quick succession. Both kicks failed, and the match ended in a draw of twelve points each.

The University forwards gave a poor display, the packing at times being most amateurish, and they lacked dash in the open. It was an unsatisfactory performance altogether, and Cambridge were really lucky to draw. Teams:—

C.U.—M. L. Atkinson, Emmanuel (back); C. C. G. Wright, Pembroke, †*K. G. Macleod, Pembroke (capt.), P. Gibb, Emmanuel, and H. J. Bower, Emmanuel (three-quarter backs); *T. A. Godby, Magdalene, and B. H. Holloway, Jesus (half-backs); *R. McCosh, Trinity, *A. E. Evans, St John's, F. C. T. Tudsbery, King's, G. M. Chapman, Caius, W. D. C. L. Purves, Trinity, E. P. Reynolds, Caius, C. Gimson, Emmanuel, and C. T. te Water, Christ's (forwards).

London Hospital.—M. Baines (back); A. C. Palmer, T. P. Lloyd, J. H. Lloyd and C. Rigby (three-quarter backs); A. S. Heale and A.B.Lindsay (half-backs); †*H.G. Monteith (capt.), S. R. Harrison, E. McEwan, W. D. Kennedy, L. W. Sharpe, W. C. Hodges, J. Gabe and J. M. Mehaffey (forwards).

C.U. v. HARLEQUINS.

It was unfortunate that the Harlequins were unable to bring up a full side on Saturday, and with players like Stoop and Birkett absent, as well as several other members of their regular team, it was only to be expected that their efficiency would be greatly diminished. The weakness of their defence was chiefly to blame for their heavy defeat by 26 points to 3, and Macleod and Wright found little difficulty in piercing it time after time. The University forwards, who had Lely back, were not up to their form in earlier matches. They got their full share of the ball in the tight, but the heeling at the back of the scrum was anything but clean, and the ball came out far too often at the side instead of in the middle. Godby played as scrum-half with Holloway standing off, an arrangement which worked very well. Holloway played a fine game throughout—he made good openings for his three-quarters and his kicking was unexceptionable. Macleod and Wright, as usual, made a most effective and dangerous wing, but Bower was disappointing. He lacks cleverness and resource, and depends too much on his powerful handing off. Atkinson, too, was off his game. His tackling at present is very weak, and on Saturday his kicking was sometimes at fault. He is inclined to stand too far back, and to take the ball on the bounce instead of full-pitch.

Gibb scored the first try soon after the start, cleverly breaking through after Holloway had made him a good opening. Macleod kicked a good goal. The Harlequins pressed hard after this, but failed to score, and were driven back. Wright received from Macleod about mid-field, and after running well passed back to Macleod, who punted ahead, and following up at a great pace scored a brilliant try, which he failed to convert.

After half-time, Cambridge continued to attack, and Wright scored from a good run, in which he eluded several opponents. Macleod kicked a goal. Holloway made a clever opening for Wright to add another, which was not converted. Stoop was hurt, and retired temporarily, during which time Holloway again broke through, and McCosh backing up well scored between the posts, for Macleod to kick a goal. Wright then scored a third try

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from a neat cross-kick of Holloway's and Macleod again placed a goal. The Harlequins came away with a final rush, and Lewis, who ought to have been tackled first by Bower and then by Atkinson, scored their only try. Lambert failed with the kick, and the University were left winners by four goals and two tries to one try. Teams:—

C.U.—M. L. Atkinson, Emmanuel (back); C. C. G. Wright, Pembroke, †*K. G. Macleod, Pembroke (capt.), P. Gibb, Emmanuel, and H. J. Bower, Emmanuel (three-quarter backs); *T. A. Godby, Magdalene, and B. A. Holloway, Jesus (half-backs); *R. McCosh, Trinity, *A. E. Evans, St John's, *W. G. Lely, Emmanuel, G. V. Carey, Caius, F. C. T. Tudsbery, King's, W. D. C. L. Purves, Trinity, C. M. Chapman, Caius, and C. Gimson, Emmanuel (forwards).

Harlequins.—P. A. Bruce (back); D. Lambert, *J. V. Young, V. F. Eberle and H. T. Lewis (three-quarter backs); F. M. Stoop and H. J. H. Sibree (half-backs); W. F. Hill (capt.), T. Allen, W. B. Grandage, H. E. Ward, D. A. Hann, A. H. Fyffe, H. A. Ormerod and J. H. Thorold (forwards).

ASSOCIATION.

C.U. v. NEW CRUSADERS.

The Cambridge team was hopelessly out-played on Saturday at Sidcup. Crisp at outside left started the scoring for Crusaders, running right through the defence: he scored three more during the game, all of which were due to his great pace. Crusaders still kept up the pressure and forced several corners, from one of which H. V. Farnfield headed through. The University forwards now got together and for some time kept up an attack on the home goal, Edwards putting in three very good shots. Cambridge could not, however, keep up the pressure, and Crisp, H. V. and A. J. Farnfield each scored. Just before half-time Powell sprained his ankle and had to go off: after some time his place was taken by R. Wallington. The second half was a repetition of the first, Crusaders scoring 5 times, though just towards the end Cambridge rallied and got two goals, through Vann and Edwards. The winners' combination was perfect, but Cambridge never got together; the halves were weak and the backs were overrun: and consequently the forwards, of whom Edwards was best, having no support could do very little attacking.

C.U.—A. Whale, Pembroke (goal); *V. G. Thew, Trinity Hall, and W. R. Birchall, Trinity (backs); *W. A. Powell, Pembroke, A. E. Herman, King's, and G. G. Woodruff, Caius (half-backs); C. E. Brisley, Caius, C. E. Hoffmeister, St Catharine's (right wing), B. W. Vann, Jesus (centre), V. Edwards, Magdalene, and *H. G. Yates, Queens' (left wing) (forwards).

New Crusaders.—C. Wilson (goal); H. J. Cook and H. A. Milton (backs); G. A. Joseph, P. H. Farnfield and J. Davis (half-backs); A. S. Farnfield, A. J. Farnfield, H. V. Farnfield, B. S. Farnfield and H. Crisp (forwards).

LEAGUE (up to Tuesday, November 5th.)

Division I.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals For.	Goals Ag'st.	Points.
Queens'	3	3	0	0	15	1	6
Caius I.	4	3	1	0	11	4	6
Jesus	4	2	2	0	17	10	4
Clare	4	2	2	0	12	12	4
Trinity Rest I.	4	2	2	0	3	7	4
St John's	3	2	1	0	11	8	4
Pembroke I.	4	1	3	0	7	9	2
Christ's	4	0	4	0	2	27	0

Monday, Nov. 4	St John's beat Pembroke I.*	3—2
	Caius* beat Trinity Rest I.	3—1
	Clare* beat Jesus	5—2
	Queens'* beat Christ's	6—0

Division II.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals For.	Goals Ag'st.	Points.
Sidney	5	4	1	0	18	9	8
St Catharine's	4	3	0	1	19	6	7
Corpus	3	2	1	0	5	3	4
King's	2	1	0	1	7	4	3
Emmanuel I.	4	1	2	1	10	13	3
Selwyn	4	1	2	1	8	10	3
Pembroke II.	4	1	3	0	8	12	2
Trinity Hall	4	0	4	0	1	19	0

Friday, Nov. 1	Sidney* beat Corpus	2—0
Monday, Nov. 4	Sidney beat Trinity Hall*	9—0
Tuesday, Nov. 5	St Catharine's beat Emmanuel I.*	4—2

Division III.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals For.	Goals Ag'st.	Points.
Downing	5	5	0	0	39	5	10
Magdalene	5	4	1	0	13	14	8
Emmanuel II.	3	2	1	0	6	3	4
Trinity Etonians	5	2	3	0	13	9	4
Trinity Rest II.	4	1	2	1	14	7	3
Caius II.	3	1	2	0	11	11	2
Peterhouse	3	0	2	1	2	16	1
Fitzwilliam Hall	4	0	4	0	2	35	0

Friday, Nov. 1	Peterhouse* drew Trinity Rest II.	1—1
	Caius II. beat Fitzwilliam Hall*	7—0
	Magdalene* beat Emmanuel II.	1—0
Monday, Nov. 4	Downing* beat Magdalene	11—1
	Trinity Etonians* beat Trinity Rest II.	3—0

* Denotes ground played on.

ATHLETICS.

SELWYN COLLEGE SPORTS.

Held on Tuesday, November 5th. H. M. Irwin's performance with the Hammer was not up to his effort last year in these same sports, when he threw 116 ft 9 ins.

The Strangers' 600 yards handicap went to N. B. Horsfield, after a good race: it was won in the last twelve yards. Details:—

100 Yards Race.—Final heat: D. S. Montgomery, 1; T. J. A. Salmon, 2. Won by three yards. Time, 11 1-5 sec.

High Jump.—D. S. Montgomery, 5 ft 1 in, 1; A. G. Boycott, 5 ft, 2.

150 Yards Handicap.—T. J. A. Salmon, 3 yards start, 1; C. Cameron, 2, 2. Won by a foot. Time, 16 1-5 sec.

Throwing the Hammer.—H. M. Irwin, 107 ft 7 in, 1; T. J. A. Salmon, 41 ft 3 in, 2.

Putting the Weight.—H. M. Irwin, 29 ft 1½ in, 1; J. R. Anderson, 27 ft 2 in, 2.

One Mile Race.—R. A. N. Briscoe, 1; E. A. Girling, 2. Won by 250 yards. Time, 5 min. 10 sec.

College Servants' 150 Yards Handicap.—E. F. Pilsworth, 12 yards start, 1; H. Piggott, 8, 2. Won by three yards. Time, 16 3-5 sec.

120 Yards Hurdle Race.—D. S. Montgomery, 1; A. G. Boycott, 2. Won by a yard and a half. Time, 19 sec.

Quarter-mile Race.—F. Barnes, 1; R. A. N. Briscoe, 2. Won by four yards. Time, 58 sec.

Strangers' 600 Yards Handicap.—N. B. Horsfield, Trinity, scratch, 1; G. A. Lilley, Caius, 20 yards start, 2; W. H. Pelham, Trinity, 15, 3. Also ran: T. H. Just, Trinity, scratch; A. V. Hill, Trinity, 10; H. L. P. Jolley, Trinity, 20; E. Rayner, Pembroke, 20; F. G. Swan, Pembroke, 25; D. M. Weber, Clare, 25; T. H. Cave, Clare, 35; and C. C. Barclay, Trinity, 35. Horsfield won by eighteen inches from Lilley, who finished half a foot ahead of Pelham. Time, 1 min. 16 1-5 sec.

Long Jump.—D. S. Montgomery, 17 ft 2 in, 1; R. H. Fitzmaurice, 16 ft 6 in, 2.

Boating Men's 300 Yards Handicap.—H. M. Piercy, 12 yards start, 1; T. S. Rogerson, 10, 2. Won by two yards. Time 36 sec.

Three-mile Race.—R. A. N. Briscoe, 1; C. G. M. Littler, 2. Won by 150 yards. Time, 18 min. 20 secs.

HOCKEY.

C.U. v. NORTHAMPTON.

The University played Northampton on Thursday, October 31st, at Cambridge. The visiting team missed their train and arrived late, so that the play in the second half was shortened. The University scored first, and directly afterwards Northampton scored from a mis-kick by Ham. But the play was for the most part in the

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Northampton half of the ground, and Goodwin scored twice before the game was stopped. The Northampton goal-keeper saved a great many shots, and the form shown by the Cambridge forwards and halves was quite good. The final score was Cambridge 3, Northampton 1.

C.U.—G. L. Ham, Christ's (goal); W. G. Pound, King's, and G. M. Bottome, Christ's (backs); J. F. Ireland, Trinity, L. M. Robinson, Peterhouse, and A. J. Bostock-Hill, Trinity (half-backs); E. F. Edge-Partington, Trinity, C. L. Shaw, Sidney, H. J. Goodwin, Jesus, B. M. Kitson, Peterhouse, and A. F. Leighton, Caius (forwards).

Northampton.—C. J. T. Pool (goal); W. Rush and L. C. Baillion (backs); H. L. McManus, L. Crockett and H. Mobbs (half-backs); T. E. Manning, Dr W. G. Dryland, V. Whitelaw, Dr. Malton and A. N. Cosford (forwards).

C.U. v. SURBITON.

On Saturday, at Cambridge, the University beat Surbiton by 11 goals to 1. The high score was not due in any way to good play by the University, but owing to the poorness of the Surbiton side. They played three backs, a style of game which they did not properly understand, and their forwards showed no combination. It was not surprising that the University were not at their best against such a style: the game needs no comment.

C.U.—G. L. Ham, Christ's (goal); W. G. Pound, King's, and G. M. Bottome, Christ's (backs); A. J. Bostock-Hill, Trinity, L. M. Robinson, Peterhouse, and J. F. Ireland, Trinity (half-backs); E. F. Edge-Partington, Trinity, C. L. Shaw, Sidney, H. J. Goodwin, Jesus, B. M. Kitson, Peterhouse, and A. F. Leighton, Caius (forwards).

Surbiton.—R. M. Harvey, W. H. Bell and A. G. Tonkins (backs); J. T. Salisbury, D. H. Butcher, and A. W. Milburn (half-backs); J. C. Peters, P. L. Frith, L. J. Clayton, L. V. Harper and H. G. Morris Davis (forwards).

GOLF.

The University played their first match on October 31st when they visited Royston and suffered defeat by $4\frac{3}{4}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ in an eight aside game.

A very strong team had been got together, but unfortunately C. B. Barry and H. B. Hammond-Chambers had to call off owing to injuries sustained the day before. This greatly weakened the team and probably just lost us the match, as five out of the eight games were very evenly contested, as in the first match W. Welsh with 75 beat J. Martin-Smith 2 and 1, while V. Longstaffe, J. Colman, and C. Macdona lost on the last green, and A. A. Reid halved, A. H. Peart doing a 77.

The weather was all that could be desired, but the course was rather heavy. Scores:—

Cambridge University.		Royston.	
J. Martin-Smith	0	W. Welsh	1
V. Longstaffe	0	W. N. Scarborough	1
M. Hemmant	1½	R. A. Nicholson	0
J. Colman	0	E. H. Lees	1
J. de Rothschild	1	C. Pigg	0
A. A. Reid	½	A. H. Peart	½
C. Macdona	0	B. W. Abbott	1
E. C. Ulyat	1	A Jacklin	½
	3¾		4¼

At Coton, November 1st.

		Score.	Bogey.
1	H. B. Pilkington	81−12=69	
2,3	A. Hodgson	80−10=70	3 up
	F. S. Tinker	89−15=74	
	J. Graham Campbell		1 up
	B. W. Pigg		1 up

1 wins Weekly Score Sweepstake, 2 and 3 wins Barrow Medal and Bogey Sweepstake.

The day was fine, but the course was very sticky and greasy.

It is a noticeable fact that the mathematics of the members of the club is very inferior.

The University played their second golf match on Nov. 5th, when they visited Yarmouth and suffered defeat by $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$. The visitors were without the services of J. Martin-Smith and C. B. Barry.

The result was very close and had the University not shown a great dislike to winning the bye it would have been different, but on the whole, considering only three of the visitors had seen the course before and there are many blind shots to be played, they were not disgraced.

In the first match V. Longstaffe was round in 79, but it was no use at all as the Rev. J. E. Pease was right at the top of his game going round in 73, everything holed out. J. A. Healing did a 69 for 17 holes, failing at the long eleventh. Score:—

C. U. G. C.		Great Yarmouth G. C.	
V. Longstaffe	0	Rev. J. E. Pease	1½
H. B. Hammond Chambers	0	J. A. Healing	1½
A. A. Reid	1	Rev. E. P. Mack	½
J. Colman	1	A. Spencer	½
E. H. Lees	0	E. Young	1
E. C. Ulyat	1½	A. C. Latter	0
C. Macdona	1	S. P. Angell	0
E. H. Bovill	0	Rev. B. Oakley	1
F. D. Morton	0	O. Sparks	1½
C. L. Richardson	½	L. Barratt	1
T. Hugh Duncan	1	W. Kenesley	½
C. S. MacAndrew	1	Col. A. G. Lucas	0
	6½		7½

It has been decided to hold a match competition under handicap at Coton during this and next term. Entrances together with entrance fees (2/6) must reach Mr J. Colman, 13, King's Parade, before November 10th.

C.U. HARE AND HOUNDS.

THE FRESHMEN'S RACE.

This opening fixture was held over the University course on Saturday, November 2nd.

Twelve entries had been received but only eight competitors turned up, and these were reduced to six at the finish. A. H. Pearson started the race at about 3 p.m.

From start to finish the result lay between Loveless, Hooper and Gavin, as they were nearly level all the way round, Hooper had the advantage at the top of the Gogs but dropped back a bit afterwards and though he picked up his distance on the second man he failed to catch Loveless who won a hard race by about thirty yards.

The going was excellent and conditions ideal, so that taking into consideration the phenomenal lightness of the course and the absence of plough the time was not really excellent, although the winner was pressed from start to finish.

Times and placings.		M.	S.
1.	W. B. Loveless, Wellington and Pembroke	42	49
2.	K. A. Hooper, Aldenham and Queens'	42	59
3.	W. Gavin, Uppingham and Trinity	43	0
4.	L. J. Krige, Victoria College, S.A., and Caius	44	2
5.	O. Western, Shrewsbury and Trinity		
6.	E. A. S. Fox, Felsted and Emmanuel		

Also ran: E. J. T. Housden, Dulwich and Pembroke; and B. G. C. Bolland, Brighton College and Pembroke.

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COLLEGE CORRESPONDENCE.

PETERHOUSE.

Judging from outspoken comments these few disjointed paragraphs must be very dull indeed. If dull to members of the College, they should prove so tenfold to the larger world of the University. Parochial matters are usually so uninteresting that there is a savage joy in the writing of them.

To many freshmen the Gasworks and the Horse Grind are as familiar as the Chapel, and they are now tasting the fuller delights of Ditton.

The Rugby XV. have had the misfortune to lose to St Catharine's and Pembroke II.

The Association Team drew with Trinity Rest II. (1—1).

The Sex on Saturday discussed 'That this House views with apprehension the progress of the Temperance movement.' It decided that it did not.

The Parnassus met in E. Murray's rooms on Sunday, when four short papers on different aspects of 'Macbeth' were contributed.

The Troglodytes met in W. M. Oakden's rooms; each member read a short passage from his favourite author.

CLARE.

First and foremost this week we must congratulate most heartily our new Fellow, Mr H. Harrison. Long may he reign.

The Association team have won two League matches since last week. They defeated St John's (4—2) and Jesus (5—3). We hope they will keep this form up.

At Rugby we lost to Jesus after an exciting game by nine points to eight. The team must learn that a match is never won until it is over. On Friday we won a good game with Trinity by eight points to five.

Some quaint sights were seen going out of college about eight o'clock on Tuesday night. It is rumoured that there may shortly be a panic in top hats.

PEMBROKE.

As games loom largest on the horizon of many members of the college, we will give them the honour of first mention in these notes.

The Rugby XV. in the last fortnight have beaten King's and lost to Trinity and Emmanuel. The latter game caused no little excitement, and resulted in a close game of 3—0. The second XV. have been sailing on very pleasant, and so far unruffled, waters. Their record is 270 points to nil in six matches, and it can be easily believed that, if one is allotted to have tea or hall in proximity to a member of the team, one has to forego 'general' conversation. A third XV. came into being owing to the enterprise of a certain Bannerman, who has had the satisfaction of scoring a win in the first of their fifteen or so engagements.

The Association doings do not fill our hearts with such pride; the team appears not to have got together, a fact which Trinity, Queens' and St John's have discovered recently.

Our Coxswainless Four gave a good exhibition, beating Caius and succumbing to the ultimate winners. We are told that their standard was very creditable.

Hockey enthusiasts have been regaled with several matches, giving the Wanderers a stern game and only losing by one goal to love in the final half-minute.

Mr Russell, the chaplain, is another Fellow who is to be congratulated on his engagement. With all these examples before the college, we were not so astonished as we otherwise should have been in learning that a certain three-year-old has also taken this important step. May his courage be rewarded with the happiness it deserves.

Last week there was an epidemic of twenty-firsters in Lodge court. Mr Plaine, the well-known custodian, when interviewed on the subject, said he had no objection to his charges attaining their majority, but he would have liked the occasion to be marked with a little more conviviality. When he was a young man, he explained, such an important anniversary evoked even mild forms of revelry. But nowadays people seemed to take their pleasures so sadly. We agreed it was a degenerate age.

GONVILLE AND CAIUS.

In the Light Fours we were somewhat unfortunate, one of the crew having the ill-luck to be crocked at the eleventh hour.

The Rugby team are still continuing their round of victory, having defeated Trinity Hall (36—0), St John's (15—3), and Christ's (26—3).

At Association we have every reason to be satisfied; we have proved victorious against Trinity Rest (3—1), Clare (4—2) and Christ's (4—0).

As regards Hockey, we have been successful against Pembroke, have drawn with Hitchin (2—2) and also defeated the Merlins (3—1).

TRINITY HALL.

Rowing. In the Fours we were unfortunately beaten in the first heat by Third, after a good race, who, in their turn, succumbed to Jesus in the final. Although not wishing to detract from the performance of Third who rowed excellently, in justice to our crew we ought to mention that they were not rowing up to practice form. Since the Fours, rowing has started in earnest and there are three eights practising for the Lents.

The Rugby and Association teams have hardly been successful so far, but they are improving and there are distinct hopes that the Association team will win a match shortly.

We are not yet in a position to hold such sanguine views about the Rugby team.

CORPUS CHRISTI.

There is but little news for the world at large to hear this week. The boats are maintaining the progress already made.

A much weakened Rugby Team has lost to Oundle School, Selwyn and Sidney Sussex. The games, however, were not without interest. The Association Team lost to Sidney Sussex after a good game.

The Gravediggers are engaged in reading 'Cymbeline.'

The College Classical Society held another meeting this week when A. de Burgh Hamilton read a paper on 'the Roman Town House.' The paper was of an interesting nature and was well discussed by the large number of members present. The Society welcomes two new members in the Senior Fellow and the Tutor.

The second debate of the term took place on Saturday Evening when the Freshmen decided by one vote that 'There is sufficient evidence to warrant a belief in Ghosts.' The speeches were distinctly mediocre in quality and lacked originality.

KING'S.

Apologies to the Rugby XV. for having omitted to chronicle their doings. After losing their first four matches they have nearly pulled up to level by defeating St John's, Queens' and Trinity Hall. At the moment of writing they are at Uppingham, playing the School.

If the lists in the Reading Room are not filled out by the Boating Secretary with false names, the attendance at the river must be phenomenal.

We have no news of the Association XI. except that the goal-keeper has been seen wearing his colours.

The Chetwynd Society met on Saturday evening under the presidency of H. G. E. Durnford. A debate was held between S. Gaselee and A. D. Knox, but the main issue was merged by subsequent speakers in personalities and the drink question.

QUEENS'.

St Bernard's Society. The freshmen gave a concert at which much original talent was discovered. Quite the success of the evening was Dopper Jan Krueger Mannooch.

Diabolo news. We have none to record.

Association. We have not yet lost a league match.

Rugby. We capitulated to King's in a good game—8 to 11.

The 'Quaerists' have enjoyed a paper given by Mr A. B. Cook on 'What is beauty?'

The 'Erasmus' had a geography lesson from Mr Oscar Browning on Belgium, which they much appreciated.

The Q.C.C.U. are on the eve of a paper by Dr Wright on the 'Catacombs.'

Altogether we are in a whirl of literary activity.

ST CATHARINE'S.

With the personality of the various trial eights settled we may hope for general improvement in the rowing during the next few weeks. Even at the moment of writing the form seems somewhat above the average, and we can but hope it presages a successful rowing year.

At last we may chronicle a victory of the Rugby XV. It is indeed an unexpected pleasure to have to record such a pleasing event! May they go from victory to victory.

The Association XI. still pursues its victorious career in the League. The success is not the result of any undue exertion, for the team has yet to shew its true form.

A successful smoking concert was held on Saturday, October 26th. The pleasantness of the evening was not a little contributed

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to by the presence of the visitors. The exchanges of profuse compliments must surely shew that an unusually good feeling exists between the three years.

JESUS.

Needless to say, the greatest event of the last week was the victory of the Coxswainless Four, an account of which will be found elsewhere. It is, we believe, something like twenty-six years since this trophy last fell into our hands, though we have frequently been very near, and on this occasion for almost the first time on record we were extremely fortunate in the draw. It was a great pleasure to meet such a thorough set of sportsmen as Third in the final.

The event was celebrated by a dinner, at which the Third crew were present, followed up by a bonfire in Chapel Court, which accounted for a moderate number of chairs, tables, and other portable commodities. (The temporary banisters on P are quite good.)

The four freshmen's trials have now shrunk to three, which are still very bad. When those at present taking rides in the University trials have had their fate permanently decided, things may liven up a bit.

The Rugby team has beaten Emmanuel and Trinity, and we think was defeated by Clare. The 2nd XI. has distinguished itself by yielding to Pembroke II. to the tune of 80—nil or thereabouts, and to Magdalene by about half that score.

At Association we have been beaten by King's, Queens' and Clare.

On Saturday the Farragoes held a feeble debate on the Criminal Appeal Act, and then sallied forth as spectators of the aforesaid bonfire, which lay rather on the minds of the majority throughout the debate; which debate consisted chiefly of recriminations of one side by the other for dragging red herrings across the track.

On Monday an excellent paper was read before a crowded meeting of the Theological and Essay Society by Prof. Inge on the Liberal movement in the Roman Church. We hope this will not be the last paper the society will have from Prof. Inge.

CHRIST'S.

The Debating Society met on Saturday evening to discuss the motion: 'That in the opinion of this House the true interests of the Conservative Party would be best served by supporting the Liberal Government.' Proceedings were enlivened by the appearance of a real live M.P. (the Hon. E. S. Montagu, West Cambridgeshire); and the motion was lost by an overwhelming majority.

The Shakespeare Society also met on Saturday, and proceeded to elect new members. They then started to read the 'Tempest'; but the attempt proving abortive, proceedings became rather more social.

ST JOHN'S.

The Light Four succumbed to First Trinity on the first night of the races. They met a crew that rowed considerably above practice form.

The first XV. was absent-minded enough to lose to Christ's, Caius and Clare. They put up a good fight against Christ's, who have a very strong side this year. We are glad to note that Clare's victory was an entirely bloodless one.

We were glad to welcome an Association XI. composed of former champions of St John's, and captained by A. L. Gorringe last Saturday. The distinguished visitors had no difficulty in demolishing the present generation.

The Debating Society gave Freshmen an opportunity on Saturday night, to decide for themselves whether they approved of the killing of animals for sport. We are assured that their decision will not materially affect the Game Laws as they exist at present.

MAGDALENE.

Although we are unconscionably late in so doing, we should like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Master and Lady Albinia Donaldson on the birth of a son and heir. The college has presented him with a piece of plate, to commemorate his christening.

Our congratulations are also due to Messrs Sawday and Maitland on their success in the I.C.S. examination.

With an increased number of freshmen, material for our Lent boats should not be difficult to find; two crews are practising for trial eights, to be held on Nov. 25th.

After two defeats at the beginning of the term by Selwyn and Sidney respectively, the Rugby XV. has improved and obtained substantial victories over Downing, Peterhouse, St Catharine's and Jesus II. We congratulate T. A. Godby on being elected to the Committee of the C.U.R.U.F.C.

The Association Team, after beating Caius II., Emmanuel II. and Peterhouse, has been defeated by Downing. We are very glad to see V. Edwards doing well in the University Team.

D. H. Thompson read a paper on 'Robert Browning' to the Kingsley Club. He was decidedly interesting and had evidently given much time and trouble to his subject.

SIDNEY SUSSEX.

Rowing. The trial eights have been showing marked improvement.

Football. The Rugby XV. has won three matches this last week, against Selwyn (14—8), Corpus (13—0) and Trinity Hall (23—0).

The Association XI. in the League has defeated Corpus (2—0) and Trinity Hall (9—0) and so far has marked 8 points out of a possible 10. In friendlies Clare II. has been defeated (4—0), but Jesus has defeated us (0—6).

SELWYN.

The Rugby XV. has been beaten by Sidney, but has accounted for Peterhouse, Downing and Corpus.

The Association XI. has been beaten by Queens' (7—4) and by Christ's (2—1).

The College Sports were held on Tuesday: results were on the whole only moderate. D. S. Montgomery performed well and won four open events. H. M. Irwin was unfortunately suffering from a bad shoulder which prevented him from showing his true form with the Hammer

On Friday night J. W. Moore read a paper to the Science Club on torpedoes: torpedoes and explosives were discussed afterwards. Modern explosives are much in evidence at present—even as we write the thunder which rends the air is evidence that a pyrotechnic display of no mean magnitude is the outward and visible sign of a burst of patriotism in which the members of the first year no doubt are prominent.

FITZWILLIAM HALL.

Once again the President of Queens' and the other members of our Board have held an 'at home,' which was attended by almost all our students, and appreciated. The organisation of a smoking concert by dons for undergraduates is probably unique, and helps us to realise the keen interest that is taken in our welfare. We offer our heartiest thanks to our kind hosts.

On Wednesday, October 30, the Historical Society heard a paper from J. F. McNulty, secretary of the society, on 'Cardinal Wolsey.'

On Saturday last, the boys and some of the masters of the Friends School, Saffron Walden, played us in a friendly Association match. We were pleased to see them and hope to return the visit next term.

We had a successful Whist Drive on Saturday, a novel feature being an extra prize for the man with the middle score.

The debate on Monday was opened by A. Brookes, who successfully proposed 'that this House is of opinion that country life is preferable to town life.' The motion was opposed C. W. Janvrin.

REVIEWS.

The Altar Fire. By A. C. Benson. Published by Smith & Elder. 7/6 net.

Mr Benson has long ago discovered the true purpose of imaginative literature. As he defines it in this—his latest—book, it is merely the medium of a minute self-revelation and self-analysis; the full and detailed report of a microscopic examination into all those dusty holes and corners of heart and mind of which the ordinary man is apt to be so jealous. This of course is a quite consistent attitude for Mr A. C. Benson. He has been journeying towards it surely and swiftly through 'The Upton Letters,' 'From a College Window,' 'Beside Still Waters' to 'The Altar Fire.' There is a progressive intimacy about the very titles of his books. May we not at last feel that we have reached the very 'Dweller in the Innermost'? Can there, in fact, be anything left unexpressed?

For in 'The Altar Fire' we have Mr Benson, alias the supposed author's supposed friend, alias the supposed

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author himself. [See the Introduction.] We have further a minute analysis of Mr A. C. Benson's heart and mind and soul, not under ordinary conditions only, but supposing he were a husband and a father; a husband who loses his wife, and a father bereft of his three children one after another.

It is only fair to say that much of the analysis is poignantly, even painfully, true to life. The chapters on loss and bereavement are triumphs of imaginative power, only distinguishable from experience by the fact of their being written at all. When we have experienced such things we shut our hearts and keep silence.

There are two topics which come up for discussion again and again in these pages, those topics of always absorbing interest, education and religion. But the educational and religious views of Mr Benson are surely well known to us now, and there is little in his latest book of either growth or contradiction. He writes, of course, with fluency and intelligence on either. The whole outlook is that of a refined and cultured personality, intensely interested in many things and in nothing so much as itself.

Among much that is thoughtful and striking in connection with the religious education by the (supposed) father of his (supposed) child (for all the while there comes pressing through the crude fact that Mr Benson, for all his theories, is yet unmarried), we find the following strange passage:

> 'As for religious instruction, we read portions of the Bible, striking scenes and stories, carefully selected, and the Gospel story, with plenty of pictures. But here I own I find a difficulty. With regard to the Old Testament, I have frankly told them that many of the stories are legends and exaggerations, like the legends of other nations. That is not difficult: I say that in old days when people did not understand science, many things seemed possible which we know now to be impossible; and that things which happened naturally were often thought to have happened supernaturally; moreover, that both imagination and exaggeration crept in about famous people. I am sure there is a great danger in teaching intelligent children that the Bible is all literally true. And then the difficulty comes in, that they ask artlessly whether such a story as the miracle of Cana, or the feeding of the five thousand is true. I reply frankly that we cannot be sure; that the people who wrote it down believed it to be true, but that it came to them by hearsay; and the children seem to have no difficulty about the matter.'

Well, such teaching may be helpful or no—according to temperament, perhaps, and inclination; but it cannot by any stretch of argument be included in the Catholic interpretation of Christianity. After this one wonders that the (supposed) father should have taken the trouble to treat 'part of the Gospel after the fashion of Philochristus,' so that the (supposed) children 'take the greatest interest' in it, and 'the Figure of Christ is very real and august to them.' 'I teach them,' continues the writer, 'no doctrine except the very simplest—the Fatherhood of God—the *Divinity of Christ—the Indwelling Voice of the Spirit.*' The italics are ours, for is not the Divinity of Christ in itself the first of Miracles? And what is the indwelling Voice of the Spirit but Inspiration—another miracle—and anyhow the sole authority for any gospel whatsoever?

Why teach Catholic doctrine at all, if, as the page continues 'the two things I will not allow them to think of are the doctrines of the Fall and the Atonement; the doctrine of the Fall is contrary to all true knowledge, the doctrine of the Atonement is inconsistent with every idea of justice.' By these two doctrines Christianity stands or falls. Strike them out, and its very *raison d'être* has disappeared.

Perhaps the religious attitude of the book is best described as a 'reverent agnosticism,' mingled with memories of an early faith in the Catholic Church sincere but ill defined.

There are some singularly penetrating passages on the difficulties of a soul beset with loss and bereavement; their blank, helpless depression must wake an echo in anyone who has so suffered. There is one dangerous and perplexing parable (on page 270), the outcome of such a mood; indeed the whole problem of loss and affliction as here presented is full of sincere and human sympathy. But Mr Benson has naturally no solution to offer. He begins and ends as we all begin and end:

> 'It is all dark and desperate; I do not know, I cannot know; I shall stumble to my end in ignorance; sometimes glad when a gleam of sunshine falls on my wearied limbs, sometimes wrapping my garments around me in cold and dronching rain. I am in the hand of God; I know that; and I hope that I may dare to trust Him; but my confidence is shaken as He passes over me, as the reed in the river shakes in the wind.'

The book is in its very essence morbid. Someone described it the other day in conversation as 'like fen country.' The simile was apt. It has all the dreariness and fascination of the marshland.

Perhaps what one misses most is any feeling of reserve. There lies the whole country open and bare before one; nothing is left unexplored.

All such books, from 'Henry Rycroft' onwards, are the outcome of our over-civilisation; of the thing which Browning saw in us when he wrote 'Cleon.' We not only experience; we stand apart and watch our own experiences; nay, we even put our thoughts on them into words, and publish them in books.

There are some who say that such a state of things can hardly last; that it argues a decadence, a self-absorption, fatal to vigorous life. There are others, like Mr Benson, who view this elaborate self expression as the end and aim of literary art.

But, when tempted to join their number, one cannot help remembering George Meredith's 'Egoist' with gratitude.

M. E. E.

LIST OF BOOKS RECEIVED.

(*To be continued.*)

Class-List of Best Books and Annual Bibliography, 1906-7. The Library Supply Co., for the Library Association. 80 pp. 1/6 net.

Report on Strikes and Lock-Outs in 1906. 152 pp. 8d. *Report on Rules of Voluntary Conciliation and Arbitration Boards.* xxvi. + 298 pp. 1/4. Wyman & Sons, for the Board of Trade.

Ordnance Survey Map of Cambridge. Fisher Unwin. 1/6 paper, 2/- mounted.

This map should be useful to cyclists and others who wish to visit the environs of Cambridge; the Roman roads are well worth study, and some of great natural beauty. These convenient maps can be obtained in all sizes between 15 miles to the inch and a mile to 10 inches.

Pitman's Where to Look. Sir Isaac Pitman. 1907. xviii. + 150 pp. 1/- net.

A guide to books of reference—in fact, the plan of Courtney's 'Bibliography of Bibliographies' applied to current topics. Here are three examples taken at random:—*Agriculture and Technical Institution (Ireland)*, Civil Service Year Book; *Imperial Vaccination League*, Hazell's Annual; *Zionist Societies*, the Jewish Year Book.

THEOLOGY.

A View of Life. By Margaret E. Thomas. 154 pp. Elliot Stock. 3/6 net.

Eighteen short papers on spiritual subjects by a professional nurse. Our only objection to these papers is their brevity. They are all suggestive, especially 'Abba Father' and 'Watchers of the Town.' We should like to see Miss Thomas develop her thoughts at greater length.

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The spiritual return of Christ within the Church. By Richard de Bary. John Murray. 5/- net. 207 pp.

The author has a strong sense of Divine Imminence but has chosen to wrap up his thoughts, which he calls 'Papers on Christian Theism,' in language so inflated as to be almost nonsensical in many places. Some of his statements are unintelligible, *e.g.*, on p. 127 he says 'We are all wont to call St Paul an example of a Christ man who had not seen Christ.' The head and fore-front of St Paul's position was that he *had* seen Christ and spoken with Him and not once only.

The Empire of Christ. By Bernard Lucas. Macmillan & Co. pp. 151. 2/6 net.

In this book the author of 'The Faith of a Christian' expresses his views on foreign missions, with especial reference to India. Briefly his thesis is that the changes which have taken place in our religious outlook during the last half-century have tended to destroy one type of missionary enthusiasm and have not yet replaced it as they ought with a better. His point of view is large and sympathetic though (we believe) he has no first-hand knowledge of his subject; it is to be hoped that the book will do something towards giving those who are at present only mildly interested in missionary work a higher idea of the responsibilities which lie upon our Church. We especially commend it to those who are convinced that missionary literature is always dull reading.

Six Lectures on St John's Gospel. By A. W. Goodman. 48 pp. Winchester: Warren & Co. 1/- net.

These lectures were delivered in St Andrew's Church, Sedbergh, during Lent, 1907. They do not lay claim to much originality but are intended for people interested in modern thought on the Gospels, who have not the opportunity of studing New Testament problems for themselves. From this point of view they are quite first-rate. We wish that such courses were regularly given in all churches.

Christus Futurus. By the author of 'Pro Christo et Ecclesia.' 380 pp. Macmillan & Co. 5/- net.

This book contains much that is interesting and suggestive, especially in the two chapters on Faith, but the author's limitations are as remarkable as his powers. He seems to have no knowledge whatever of any modern exegetical work on any part of the New Testament, and his ignorance leads him into untenable assertions. His view that the purpose of our Lord's miracles was the immediate, visible, benefit which they conferred, vitiates a considerable portion of the book, and his conclusions about pain are contradicted by the daily experience of anyone engaged in pastoral work. He is curiously inconsistent, sometimes speaking of our Lord as 'very God of very God' somtimes using language quite incompatible with the Church's view of His Person. His general position was more clearly expressed some time ago by the Apostle of the Gentiles. We should like to see the book rewritten.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

Honorary Colonel: THE KING.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, by Colonel H. J. Edwards, Commanding.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6th, 1907.

RANGE.

Morning, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Afternoon, 2 p.m. to dusk.

Thursday	Nov. 7th	Class Firing.
Friday	Nov. 8th	
Saturday	Nov. 9th	
Monday	Nov. 11th	
Tuesday	Nov. 12th	
Wednesday	Nov. 13th	Morn. Class Firing. Afternoon. Private Practice.
Thursday	Nov. 14th	Class Firing.

RECRUIT DRILLS.

Daily at Headquarters from 1 to 2 and 7 to 8. (No evening drills on Saturdays.)

LECTURES.

Certificate A.—Lectures will be given in the Saddle Room at 8.15 p.m. on the 7th, 11th and 14th inst.

Certificate B.—A Lecture will be given on the 8th inst. in the Adjutant's Room at 8.15 p.m. Subject: Advance, Rear, and Flank Guards.

MOUNTED INFANTRY.

There will be a drill on the Range at 2 p.m. 13th inst.

MAXIM GUN.

There will be a class for instruction on Wednesday 31st inst. at 8.30 p.m. in the Armoury.

SIGNALLING.

(i) There will be a parade daily on the Range at 2 p.m.

(ii) Beginners' class in the Belt Room at Headquarters on 7th, 8th, 11th and 12th inst. at 8.15 p.m.

(iii) Lectures on the Lamp, Telescope and Binoculars, in the Adjutant's room at Headquarters on 13th inst. at 8.15 p.m.

(iv) There will be a Signalling Scheme on Saturday 9th inst.—communication to be opened up at 2 p.m. Uniform to be worn.

SEMAPHORE CLASS.

There will be a class of instruction in Semaphore Signalling open to all members of the Corps, on Friday 8th inst on the Range at 2 p.m.

RECRUITING.

A Medical officer will attend at Headquarters on Monday 11th inst at 8.15 p.m.

College Commanders should arrange that all Recruits for examination attend at the above hour.

CLASSIFICATION OF COMPANIES, MUSKETRY, 1906—7:

Table 'B' Trained Volunteers.

Order of Merit.	Figure of Merit.		Classification.				Total Completed
	Part I.	Part II.	M.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	
H	121	46	31	36	1	...	68
F	121	46	23	25	1	...	49
B	120	46	23	30	1	...	53
E	120	45	26	39	4	...	67
G	119	45	11	18	2	...	31
C	117	44	30	54	6	...	90
A	117	43	16	37	3	...	56
D	115	44	19	37	6	1	63
Total			179	276	24	1	477
Average	118	44					

Table 'A' Recruits.

Order of Merit.	Classification.		Numbers Completed.
	Part I.	Part II.	
G	148	41	4
C	144	43	9
H	143	43	17
F	141	42	6
E	141	40	17
B	135	46	6
A	134	37	24
D	128	36	10
			93
Average	139	41	

ADJUTANCY.

It is with keen disappointment and sincere regret, shared by all members of the Corps, that the Commanding Officer records the premature termination, on 31 October, of Captain H. G. R. Burges-Short's appointment as Adjutant. In the time of his service here he has shown that he understands, in a remarkable way, the necessities and the possibilities of the Corps, and his untiring efforts in many directions have been followed by the success which they deserved. In the name of the Corps, the Commanding Officer wishes him a continuation of such success in his career.

RETIREMENT.

On 7th November the Corps loses, by his retirement to pension and civil employment as Attendant Officer under the Education Committee of the Cambridgeshire County Council, the valuable services of Colour-Sergeant-Instructor W. A. White. During the seven years of his work with the Corps, Colour-Sergeant White has won the good will of all ranks as a soldier and a man, for his keenness, tactfulness and efficiency; he leaves the Corps with a most honourable record, and with the good wishes of all who know him.

APPOINTMENT.

Capt. F. M. Rushmore has been appointed Acting Adjutant from 1st November.

F. M. RUSHMORE, Captain,
Acting Adjutant,
Cambridge University V.R.C.

NOTICE.

Revolver Range will be open on Tuesdays and Fridays for practice at 2 p.m.

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THE UNIVERSITY PULPIT.

SUNDAY, November 3.

Sermon at Great St Mary's by the Right Rev. J. E. C. WELLDON, D.D., King's College, Dean of Manchester, Lady Margaret Preacher.

'I sent you to reap that whereon ye bestowed no labour: other men laboured, and ye are entered into their labours.' St John iv. 38.

It is with many thoughts and feelings of various character that a son of Cambridge, who has long been parted from his University, comes back to preach once again in this ancient and venerable church, and all the more because the occasion of his preaching coincides with the annual Commemoration of the Benefactors of the University. The bygone centuries of academical history, the developments of religious faith and practice, the achievements of intellect and learning, and the famous names which are the imperishable possessions of Cambridge, the opportunities of the past—some alas neglected, as it must seem, but many more, thank God! eagerly seized and splendidly utilized—the responsibilities of the present in an age more rapidly changing than any that the world has known since the Renaissance and the Reformation, the hopes, the aspirations, the difficulties, the possibilities which lie before the University as before the Church in the coming days—all these are sensitively present to the preacher's mind. May his sermon prove not unworthy of the place and of the time!

It is fortunate perhaps that the sermon which the preacher may call his own is not the only sermon presented in the form of service for the Commemoration of Benefactors: there is another, a better sermon than his—it is the catalogue of the men and women whose benefactions have enriched and ennobled the University. Nobody who is present in this church can listen, I think, to that catalogue without feeling that it teaches here a high and holy truth. For here, more than anywhere else, he may learn the obligation of Cambridge men to the University, the obligation of the present of the University to its past.

I have chosen for my text the passage in which the Saviour of mankind, as he looked over the whitening harvest-fields by Jacob's well, pointed out to His disciples this one lesson of the harvest—that the reapers enjoy the results of other people's labours. 'Herein is that saying true: one soweth and another reapeth.' And the inference flowing from that lesson is the duty of repaying to those who shall come after us the benefits received from those who have gone before us.

Brethren, it sometimes seems to me, in reading the story of the Gospels, that Jesus Christ, in His life as in His teaching, presented to men's eyes a complete moral system, and that, Christian men have strangely accepted some parts of His system and forgotten other parts. Some Christian virtues—*i.e.* some which Christ inculcated—have established themselves in the moral code of Christianity, others there are which we Christian world may be said to have lost. And among the half-forgotten virtues of Christianity gratitude is one.

Are we grateful, as we should be, to Almighty God?

We owe Him so much. In Him we 'live and move and have our being.' In the sacred language of the Psalmist it may be said of Him, 'Thou hidest Thy face, they are troubled, Thou takest away their breath, they die, and return to their dust. Thou sendest forth Thy spirit, they are created, and Thou renewest the face of the earth.' All the boons of our life, health and happiness, the intimacy of friendship, the joy of prosperity, all are His gifts. Yet we forget Him or we do not remember Him aright, or—what is the strangest fact of all—we do not remember Him in sunshine as the maker of our lives, it is only the gloomy day of affliction and bereavement which constrains us to think of Him.

It may be that we implore some favour at His hands. We entreat perhaps earnestly and urgently. But suppose He grants it, do we give Him thanks? Is our gratitude proportionate to our indebtedness? How few are the divinely grateful souls! 'Were there not ten cleansed?' says Christ, 'but where are the nine? There are not found that returned to give glory to God, save this stranger.'

We are not grateful to God. But are we grateful to men? What a debt we owe, for example, to our friends. 'I awoke this morning,' wrote Emmerson in his Essay on Friendship, 'with devout thanksgiving for my friends, the old and the new.' Nowhere I think is the blessing of friendship more beautifully and powerfully illustrated than among the undergraduates in a University. It is probable that some young man now sitting in one of these galleries has at some time of his life been helped or encouraged to ministry, or kept back from sin by the sacred virtue of friendship. I am certain that to not a few men will at some time or other be vouchsafed the opportunity of speaking a friendly word or rendering a friendly service to some fellow student in the hour of need. The story of Paley's academical life shows how vital such a service may prove. Yet the offices of friendship, like the sunshine or the rain, are too often taken as things of mere course without any thankful recognition.

But the Commemoration Service reminds us of the debt which the present generation in the University owes to the past.

Cambridge, I read, has lately welcomed to its precincts an unexampled number of freshmen. It would be interesting to learn how many of those freshmen, on the threshold of that academical life which is the delightful and seductive interspace between boyhood and manhood, have stayed to reflect upon the ancient and precious memories of which the University is full.

Consider for a moment, brethren, the immortal names belonging to Cambridge. It has been remarked by a keen critic of English institutions that, while Oxford has been the home of great movements, Cambridge has been the home of great men. I think I may claim for this, my own University, that it possesses the heritage of four, and possibly of five, illustrious names—greater than any name which can be boasted by any other University in Great Britain. Newton and Bacon, Milton and Cromwell, possibly, but not perhaps certainly, Darwin, have played paramount parts in the drama of English thought and English action, and all these names, as Cambridge men proudly recall, are associated with the sacred cause of freedom—personal, intellectual and political. The great names of Cambridge belong not only to the University, but to their Colleges. There is no College that is not the repository of some high tradition, I used sometimes to wish when I was a resident, that it had been found possible to familiarise undergraduates a little more with the inspiring story of the 'famous men' of their Colleges, and the 'fathers that begat' them. Since my time, an excellent course of College histories has, in a large degree, fulfilled that pious wish. But it may be there is still room to foster the elevating sentiment, which Dr Arnold, at Rugby, was fond of inculcating, that, whatever inspiration a young soul may justly receive from the consciousness of descent from an ancient and noble family, such a soul may also receive from the privilege of incorporation of an illustrious School or College or University.

In the recital of the catalogue of Benefactors, what memories attach, for England and the English speaking world, to the names of King Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth, of the 'venerable Margaret,' as a Cambridge poet has called her, to whom the preacher at this service, may well pay his tribute of respect, mother of King Henry the VII., Countess of Richmond and Derby,—the lady who might well be proposed as a model for all the students in the latest addition to the collegiate life of Cambridge, the Women's Colleges; for of her it was said by Bishop Fisher, the chaplain, 'every one that knew her loved her, and everything that she said and did became her,' yes, and below or beside the line of kings to such names as John Fisher himself, Bishop of Rochester, and for thirty years Chancellor of the University; Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, sometime Master of Corpus Christi College; Sir Isaac Newton, Lucasian Professor of Mathematics, Representative in Parliament for this University, Fellow of Trinity College; the Right Honourable William Pitt, for many years Prime Minister of the Crown and Representative in Parliament for this University, formerly of Pembroke College. Is there any soul in the University, however dull, however trivial, that could listen to these names and not breathe a deep and silent prayer to be not unworthy of the Church and the Empire which they so greatly served. Time would fail me to tell of the associations belonging to this college or to that; but I exhort you to study them and cherish them and so to live out your days in the spirit of your high academical ancestry. Try to link your ambition to some splendid or saintly example in the history of your college; and you shall feel a magnetic power which draws you upwards and heavenwards.

Forgive me if I tell you that once long ago it meant much to me that my rooms were situated on the same staircase as had been Charles Simeon's, and as I climbed to them day by day I could lay my hand upon the railing which he had traditionally been wont to use for the support of his feeble steps in his old age. Perhaps some association of your college such as that may be in your day an inspiring memory to one of you.

So far I have spoken of 'famous men,' 'leaders of the people by their counsels, and by their knowledge of learning meet for the people, wise and eloquent in their instructions. Such

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men were honoured in their generations and were the glory of their times.' Upon the grave of one of them are inscribed in the Abbey Church of Westminster the words to which you listened in the closing sentences of the lesson a short while ago, 'His body is buried in peace but his name liveth for evermore.'

To them and to others like them the Cambridge of to-day owes an incalculable debt. Because they were such as they were, we may be such as we ought to be. True of them and of us are the divine words of the Saviour in the text: 'I sent you to reap that wherein ye bestowed no labour: other men laboured, and ye are entered into their labours.'

Will you suffer me, ere my sermon closes, to remind you of another class of men, and these too benefactors of the University, perhaps also of the world, but very different in fortune as in character from the first.

'And some there be,' says the lesson, 'which have no memorial, who are perished as though they had never been, and are become as though they had never been born, and their children after them.'

'The world knows nothing (it has been said) of its greatest men.'

There are unknown benefactors of England; a modern historian has sought to rescue the names of some of them.

There are those unknown benefactors of learning—the pioneers of scholarship and science, the explorers and discoverers, the makers of dictionaries and grammars, the earliest observers of nature, who loved knowledge for its own sake with a pure devotion, and many a time suffered pain and loss for loving it, and were persecuted or calumniated, or misunderstood, or ignored, or despised, and who never uttered a syllable of complaint, but let themselves be passed over in silence and commended the truth which was their pearl of great price in humble confidence to the future and to God.

Would that it were given me to inspire in the minds and hearts of my young hearers a glowing admiration for these heroes of learning, who, without a tithe of the advantages which we possess attained results of which we and our generation might well be proud.

But what is true of the intellectual world is not less true of the spiritual. How is it that the traditional spirit or tone —the ethos—the moral atmosphere of the University has been created? In part no doubt by a few sublime or signal examples of morality and religion in high places. In part, but far more by the faith, the sense of duty, the high-mindedness, the spirituality shewn during long centuries by men who have had no memorial nor have sought any in the University which they loved and served. It is they who have created the atmosphere of Cambridge, and the atmosphere makes Cambridge what it is. 'Other men laboured,' brethren, 'and ye are entered into their labours.' All that you owe to their labours you may never realise, may never perchance even imagine. But to them that have ears to hear any stone of every college proclaims their services.

You are their successors. You are sent here to 'reap that whereon ye bestowed no labour.'

Yes—to 'reap'—not to be idle, still less to be sinful, like the prodigal children of a noble parentage 'in the days of your youth while the evil days come not'; but to work, to gather in the fruits of the loving toil which many generations of the sons of Cambridge have spent upon this world-famous University.

I will not pitch my appeal too high. I do not speak to you as 'choice and master spirits' of the age. I do not conceive that to you or to me it will be permitted to exhibit that union of intellectuality and spirituality which is the most attractive and impressive combination of which human nature is capable.

But there is something that we may all do. If we cannot all command we can all serve; and did not He who was highest and holiest of all speak of Himself as 'one that serveth'?

There is no one of us who may not, if he will, dignify the University with the endowment of a sincere and upright and devoted Christian life. There is no one who may not help to devote and consecrate by his personal example the society in which he moves.

I appeal to you in the name of Jesus Christ—that name which is enshrined in so many of your Colleges: Trinity College, Christ's College, Jesus College, Emmanuel College. He still remains, after all that has been said against Him or about Him, the archetypal man, the one acknowledged incomparable head of the whole human family; He still remains the only begotten Son of God, the unique intermediary between earth and heaven, the one divine Saviour and Redeemer of mankind. 'It has been the will of God,' so wrote a distinguished member of this University, the author of *Ecce Homo*, 'to beget no second Son like Him.'

It is for His sake that I ask you to support by your generous contributions this afternoon the Barnwell and Chesterton Clergy Fund.

The Fund is not unworthy of your liberality. It is the spiritual expression of the interest which the University feels in the town —so largely the creation of its own expansive energies. It is an acknowledgment of the indebtedness of the graduates and undergraduates to the classes which minister to their comforts and their pleasures, not least to the large and increasing class of servants who live outside the Colleges but perform their duties within them. Above all, it is the effort of the men whose Christian privileges are ample and patent to bring the saving knowledge of Christ Jesus within the reach of the poor and needy and suffering souls at their doors.

Brethren, 'other men have laboured and ye are entered into their labours.' Will not you, the inheritors of a munificent past, with something like munificence in the present ('Freely ye have received, freely give') give to Him who loved and saved you, and who prays for you now, and your reward shall be to enjoy His benediction upon earth, to behold His face in heaven. For 'He that reapeth' says the Saviour Christ 'receiveth wages and gathereth fruit unto life eternal: that both he that soweth and he that reapeth may rejoice together.'

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

At St John's College, Cambridge, the Cama Prize has been awarded to Panna Lall, B.A., who was placed first in the final list and fourteenth in the combined list of selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service.

The Seatonian Prize for 1907 has been adjudged to Percy John Loseby, M.A., late of Emmanuel College. The Examiners are of opinion that the exercise bearing the motto 'Ad aedificationem et exhortationem et consolationem' is worthy of high commendation.

C. U. M. C.

(388th Concert).

Saturday Evening, November 2nd, 1907, at 8.15.

1. Sonata for Violin and Pianoforte, Op. 21 ... *Niels Gade*
   M. G. White, R. Hackforth.
2. Songs { 'She came to the village church' ... *A. Somervell*
   { 'The Rebel' ... ... *W. Wallace*
   V. P. Brown.
3. Variations from Pianoforte Sonata ... ... *B. Dale*
   F. P. Haines.
4. Song, 'Honour and Arms' ... ... *Handel*
   V. P. Brown.
5. String Quartet in A major, Op. 18, No. 5 ... *Beethoven*
   R. L. Eber, R. K. Hitchcock, C. R. Wright, E. O. Daughtry.

A. Pym, *King's College.*

An excellent little book is *Arabian Wisdom*, consisting of selections and translations from the Arabic by Dr John Wortarbet (London: John Murray). It forms one of the 'Wisdom of the East' Series, edited by L. Cranmer-Byng and Dr S. A. Kapadia. The editors, who date their prefatory note from the offices of the Northbrook Society, take themselves very seriously. This is perhaps the reason why the book is sold at a shilling.

Cambridge theologians and exegetists must always welcome any re-edition of the works of the late Bishop of Durham; and they will be glad to see that Messrs Macmillan & Co. are publishing an edition of the Epistle to the Ephesians, in which the piety of Mr Schulhof has given us the notes of Dr Westcott, adding some matter of his own. Scholars will have cause for gratitude that such valuable work has been preserved, and that, unlike some of the companion commentaries, it contains the old Latin and English Versions.

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BASS & Co's. No. 1. AUDIT...	5	0
PILSENER GERMAN BEER	4	6
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GUINNESS & Co's. DUBLIN STOUT	3	6
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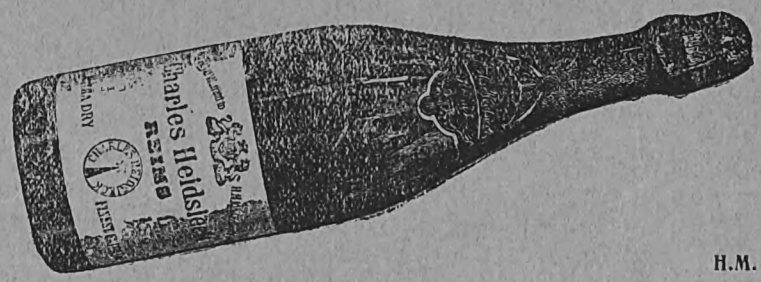

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A JOURNAL OF UNIVERSITY LIFE & THOUGHT

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CALENDAR.

Thursday, November 14.

Examination for Carus Prizes.
King's: Patrick in G minor; anthem, 'O clap your hands,' Greene.
The Colquhoun Sculls.
Magdalene College Sports (Strangers' Race: Three Miles Handicap.)
Rugby: King's v. Jesus, Trinity Hall v. Sidney, Pembroke v. Clare.
Association League: *Division I.*, Christ's v. St John's, Queens' v. Clare. *Division II.*, King's v. Trinity Hall, Pembroke II. v. Sidney, St Catharine's v. Corpus.
New Theatre: 'The Stronger Sex,' at 8.15 p.m.

Friday, November 15.

King's: Hymn 477.
The Colquhoun Sculls.
Rugby: Pembroke v. Trinity, Caius v. Christ's, Sidney v. King's, Jesus v. Trinity Hall, Queens' v. Selwyn.
Association League: *Division III.*, Emmanuel II. v. Downing, Trinity Etonians v. Fitzwilliam Hall.
Golf: St Andrews Medal.
C.U. Liberal Club: Hon. Bertrand Russell on 'Women's Suffrage,' in the Liberal Club, Downing Street, at 8.30 p.m.
New Theatre: 'The Stronger Sex,' at 8.15 p.m.

Saturday, November 16.

King's: Turle in D; anthem, 'Be thou faithful,' Mendelssohn.
St John's: Turle in D; hymn 379, tune 219.
Trinity: Anthem, 'Thou wilt keep him,' S. S. Wesley.
The Colquhoun Sculls.
Rugby: C.U. v. LENNOX; Queens' v. Sidney, Corpus v. Peterhouse, St John's v. Brasenose, Oxford.
Association: C.U. v. MIDDLESEX COUNTY (in London).
Hockey: C.U. v. SOUTHGATE (at Southgate).
Hare & Hounds: C.U. v. CAMBRIDGE TOWN & COUNTY.
New Theatre: 'The Stronger Sex,' at 2.30 and 8.15 p.m.

Sunday, November 17.

Twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity.
Sermon at Great St Mary's at 2.15 p.m. by the Rev. J. G. SIMPSON, M.A., Trinity College, Oxford, Principal of the Leeds Clergy Training College.
King's: *M.*, Walmisley in D; hymns 199 and 285. *E.*, Walmisley in D; anthem, 'Insanae et vanae,' Haydn.
St John's: *M.*, Stanford in A; anthem, 'Blessed be the Lord,' Gibbons; hymn 369. *E.*, Stanford in A; anthem, 'I waited for the Lord,' Mendelssohn; hymn 426.

Sunday, November 17.

Trinity: *M.*, Gray in F; hymn 87. *E.*, Gray in F; anthem, 'The Lord is my Shepherd,' Stanford; hymn 232.
C.I.C.C.U.: Address to Members of the University by R. P. Wilder, Esq., Princeton, U.S.A., in Victoria Assembly Rooms at 8.30 p.m.
C.U. Nonconformist Union: A. B. Eason, Jesus College, on 'German Old Age Pension System,' in Victoria Assembly Rooms at 8.30 p.m.

Monday, November 18.

Rugby: C. U. v. DUBLIN UNIVERSITY; Trinity Hall v. St John's, St Catharine's v. Sidney, Queens' v. Downing.
Association League: *Division I.*, Christ's v. Pembroke, St John's v. Jesus, Caius v. Queens'. *Division II.*, Pembroke II. v. Trinity Hall, Corpus v. Sidney, Selwyn v. King's.
Public Lecture by M. Le Braz in the Archaeological Museum at 4.30 p.m. (Cambridge Antiquarian Society.)
Arts & Crafts Exhibition in the Guildhall and five following days.
New Theatre: 'Sweet Nancy,' at 8.15 p.m.

Tuesday, November 19.

Meeting of Crane's Trustees.
Christ's College Sports (Strangers' Race: Quarter-Mile Handicap).
Rugby: Emmanuel v. Christ's, King's v. New College, Oxford, Sidney v. St John's, Downing v. St Catharine's.
Association League: *Division III.*, Peterhouse v. Caius II., Magdalene v. Trinity Rest II.
Union Debate at 8.15 p.m. Subject: 'That in the opinion of this House the Censorship of Plays is indefensible from the standpoint alike of art and morality and ought to be abolished.' Proposed by Mr R. H. E. H. Somerset, Queens' College.
New Theatre: 'Sweet Nancy,' at 8.15 p.m.

Wednesday, November 20.

Christ's College Sports.
Rugby: Trinity v. Caius, Clare v. Trinity Hall, Jesus v. Selwyn, Peterhouse v. Wadham, Oxford.
C.U.M.S. Popular Concert in the Hall of Caius College at 8.45 p.m.
Christian Social Union: Miss Gertrude Tuckwell on 'Sweated Industries,' in Victoria Assembly Rooms, at 8 p.m.
New Theatre: 'Sweet Nancy,' at 8.15 p.m.

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NEWS AND NOTES.

On Monday, the University was honoured by a visit from the King and Queen of Spain and Princess Henry of Battenberg. Their Majesties arrived at about 11 o'clock by the same train which was bearing their royal host to welcome the Emperor of Germany, and were received by the Vice-Chancellor on the platform. They proceeded in motor cars, first to King's, where the Provost displayed the beauties of the Chapel, and then to Trinity; the Master conducted them through the College, and particular interest was displayed in the arms and pictures of Queen Mary Tudor. Magdalene was the final destination of the party, where an early lunch was necessary, as they were due to proceed to London at a quarter before two. Their Majesties appeared delighted with their visit, and the University displayed the greatest enthusiasm; in fact, the convoy of bicycles which accompanied the cars to the station appeared more than once to risk life and limb in their efforts to keep up to the finish.

Regret has been expressed that, on the occasion of this visit, the opportunity to give an honorary degree to the Prince of the Asturias was allowed to slip. The necessary variation in the accustomed formula might have been grateful—'*porto* ad vos' raises a vista of wonderfully charming fancies. Perhaps it is not too late even now, for, using the precedent of the King of Siam, the Vice-Chancellor, the Orator, the Proctors, and the Bedells might wait upon His Royal Highness in Kensington Palace.

Four of the Royal Society's seven Medals are awarded this year to our own countrymen, and two of these four have been given to Cambridge men. It is interesting to note that both recipients belong to what are sometimes called 'small Colleges' and in this case to neighbouring Colleges. Dr Hobson, of Christ's, whose recent work in 'The Theory of Functions of a Real Variable' has made such a stir in the Mathematical world, receives a Royal Medal; Professor E. H. Griffiths, of Sidney Sussex College, and now Principal of the South Wales University College, Cardiff, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Wales, receives, as is appropriate, the Hughes Medal founded by a fellow countryman. Professor Griffiths affords us a most remarkable example of the very highest kind of research being carried on by a student who contented himself with taking the ordinary degree. He was further, when resident amongst us, an example—not alone in Cambridge—of a successful and very hardly worked 'Coach' who still found time and who still had energy left to advance our knowledge of his own subject. This he did to a degree that few, whose whole time is available for research, have attained to.

Our congratulations to the Regius Professor of Medicine on his K.C.B., merited, we may remark, for work of far greater importance than that of honorary physician to a Royal hospital somewhere, which the papers seem to consider his sole title to fame. The medical profession at large and the University school of medicine hold a very different view, and are disposed to regard the Knighthood of the Bath a small reward for the strenuous life of one of the leading physicians in the land. The lower rank of the same Order goes to Mr C. J. B. Hurst: most Trinity men know him best as London Treasurer of their Mission.

Probably Mr A. C. Benson is more grateful for the honour of becoming a C.V.O. than are his friends and admirers. He has performed a task of great difficulty and responsibility in editing the correspondence of the late Queen with consummate skill, and has thereby rendered a service not merely to the Royal Family, but also to the Empire. Whilst therefore it is but right that his work for the dynasty should be recognised, many of us would have appreciated an acknowledgment that his country owed him a debt for his arduous labours. We trust sincerely that the new C.V.O. may be soon among us again in better health, a thing of more value than stars and ribbands, or whatever adorns him in his new capacity.

Mr Arthur Bernard Cook, Fellow and Lecturer of Queens', late Fellow of Trinity, late Lecturer at Emmanuel, and at present Professor of Greek at Bedford College, London, has been elected Reader in Classical Archaeology by the General Board of Studies in place of Dr Waldstein, who vacated this office on his election to the Slade Professorship under the new regulations. The appointment has been confirmed by the Special Board for Classics. Mr Cook was Craven Scholar and Senior Chancellor's Medallist. He was also placed in the first division of the first class in Part I. and in the first class (for pure Classics and Ancient Philosophy) in Part II. of the Classical Tripos, 1891. The dissertation on 'Animal Worship in the Mycenaean Age,' submitted by him as a candidate for a Fellowship at Trinity, was afterwards published in the Journal of Hellenic Studies. He has frequently contributed articles to that journal and to the *Classical Review* and *Folklore* on subjects connected with Archaeology and Mythology. He has taken classes in Sculpture and Architecture at Emmanuel College, and has given open lectures to large audiences on those subjects, as well as on Vase-painting and Numismatics, at Bedford College, London. In 1901 and 1902 he was one of the Examiners in the Archaeological Section of Part II. of the Classical Tripos. This appointment we are able to chronicle with particular pleasure, as it adds one more to the number of past editors of the *Review* holding distinguished office in Cambridge.

The amalgamation of the Arithmetic and Algebra papers in the Little-Go is the least important of two changes which has taken place by means of a Grace of the Senate last week. The other recommendation approved has effected a silent revolution which has attracted extraordinarily little notice: in future there will be a third alternative to the Paley and Logic: a paper on Elementary

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Heat and Chemistry. The pity of it is that this paper will regularly be taken by those who come up from school with a knowledge of science and little more, a class to whom the mild theology of Paley could not fail to be beneficial. We should prefer to see the papers alternative in this sense: that those who are going to take a Theological Tripos or Special should be made to take the Heat and Chemistry, and all others the Paley paper: and Logic might well be compulsory for all.

The Sites Syndicate has produced a report recommending a site for a building in connexion with the department of Agriculture. It is to be roughly parallel to the Botany School, towards the south. The *Review* has in its mind's eye an architect which it would like to see employed for that important spot; and it knows a building, the architect of which it would rather not see employed, unless he has since repented in much sack-cloth and ashes. However, it will hold its tongue and speak nothing, though it is grief and pain to it.

We are sorry to learn that, in consequence of ill-health, Dr Everett has been obliged to discontinue his course of Clark lectures. We hope that he may be able to resume it at some future time. The two lectures which he had delivered, on Chatham and Pitt, were listened to by a large and appreciative audience. This course of lectures was to have been followed by a course on Byron, Scott and certain other English poets of the earlier half of the nineteenth century, who, in Dr Everett's opinion, are nowadays unduly depreciated, and neglected accordingly. We believe that Dr Everett is now in the Isle of Wight.

There are still among us several members of the University who remember the lecture given by David Livingstone on December 4, 1857, to a Senate House crowded and enthusiastic from gallery to floor. This lecture, with its earnest appeal for men who would go out to plant the Christian faith in the heart of the dark continent, proved to be the first beginning of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa. On December 4 next, the Mission is to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of Livingstone's lecture by a meeting in the Senate House to members of the University, at 8.30 p.m. The list of speakers will include the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Ripon, Southwark (the Chairman and President of the Mission), and Ely, and the Rev. Canon Weston, Chancellor of the Cathedral in Zanzibar, the African headquarters of the Mission. The meeting will be attended by members of the Mission home on furlough, and by representatives of its Committees in London, the Universities, and of its general organisation. Detailed arrangements in regard to the issue of tickets will be made known in a few days.

We have lately received the second number of the new periodical entitled 'British Birds,' edited by Messrs Witherby and Pycraft, which fully maintains the promise of the first issue. In it Mr Bahr continues his account of the home life of the Osprey, Mr F. C. Selous writes on the nesting habits of rare British Birds as observed abroad, and Mr W. Rothschild on the British Willow Tit, while Messrs Witherby and N. F. Ticehurst discuss the more important additions to our knowledge of British Birds since 1899, their notes forming a supplement to the paper in the first number of the magazine by the eminent ornithologist, Mr Howard Saunders, whose loss will be so profoundly felt by English bird-lovers in particular. But what chiefly concerns us in Cambridge is an admirable notice, from an ornithological point of view, of the late Professor Newton, furnished by Dr R. B. Sharpe, wherein the head of the Bird Department of the British Museum gives a full and appreciative account of that world-renowned zoologist's services to his favourite science.

Into his academical and general scientific work the author naturally does not fully enter in a magazine devoted to Birds, but he voices in no uncertain strain the feelings of all the Professor's friends and correspondents, when they heard of his sudden death; and we of the University are glad to have the opportunity of expressing our indebtedness to Dr Sharpe, in his position on the staff of the National Museum, for his handsome tribute to the memory of the greatest of Cambridge Ornithologists, who took so deep an interest, not only in those actually working around him, but in all those concerned with birds at home and abroad, and was never known to refuse his kindly aid to the least of his fellow workers. The notice is accompanied by a good portrait of the late Professor.

We owe the Antiquarian Society a debt of gratitude for getting the Breton poet and scholar, Anatole Le Braz, to come and lecture to us next Monday.

Born and bred a Breton, and having, unlike so many French literary men who drift to Paris, remained faithful to his own country, he has been all his life immersed in things of Brittany and in daily intercourse with that tender and passionate people during a period of transition of the utmost interest in the conflict between the old and the new régime in every sphere of human activity, loving the old yet understanding the new, hoping against hope to save what is best in the former and keep out what is debasing and narrowing in the latter, he has felt more poignantly than most men the tragedy of 'the progress of civilization.'

Not only has he made valuable contributions to the history of Celtic folk-lore and literature in such works as *La Légende de la Mort* and *Le Théatre Celtique*. His volumes of legends and short stories generally describing some aspect of Breton life, like his *Au pays des Pardons*, of which an excellent English translation by Mrs Gostling appeared last Christmas, have proved him a penetrating interpreter of national character and a master of 'the short story' and he has won for himself a unique place among French poets by his *Chanson de la Bretagne*, whose exquisite verse alternately swells with his buoyant love of nature and throbs with all the mystery and pathos of human life. Who could be better fitted to initiate us to Brittany, its people and its literature?

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Lovers of old books, as well as students of Natural History, will find an interesting collection of Herbals and early botanical books exhibited in the Museum of the Botany School. The exhibit has been arranged to illustrate the foundations on which the present science of Botany has been built. The 'Ortus Sanitatis' and 'The Grete Herball,' with their quaint descriptions and fanciful woodcuts, shew the ignorance and superstition which pervaded the literature of Natural History in the Middle Ages. An edition of Dioscorides' 'Materia Medica' (published by Aldus Manutius in 1518 in the artistic Greek type of that celebrated Venetian press) represents the work which formed the basis of many of the 16th century Herbals. A whole series of these bulky folios from the time of Otto Brunfels down to Caspar Bauhin illustrates the gradual advance made in the arts of collection and description by these early Fathers of the Renaissance. In the works of Cesalpino, Morison, John Ray, Tournefort, and Linnaeus, we see the earliest attempts to found a natural classification of the Vegetable Kingdom. Next to these come works by Nehemiah Grew and Marcello Malpighi, who stand out as the pioneers of the study of plant anatomy, while beside them lies 'Vegetable Statics' by Stephen Hales, the work in which the foundations of plant physiology were laid down. Finally a few books by Richard Bradley and John and Thomas Martyn enable one to realise the progress which has been made in the study of plant life since the days of these—the first three Professors of Botany in this University

The Right Hon. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., was accorded a most enthusiastic reception in his old University on Saturday last in the Guildhall. Upwards of 200 attended the dinner arranged by the New Carlton Club and the Cambridge Branch of the Tariff Reform League. The chair was taken by the Ven. Archdeacon Cunningham, who proposed the health of the guest of the evening. Perhaps the most interesting feature of Mr Austen Chamberlain's speech was his pronouncement in favour of Old Age Pensions, but on a contributory basis. Mr J. F. P. Rawlinson, M.P., proposed the health of the New Carlton Club to which Mr W. G. Elmslie (president) replied. The Master of Corpus proposed the health of the Tariff Reform League to which Mr A. C. O. Morgan replied. A most successful evening was concluded by a vote of thanks to the Chairman proposed by Mr Austen Chamberlain.

The Balance Sheet of the C.U.B.C. has been published for 1907 and it would seem as though the Club had had an expensive year. Starting with a balance of £110, it has ended with one of £15, but this may be increased by some of the crew's payments still in arrear, and it must be borne in mind that the taxation on the College Clubs was lighter than it has been for many years, being 15 per cent., and that the Harvard race necessitated the purchase of another boat. Still, when all due allowance has been made, we consider that the expenses of the Boat race are excessive and ought to be considerably reduced, and also that members of the actual crew should bear a larger proportion of the expense than they do at present. A really poor man could receive assistance so as to secure the University his services, but it is not just that a man who can well afford it should be maintained on as much of the fat of the land as the trainer will allow without some contribution towards his own keep, especially as in any case he would require to be fed somehow during the five or six weeks of his training. There are good hopes, however, we are inclined to believe, of better arrangements for 1908.

Among the contributors to the exhibition of the Arts and Crafts Society to be held in the Guildhall here next week are Messrs Morris and Company, Mr Walter Crane, Mr Graily Hewitt, Mr Alexander Fisher, Mr Henry Holiday, Miss Rosamond Philpott, and probably Mr Cobden Sanderson. The exhibition will be open from November 18 to 23 inclusive. This is the second year of the Society's existence. Dr Waldstein has been elected President for this year, in succession to the Provost of King's.

An interesting programme is offered us on Friday afternoon, Nov. 22, by Mr O'Neil Phillips, a young pianist who after a preliminary training at the Royal College of Music studied for some time under Signor Busoni at Berlin. He has already appeared in London with marked success, and Signor Busoni has been heard to speak very warmly of his pupil's exceptional abilities. Mr Phillip's programme ranges from Domenico Scarlatti to Debussy, so that there should be something in it to suit all tastes. The concert takes place at 5.15 p.m. and will be over about 6.30.

The Christian Social Union announces for Wednesday next at 8 p.m., a meeting to be held in the Victoria Assembly Rooms, at which Miss Gertrude Tuckwell will be the chief speaker. She will deal with the subject of 'Sweated Industries.' This most difficult of social questions Miss Tuckwell has made thoroughly her own, and her scientific and impartial treatment of it will not have been forgotten by those who heard her at a private gathering here some time ago. The Master of Selwyn is to take the chair, and the meeting will be public.

It is with deep regret that we have to record the death of L. M. Macleod, the well known Cambridge athlete, which took place on Tuesday morning soon after eight o'clock, consequent upon an operation for appendicitis. Coming up to Cambridge last Tuesday week for a short visit, Macleod suddenly fell ill on Friday and was unable to play football for Blackheath against the University on Saturday as he had intended. On Sunday morning he was reported to be considerably better, and the news of his death came as a great shock to all who knew him.

Macleod came up to Pembroke in 1903, and quickly justified his Fettes reputation as a footballer by getting his blue and his Scottish international cap. He captained the Cambridge XV. in 1905—1906, he and his brother, K. G. Macleod, making a brilliant pair of centre three-quarters. Macleod was in his 23rd year.

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UNIVERSITY REFORM.

III. OUR POINT OF VIEW.

BY AN UNDERGRADUATE.

I was very much surprised when the Editor asked me to put down on paper, for the benefit of readers of the *Cambridge Review*, the opinions of the present generation of undergraduates on the question which at the present moment seems to be making such a fluttering in the dovecots of Cambridge: and it was only with the greatest diffidence that I consented to make an attempt, when he told me that everyone else had firmly refused, and that if I would not make the effort, the views of the younger members of the University must go unrepresented. There is a difficulty, I think, in the fact that the majority of undergraduates do not trouble their heads about it at all: and among the comparatively small number who have followed recent events with any interest, I strongly suspect that there are as many shades of opinion as among their elders: so that I can really only give my own opinions, tempered, I hope, by those of a fairly wide circle of acquaintances of different interests and educational and social strata.

The first thing is to mention as briefly as possible the reforms that we do *not* want to see made here: that will be the easiest part of my task, and the one on which the majority of us would most readily agree. To start with the Colleges, we should resent very strongly any organic changes in their constitution in the direction of amalgamation. One scheme, so far as I can understand, is to save expense by making conglomerations of the smaller colleges so that the University would consist of Trinity and five or six other bodies of the same size as Trinity. This would be detested by Trinity men, as it would make them lose their unique position in the eyes of the world as the leading college in Cambridge in size, wealth, and influence: and it would be still more odious to members of the smaller colleges, who rightly feel that there is a particular type of mind or character which essentially needs a small environment, and would be hopelessly swamped in a body of six hundred or so: to say nothing of the fact that many men who are now able to rise to a certain eminence—probably a greater eminence than they will ever reach again in their lives—by excelling in some single line in a small college, would, in such a scheme as this, pass unnoticed amidst the common herd.

We should not at all like to see the suppression of the pass man. To take a low view first, he brings into the place money which is spent for the benefit of the candidate for honours, for I do not think that anyone can affirm that the pass man is given his money's worth of lecturers and coaches—he must usually pay for private tuition, and his contribution is very properly used to supply lecturers and professors for more advanced learners. I have no objection to this system, in fact I think it is just as it should be; the pass man must pay for his disability or disinclination to follow the University courses, in hard cash. But there is a stronger reason still for keeping him, and that is not merely the effect of University life upon himself, which is surely good in spite of the doubts of the Bishop of Birmingham, but his effect upon the other members of his college. At Oxford the scholars' tables in Hall are notoriously the gloomiest and least social, and in a less degree that would apply to a college where the whole body were engaged in advanced intellectual work. Friends of mine who belong to a college which takes only candidates for Honours have told me that the one change they would like to see in its constitution would be the careful admission of a few pass men. Ask a member of any of the Cambridge high tables if they would not like an occasional infiltration of less brilliant people. We believe that the poll saves us from priggishness.

There is one more proposed reform which we should desire to veto, and it is one of some immediate danger, because a curiously large number of those in authority over us seems to desire to see it accomplished. That is the reform of Convocation—*i.e.*, the transference of the balance of power from non-resident to resident M.A.s. There are at some schools certain officials among the boys who are present, by immemorial custom, when the head-master applies the birch: their function is seldom or never exercised, but it is to remonstrate if they think the punishment is being brutally applied. We consider the great body of non-resident M.A.s as very much taking the place of these officials in all questions that have to do with us. I do not suppose that the Senate would even lay claim to being a *practical* body: and Convocation has the effect of a check, which is rarely applied—the mere fact of its existence is sufficient—to prevent a body of men, which is much too clever to inspire fully the confidence of the English, from entering upon schemes, prompted by the noblest idealism, but almost certain to be unfortunate in their results. We, after all, who are going down in a year or two, ultimately hold the key of the situation. We shall become members of Convocation: and I see no reason why we should let that key slip from our hands—the decision rests with us, because we are the final arbiters of University Reform—the Parliamentary electors of the future.

Now let me speak of points where we should welcome reform: in the first place, the ridiculous waste of money and labour involved in the present system of lectures. Why a dozen hard-worked men should lecture on the same subject in their various colleges to an audience of half-a-dozen, when one expert could instruct the whole body of undergraduates interested in that subject in a larger room, is a problem which the ordinary man confesses himself incapable of solving. I saw a paragraph in the *Cambridge Review* a week or two ago announcing with pride that over 500 courses of lectures are announced for the present term: in my eyes that fact is not to our credit, but to our shame. By a proper co-ordination those courses could be reduced to about 200, thus ensuring that all interested in a subject would hear the very best man upon it: and think of the time thereby set free for the lecturers to employ in research! In the one subject in which I may presume to have an opinion, I should unhesitatingly vote for the entire abolition of college lectures in classics. The only subjects for the Tripos in which lectures are needed are philosophy, sculpture, possibly comparative philology, and history, and these are admirably provided for by the various University professors and readers: all others are, simply and categorically, waste of time.

But my space grows short. There is a crying abuse (as it seems to the undergraduate) connected with Fellowships. He cannot understand why a large sum of college money should be given to young Fellows who instantly leave Cambridge and start work, we will say, in a government office. The general argument for such a proceeding is that by such a system of baits or prizes the college is enabled to get hold of the very best men of the younger generation. But it does nothing of the sort. The very best men go in for the Fellowships all right, but then turn to other professions with a comfortable income assured them for the first seven or eight years of their career. I am quite aware that at most of the smaller

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colleges this does not hold good, and all the Fellowships are to some extent attached to various offices in the colleges: but surely where there are a larger number of Fellows some inquiry at least could be made before election as to whether the new Fellow proposes to reside at all. I know that I am here on delicate ground, but I have often asked members of Trinity and King's (to take two examples) what return their colleges got for their money paid to non-resident Fellows, and I have certainly never heard a satisfactory answer.

To descend to minor points, money might be saved in a great many cases by an investigation into the working of the college kitchens, which are generally both incapable and extortionate. I fancy that if some enterprising body put their hall dinner into the hands of a big caterer, it might arouse the kitchens of other colleges to bestir themselves for fear of the judgment to come. We ought to adopt one plan from Oxford, and invariably put all freshmen into college at once: and no college ought to be allowed by the University to have more than a certain proportion of its undergraduates in lodgings: the case of Emmanuel, for instance, with but 39 per cent. of its undergraduate members in college is a striking proof of the popularity of that foundation; but it is none the less a monstrosity alien to the spirit of Cambridge. However, if I go into any more individual cases I shall probably be blue-pencilled.

To recapitulate then: undergraduates, so far as I know them, would desire to preserve the main outlines of the University government as it exists at present: but believe that economy could be effected by an avoidance of overlapping in instruction, and by paying only those who are actually engaged in work for the University or any of its constituent parts; and if the University cannot effect these changes without Parliamentary assistance, it deserves all the Royal Commissions it will get!

This series of articles commenced October 31, 'The University and the Democracy,' by the Rev. D. H. S. Cranage: last week (Nov. 7) 'The Liberal Point of View,' by A. I. Tillyard, Esq., M.A. Next week's issue will contain an article of more conservative aspect: 'The University and the Colleges.'

CAMBRIDGE MEN AND THE CIVIL SERVICE OPEN COMPETITION OF 1907.

The result of the recent open competition for the Higher Civil Services, as originally published, announced the names of the first 80 candidates, all of whom have obtained, or may expect to obtain, appointments. Since then the Civil Service Commissioners have allowed the publication of the names of 17 additional candidates, below the 80th place on the list, on whom appointments have been conferred. Out of this total of 97 successful candidates the number of Cambridge men is 33.* This is a considerable improvement on last year's record. Moreover, on the present occasion Cambridge obtains the first three places on the general list.

The 33 successful Cambridge candidates are distributed among the various Triposes as follows:—Fifteen took the Classical Tripos, part I., 9 obtaining a first class, and 6 a second class; of these 15 men, 9 contented themselves with part I. of the Classical Tripos only; 5 took, in addition, part II. of the History Tripos, 2 obtaining a first and 3 a second class; one, after taking part I. of the Classical Tripos, obtained a first in the Medieval and Modern Languages Tripos. Twelve of the candidates had taken part I. of the Mathematical Tripos, 10 being wranglers, one a senior optime, and one a junior optime. Of these twelve, 7 took no second tripos, 5 subsequently took the Natural Science Tripos, part I., 2 obtaining a first and 3 a second class.

Two candidates took Natural Science, part I., as their first tripos, and Mathematics, part I., afterwards. Both these candidates obtained a first class in the Natural Science and a second in the Mathematics. Two candidates contented themselves with Natural Science, part I., only, both obtaining a first class.

Of the remaining two candidates, one obtained a second class in the History Tripos, part I., and a third class in Moral Science, part II.; and the other obtained a first class in the History Tripos, part I., but has not apparently followed this up by another tripos.

The 15 candidates who took the Classical Tripos, part I., with or without any other tripos, obtain the following places in order of merit on the general list: 5th, 7th, 21st, 26th, 31st, 46th, 53rd, 57th, 74th, 77th, 78th, 82nd, 101st, 103rd and 106th. The 16 candidates who come under the heading of Mathematics or Natural Science or both combined are placed as follows: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 11th, 13th, 14th, 18th, 22nd, 32nd, 36th, 39th, 51st, 52nd, 84th, 86th, 114th. Of the other two candidates, the one who took History, part I., and Moral Science, part II., passed 70th, and the candidate confined to History, part I., passed 72nd.

With reference to the proportion of first classes among the successful Cambridge candidates the 33 men in question represent an aggregate of 29 firsts, 17 seconds, and 2 thirds. But if we confine the figures to the first tripos taken in each case these 33 men may be divided into 24 first classes, and 9 seconds. It appears then that the new system of a 6,000 mark limit at the open Competition does achieve its main purpose of giving a special chance of success to first class men.

As regards the representation of Colleges on the list of successes, 8 successful candidates are contributed by Trinity; 3 by Pembroke; 4 each by Emmanuel and St John's; 2 by King's, Magdalene, Christ's, Caius and Sidney Sussex; and 1 by Queens', Jesus, Selwyn and Downing.

Of the 33 successful Cambridge candidates, 28 had availed themselves of the lectures for the Civil Service open competition provided partly by the Special Board of Indian Civil Service Studies and partly by the Committee of the Associated Colleges. Seventeen of our successful candidates, including six of the first 9 Cambridge men on the list, did not supplement the instruction obtained at Cambridge by a period of special preparation in London.

As regards individual distinctions, congratulations are first due to Mr A. W. Hurst, of Emmanuel, for passing at the head of the whole list of candidates. Mr Hurst has, in accordance with the fitness of things, been assigned to the Treasury. Mr Cohn, of Trinity, is first in Latin translation (239 marks), and in French (366); Mr Jackson, of St John's, is first in Elementary Mathematics (973); Mr Watson, of Queens', is first in Advanced Mathematics (761); Mr McDonald, of Emmanuel, is first in Chemistry (471); Mr Meadowcroft, of Trinity, is first in Physicis (511); Mr Young, of King's, is first in Roman History (340); and Mr Dalal, of St. John's, is first in Botany (359), Zoology (314), and English Law (320).

The total number of candidates who presented themselves for examination was 210; an increase on last year's number (184), but still very few in proportion to the

*Including Mr E. F. Wise, of Sidney Sussex, who has obtained a Clerkship in the House of Commons. Candidates for this post, though examined under the ordinary Competition rules, had also to have a special nomination.

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number of vacancies. The Commissioners do not publish the names of the unsuccessful candidates. But after a long and careful inquiry we have been unable to discover more than 66 Cambridge men among the whole body of candidates at the recent examination. This certainly gives us a high percentage of successes (50 %); but it also excites regret that the number of candidates from this University should not be larger.

UNIVERSITY OLYMPIANS.

I. A MASTER.

I am a Master: just within my ken
I watch the vagaries of lesser men;
For Deans and Tutors, Dons of each degree
Are one dead level when compared with me;
M.A.s and B.A.s severally I rate
With little creatures undergraduate,
Who, though attained to Academic age,
Are hardly passed the embryonic stage.
Afar, aloft on all of these I gaze
And contemplate them with a pained amaze.

If I belong to that great older school
Which loved to influence, but more to rule,
I keep aloof, but seldom I unbend
Professors bear with,—and there make an end.
When through the courts I pace with stately tread
Hushed are the voices, bowed each humble head;
Salutes with condescension I repay
Then pass with wise detachment on my way.
If modern notions all my actions rule
I hale with pleasure men of every school,
Extending friendship with a hearty voice
By methods affable, but rarely choice.

In either case I tread a rosy way
Afar removed from men of lower clay:
Yet sometimes agitation fills my mind,
A whisper steals upon the gentle wind,
Of this, my ship, by others it is said
I'm not the captain, but the figure-head.

A. P.

THE KANJUR.

The University Library has received a valuable addition by the generous gift from the Master of St John's of the Kanjur, the sacred Canon of the Tibetan Buddhist scriptures.

Our Tibetan collection had its origin in 1875 in the presentation by Dr Wright of 65 MSS. and a few block prints from Nepal. Mr Bradshaw began the study of Tibetan that he might deal with them, and when Dr Schiefner's transcriptions of two specimens of our MSS. needed revision for the Palaeographical Society's Oriental Series, Mr Bradshaw was, as Dr Wright says, probably the only man in our Universities at that time who could have done the work. After him, the collection was untouched till in 1900 a rough list was begun, and his first attempts at transliteration were found among the block prints. In 1901 the well-known Tibetan scholar, Dr Laufer, undertook to make a written catalogue, but, owing to other occupations, it is unhappily not yet completed.

In 1905, at the instance of Prof. Bendall, we were further enriched by a gift from the Government of India of about 26 MSS. and 25 block-books brought from Tibet by the Younghusband expedition. Among the works of history, biography, philosophy, grammar and theology thus received are the Life of King Sron-bTsan-sGam-po, the king under whom Buddhism was introduced into Tibet, the Lives of Padma-sambhava, founder of Lamaism (A.D. 747) and other saints, and some of the common religious books, such as 'The Diamond-cutter,' a work as familiar as the *Christian Year* or the *Imitatio Christi*.

In 1905 Dr Rouse and Prof. Bendall called attention to a copy of the Kanjur for sale in Pekin, and though this special copy was not bought, the interest then roused bore fruit in the presentation to the University of the work which now gives importance to our Tibetan collection.

On Aug 23rd, 1907, the Custom-house officer arrived at Cambridge to see the unpacking from their tin-lined boxes of the 103 block-books which constitute this copy of the *Kanjur*. Each 'book' measures about 24 inches by 4¼ and contains on an average about 300 leaves printed on both sides and strung together, as is the way with Indian manuscripts, on a string, which in this case is of coarse Tibetan wool, probably yak's. The book is also tied together for security with bands of bark or vegetable fibre. About six of these books were made into a compact parcel, one being broken up if necessary to make the parcel symmetrical. They were wrapped in a band of coarse grey flannel, and laid upon the hairy side of a fresh yak skin, which was then tightly sewn up with thongs of the same material. These packages were carried by yaks or mules to Pekin, where, by the efforts of Dr Rouse, the bargain was concluded by which the precious collection has come to Cambridge.

The Tibetan alphabet is derived from the Sanskrit, and the books are read from left to right, like English. This copy is printed in red on a strong coarse paper, and a thick red pigment has been daubed round the edges. The copies of the Kanjur are worshipped in Tibet with lamps and incense, and it is easy to realise that the dazzling red writing allures rather to worship than to study. The beginning of each volume has two woodcut miniatures of saints.

Other copies now exist at Oxford and in the British Museum, while the India Office and the Libraries of Paris, Berlin, and St Petersburg have copies both of it and of the large encyclopaedic collection called the Tanjur. May it be our fortune to add this too to our treasures!

Two questions are often asked—first—'What is the Kanjur?' second—'What is the use of it?' History tells that King Sron-bTsan-sGam-po of Tibet (born in A.D. 617) married a Nepalese princess who brought with her Buddhist books and teachers, and converted her husband; and that he and his successors sent for Sanskrit scholars and manuscripts, and had the principal Buddhist books translated into Tibetan, and so the canon of the scriptures called the Kanjur was formed between the eighth and thirteenth centuries. Its most important divisions are (1) the Discipline, which treats of education and conduct; (2) the Transcendental Wisdom, enshrined in works varying from 100,000 verses to a tract of about 4 pages for the laity and the young, called 'Wisdom in few letters,' and further condensed to the letter *A*, 'the Mother of all wisdom'; (3) the Moral Treatises, which contain such well-known works as *The Lotus of the good Law* (in which comes the Indian version of the Prodigal Son), the Life of Buddha called in Sanskrit *Lalita vistara*, the *Lotus of Pity*, and others; and lastly, the Treatises on magic and mystic practices

The Kanjur represents the Northern Buddhist school of the Mahāyāna or great Vehicle, of which the most interesting distinction for us from the southern Buddhism

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of Ceylon is that the latter aims by personal holiness at the blissful extinction of the saint in Nirvāna, while the saint of the former prays that his good deeds may bring him again and again back to earth to convert and help his suffering fellow-creatures—an aspiration that sounds noble, but brings in its train saint worship, and propitiation by magic, and those terrors of the unseen which have made Tibet what it is.

It will be seen that the interest of the Kanjur touches on questions not unknown in our own day. To the student of Buddhism it is invaluable, especially in a time of sentimental and partial revivals of that religion, to be able to know the historical development of Buddhist thought. The extreme literalness of the Tibetan translators enables us to put every word back into Sanskrit, and to see exactly how they understood each part of a long compound: and in some cases where the original Sanskrit work has been lost, the Tibetan is our only source of knowledge.

Our splendid collection of Buddhist Sanskrit MSS. makes the University Library a specially fitting home for all that bears on the religions and literatures of the East, and a debt of gratitude is due to those who, without waiting for the clamour of urgent need, have by their forethought and their generous gifts laid the foundation of what we hope will prove a solid school of oriental learning.

C. M. Ridding.

CORRESPONDENCE.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

Sir,—The two interesting articles recently published in your columns afford matter for reflection even to those who, hitherto, have not concerned themselves very much, except from the personal or departmental point of view, with the question of University Reform. Many of us, loyal members of our University, had already noted with pleasure that very shortly after the Bishop of Birmingham and others deeply interested in our national education suggested the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the working of Oxford and Cambridge Universities, our own Vice-Chancellor seized a favourable opportunity of drawing attention to the fact that the University has within itself power to carry out many valuable reforms without calling in the aid of any Commission.

For some years past I have been engaged in interviewing possible subscribers to our University Association funds, and I have been much impressed by the glibness with which the wildest statements have been made not only by non-University men but by our own graduates. The misconception and ignorance of what is going on in the University is great, widespread and dangerous, and our critics must be answered. Before that can be done, however, we must be perfectly clear in our own minds concerning many matters our knowledge of which at present is necessarily both vague and scanty.

While discussing these matters with our critics I have frequently had to put the following questions to myself and I must confess that I have been unable to answer them and this simply because I had no—or insufficient—data on which to base an opinion.

Is the University doing all that could be expected from it with its present resources and appliances?

Has it kept pace with the times and developed along right lines?

With its democratic form of government—and its form of government is probably as democratic as that of any institution in the kingdom—has it developed and used its resources to the greatest advantage? If not, how can these resources be developed fully and utilised properly?

What interests in common have the University and the Colleges, and how and at what point do their interests diverge?

Now, can we say honestly that we are in a position to answer any single one of these questions? If we cannot, is it not time that we made some attempt to work ourselves into that position?

In matters of this kind it is well to move cautiously, for thus and thus only can we ultimately act with firmness and discretion, and it appears to me, as to many others, that the first step to be taken is the collection and tabulation of 'information.' This I am satisfied can be done best through a Committee or Syndicate consisting of men thoroughly acquainted not only with the working of University and College affairs, but with the finances, *materiel* and *personnel* of these bodies.

It may be said that one of the most important duties of such a Syndicate would be to determine what reforms are necessary. Such an enquiry must undoubtedly be made in due course, but I maintain that as a preliminary measure we ought to satisfy, not only ourselves, but our critics, some of them very friendly, that we are going into this matter, not blindfold, but well equipped with a full knowledge of the financial conditions, the powers of taking action and the like possessed both by the University and by the Colleges.

If anything of this kind is to be done it should be done quickly. After the expression of opinion by the Vice-Chancellor it is our duty to act and not to waste valuable time. Could not a meeting of those resident members of the University who are interested in University Reform—and what member of the University is not?—be called for the purpose of considering the desirability of petitioning the Vice-Chancellor, and through him the Council, to place before the Senate a Grace to appoint a 'Syndicate of Enquiry,' this Syndicate being empowered to collect information from all sources within its reach, with the object of determining what materials we have at our disposal for widening the range and improving the work of the University, first in connection with teaching and secondly for the facilitation and encouragement of research? Many of us believe that much may be done without any 'outside' intervention and that some at least of the reforms recently adumbrated could be carried out, as the Vice-Chancellor suggests, far more satisfactorily from within than from without. Should there be any insuperable difficulties met with in connection with such action from within, an appeal to Parliament for the appointment of a Royal Commission would still remain in reserve.

I am, etc.,

G. Sims Woodhead.

Cambridge,
11 Nov., 1907.

RAGGING AT CAMBRIDGE.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

Sir,—It is high time that some steps should be taken, not only by the authorities, but by the undergraduates themselves, to rid the University of a rabble of wastrels and hooligans who are fast bringing it into ridicule and contempt.

Following on the bad taste of the gramophone river concerts of last May week, and the exhibitions of caddishness which are making the Theatre notorious, comes the abortive 'rag' of the night of November 5.

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Now ragging at Cambridge has passed through three phases. First we had the wholesale destruction of property and free fights with the police of Kitchener or Ladysmith nights. Then came the frank hooliganism and kicking of a prostrate policeman which was the fashion two years ago. Now we have come down to a mob of undergraduates tramping and running through the streets for about the space of two hours, escorted and encouraged by all the scum and riff-raff of Cambridge, headed off, and hunted from street to street by a couple of amused and tolerant policemen.

The final scene of the farce took place outside the Hippodrome. Shouts and screams of 'he's coming! he's coming!' a wild stampede of townees and undergraduates, fleeing from the awful apparition of a solitary policeman, armed with a pole about eight feet long. Surveying the scene of his conquest, the victor's final comment was 'Well, these chaps 'aint got the pluck of a louse.'

Surely it is time that a minority of undergraduates, contemptible in every sense of the word, were prevented from making their University a byeword and a laughing stock.

Yours faithfully,
ESMÉ C. WINGFIELD-STRATFORD.

King's College, Cambridge.
7th November.

BELLS.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

SIR,—May I ask for the cooperation of your readers in an expression of open opinion concerning the two-fold nuisance of bell ringing and bell striking. For certain it is that excess in these things is as anti-social as the over-driven automobile.

On at least two occasions this term, I have had good cause to wish evil to bell ringers. One morning at 10, just as I was attempting some difficult work, peals were rung in a distracting fashion for 1½ hours. On Saturday, Nov. 9th, being the King's birthday, from the hour of 6 a.m. when all good citizens are abed and sleeping, they began their noise and continued with rare pauses up to 7.45, which is an unfair strain on a subject's loyalty.

The same outbreak is to be heard at intervals each Sunday. Since it does not need a bell to summon people to a theatre or concert, there seems no adequate reason why a prolonged ringing should be necessary to remind people of a much more serious duty on a day regularly set apart thereto. It is in fact an anachronism from the days when clocks and watches were rare, about as useful now as the preliminary reading over of the hymns in a Highland Church for the advantage of those who cannot read.

Nor is bell ringing beautiful to hear in big towns as in the country on a summer morning, or over water at sunset. The closeness of the buildings causes those close by to hear it oppressively, while the hum of the city prevents those who are distant from hearing it at all.

The Church clock has a civil function only, namely to strike the hours. So that if it is not a convenience to the public, it merits suppression.

I venture therefore to wish those that control the bells of Cambridge, especially of Great St Mary's and the Roman Catholic Church, might consider some of the following suggestions:

(1) That no extraordinary peals should be rung before 1 p.m. If possible, only between of 2 and 4 in the afternoon, which are hours of general leisure.

(2) That Sunday peals should be curtailed to 5 minutes before each service.

(3) That, as regards the clocks, the slow-dragging chimes at the quarter and half hours should be changed to one and two quick strokes respectively: that the chimes before the hour be abolished altogether, not only for their own uselessness but also to avoid the distracting pause between the chime and first stroke of the hour, which those sleeping within range know to their agony.

If other readers, inhabitants of the town no less than students of the University, were to follow this matter up, reform might be quickly secured.

Believe me, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
C. R. FAY.

5, St. Mary's Passage.

MR BERNARD SHAW.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

SIR,—I did not imagine that so able an economist as Mr Ward or so acute a thinker as Mr Keeling would be deceived by Mr Bernard Shaw's fallacies, and I am glad to see that they both admit the main point I made against Mr Shaw.

They, however, attempt to minimise the importance of the fact that capital can leave the country on two grounds.

In the first place they suggest that emigration of capital could be prevented by a tax on income derived from foreign investments. Unfortunately the easy way in which such a tax could be evaded makes it a practical impossibility.

Secondly, Mr Keeling seems to feel this, and further suggests that, since all countries will become socialistic, there will be no place whither capital can go. But there are many countries in which socialism had made little progress, and, if these countries see themselves growing richer at the expense of other countries which have adopted socialistic principles, they are likely to remain in their 'benighted' and 'absurd' condition. I agree with Mr Keeling thus far. Socialism to be successful must be world-wide. But that fact only seems to me to increase the difficulties of socialists.

Lastly, I maintained that the greater part of Mr Shaw's case fell to the ground, and that I still maintain. His main objective was clear. He wished the middle classes to join the labour classes in a systematic attempt to obtain a large portion of the incomes of the rich by means of taxation. He distinctly maintained that, once the control of the taxing power was obtained, there was nothing to prevent this. But he entirely disregarded the effect of such taxation on the supply of capital. I have pointed out one way in which capital would disappear. There are, of course, other economic causes which would tend to frustrate Mr Shaw's simple plans, *e.g.*, the effect on the desire and ability to save. Until he takes into adequate account the effect of these forces, he is not likely to produce any sensible plan by which socialism could be reached. Professor Marshall has said, 'In recent years we have suffered much from schemes which claim to be practical, and yet are based on no thorough study of economic realities.' That, I should imagine, is the main objection to Mr Bernard Shaw and his school.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES R. WEBSTER.

King's College, Cambridge.
Nov. 12th, 1907.

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UNION DEBATE.

TUESDAY, November 12, 1907.

Mr A. Sandison, Trinity, moved: 'That this House would welcome the adoption of the Secular Solution of the Education Question.'

Ayes.	*Speakers.*	*Noes.*
Mr A. Sandison, Trinity.		Mr J. K. Mozley, Pembroke, Ex-President.
„ H. S. Reitlinger, King's.		„ J. L. Beaumont-James, Magdalene.
„ I. G. Kelly, Queens'.		„ C. Bethell, Trinity.
„ E. H. Dalton, King's.		„ E.G.Selwyn, King's,Ex-Pres.
„ C. S. Rewcastle, Trinity.		„ S. C. Morgan, Trinity.
„ J. H. Allen, Jesus.		„ J. M. Swift, St John's,
„ T. M. MacRobert, Trinity.		„ R. S. T. Haslehurst, Trinity.
„ G. S. Fry, King's.		„ W. L. P. Float, Clare.
		„ W. G. Elmslie, Pemb., Sec.

The Honourable Opener having replied, the House divided:—
Ayes, 49; Noes, 121; Majority against the motion, 72.

The Debate was somewhat overshadowed by Mr Mozley's speech, and after him the sixth and eighth speakers. We are glad to see a freshman on the paper and can only hope that more will speak as the term goes on. It must be stated in all fairness that the secular point of view suffered in comparison with the opposition speakers. It was a debate primarily of experts, and maintained with success only by experts.

Mr A. SANDISON proposed the motion primarily as one which would benefit the Churches of this country. Since education had been accepted by the State as State business the question of religious education had altered its position. Either all religions must be recognised, *i.e.*, universal sectarianism, or secularism; the first was impossible, the second the only solution. Religious education was purely the province of the individual. Any compromise on dogmatic questions was certain to be unsatisfactory to some. The present educational deadlock was only a point in his favour. Was Parliament a suitable body to decide dogmatic questions? Religion should always come before the State; simple bible teaching was too vague and empty to be of any real value. It was the duty of the churches to get hold of the children, as a principle. The hon. opposer based his claim chiefly on the present apparent deadlock. His motion was not an inspiring one, but his case had evidently been carefully worked out.

Mr J. K. MOZLEY despised the folly in the past which had occasioned such a view as secularism being held at all. Moderate men hated and would hate secularism unless religious prejudices should prove invincible. As to Parliament being a competent body on this subject, the parents were the proper arbitrators; they elected Parliament: the hon. opposer felt strongly that the State had a duty to teach both duties to man and duties to a Higher Power. This province, though a narrow one, was definite and important. Again secularism was not a neutral solution for a neutral question. If secularism were adopted, at once religion in the greatest part of our big towns would cease. The hon. proposer's suggestion was that in the future all schools should be equal—popularly controlled and with no tests for teachers' religious teaching in school hours: in the towns a *modus vivendi* was simple: in the country minorities must be safeguarded. Mr Mozley's elucidation of the question of religious education was simple and broad-minded. He carried the majority of the house with him and gave the house all that they expect of him. In addition his speech, if not as brilliantly eloquent as usual, was more than fully made up by earnestness and lucidity and in a very great, important and far-reaching speech on a subject in nature peculiarly Mr Mozley's own.

Mr H. S. REITLINGER said that secularism as a solution was merely a remedy for a serious disease. Secularism, he said, was no negative of religion—the solution of the hon. opposer he thought unnecessary, it was merely that of Mr Birrell: Mr Birrell's solutions were unjust to the Church. The Church should stand aside and be content with the gratitude of the State. Mr Reitlinger did not seem fully to grasp the delicate difficulties of the subject; he was, as always, discursive, and his ideas, as such, are always fresh.

Mr J. L. BEAUMONT-JAMES did not see any necessity for secularism. All religions should unite against the common enemy: socialism. The manner of the hon. member was good, if monotonous; he was well worth a place on paper.

Mr I. G. KELLY wanted the House to appreciate the criminal returns of crime in America and France. Since 1889, in France crime had decreased; in America the criminals were chiefly members of the strictest Church in the world. He claimed that the secularist view was purely logical. A clever speech.

Mr C. BETHELL failed to understand the position and arguments of the other side. The difficulties of the religious question could not be solved by shelving them. If two Bills had failed, it was no proof that secularism was a true solution. Morality to the people of this country meant Christianity; religion in the home could never be wholly satisfactory. The motion was in reality a plea for tolerance. Mr Bethell was clear and vigorous, he infused enthusiasm into the House. An excellent speech, in Mr Bethell's best vein.

Mr E. H. DALTON refused to accept secularism as a counsel of despair—the denominational bodies, when they depended on State help, were unworthy of such benefit. Morality depended much on tradition and custom: French education in his opinion was in advance of ours. He is more interesting on socialism pure and simple.

Mr E. G. SELWYN, ex-President, stated that members of the State as such would demand religious education. Education was chiefly the education of character: for a nation which neglected character was ultimately doomed. The State must either teach atheism or religion, and authorities had definitely decided that the State could alone successfully teach religion. The returns of crime were of no account: vice was the enemy—not crime: had secularism lowered vice generally in France? A speech which must rank with the hon. opposer's.

Mr REWCASTLE, in advocating secularism, claimed undenominationalism was undesirable, as not universally acceptable. It would also benefit the Church, in that it would place the Church with its back against the wall. A diatribe against the Church is not an argument for secularism, and is seldom in good taste.

Mr MORGAN claimed that religion was not a question of denominational religion: the responsibility of the religious teaching lay on the State Mr Morgan was good.

Mr ALLEN took the case of New Zealand, where compulsory education, and that secular, had been successfully carried out.

Mr SWIFT said that Sunday schools had been found inefficient.

Mr T. M. MACROBERT said that the state had no duties as teachers. His quotation was felicitous, and the story of the she-elephant was amusing, if not apt.

Mr R. S. T. HASLEHURST considered the motion a disgrace; he has a happy knack of expressing serious things humorously.

Mr FLOAT has much improved.

Mr FRY and the SECRETARY having spoken and the hon. opener having replied: the House divided.

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THE DRAMA.

Our friends the promoters of *Dr Faustus*, whose praiseworthy anonymity shall here be respected, are heartily to be congratulated on the successful couple of performances they concluded on Tuesday. The whole project was carried out with the most painstaking taste: for example, all the preliminary notices, bills, programmes, etc., with the possible exception of the entrance tickets, were models of careful printing. The hero, though made up too young for a *Magister Noster*, gave a really fine performance of his 'damnable life and deserved death': we shall mention in a moment the one circumstance which tended to lessen his efforts. The rest of the caste kept up a very high level. It is invidious to particularise, but perhaps Wagner captured the fancy of the audience most successfully: the most popular scene was that of the Pope's banquet, which was both dramatic and extremely comic, a combination which was not effected, if we remember aright, by the performance given in Cambridge about three years ago by the Elizabethan Stage Society. Our point of criticism lies in a detail, and yet a detail of some importance. Our friends have shewn us that such a play as this is best performed without any adventitious and meretricious aid, such as gorgeous scenery: but we venture to suggest that the elaborate series of constantly changing degrees of light is equally unhistorical: if Marlowe's dramas were not played by day-light, as we strongly suspect, they certainly had not a system of lights that could be turned on or off at will: the Elizabethan audience would have been grievously disappointed to see the two clowns oppressed by devils in the dark: Baliol and Belcher rushed in with hideous masks, chasing them up and down the stage in the spirit of the broadest farce, as is shewn by the stage direction as to fireworks. And even to us the darkness was annoying: the first vision of Helen was only just apparent, and both the splendid address to her and the final despairing words of the sinner completely lost the great help of facial expression*. An audience in the dark is inclined to lose more than one of its senses: just as in the old trick a blind-folded man cannot distinguish port or sherry, spectators in the dark lose many of the fine shades of expression and meaning which makes Dr Faustus the wonderful play it is. But any more of such criticism would be ungenerous. The promoters succeeded in raising to enthusiasm a Cambridge audience, proverbially apathetic, in the most sepulchrally chilly auditorium it has ever been our lot to encounter. A particular word of praise is due to the costumes, which, except in the case of Helen, were admirable in their simplicity, and shewed up well against the black hangings. These hangings, by the way, are without authority, we believe: the Elizabethan stage had no more than a painted wooden scene; but the effect was not infelicitous in adding gloom to the tragedy. The company deserve our most hearty thanks for the untiring energy and pains they gave to provide us with this great intellectual treat, and they cannot do better now than form their proposed club or society, and suggest a play for future performance.

If anyone needed further proofs of the popularity of Gilbert and Sullivan opera it was only necessary for him to go to the New Theatre last week and observe the crowded houses which assembled nightly to applaud Mrs D'Oyley Carte's excellent company. We were glad to have the opportunity of seeing 'Princess Ida' which has not, we believe, been given in the last two visits to Cambridge and which was very well played in spite of the extremely inadequate disguise of *Hilarion* and his companions. Of the actors Mr Workman sustained his great reputation and Mr Billington's attractive personality rarely failed to raise a laugh. Mr Leicester Tunks as the *Mikado* and Mr Leo Sheffield as *Stephen* also gave good performances. Mr Stafford Moss, like his predecessor, sometimes failed to convince us though he sang his songs well.

Of the ladies Miss Clara Dow was especially good as *Iolanthe* and *Princess Ida* whilst Miss Jessie Rose acted with her usual delightful vivacity.

The question of encores has already been touched on in these columns. We were glad to notice the occasional efforts of the actors to prevent them, but notwithstanding this they were far too frequent and at times seriously interrupted the action of the play. We fear that the series of Music Hall turns which go by the name of musical comedies have brought about this state of affairs, but surely it should be possible to refuse to give any encores at all without endangering the popularity of so well known and excellent a Company.

* This criticism may also be applied to the conventional rendering of the part of Mophistophilis. Is there any authority for supposing that he is to *remain* as a hooded Franciscan, when Faustus has once become used to his presence?

ROWING NOTES.

THE COLQUHOUN SCULLS.

The draw for the Colquhoun Sculls took place in the L.M.B.C. Boathouse on Monday last, and resulted as follows:

THURSDAY, November 14.

Heat A.

First Station—T. M. Sibley, Lady Margaret.
Second Station—R. C. Martin, Clare.
Third Station—R. S. Hooker, Emmanuel.

Heat B.

First Station—Eric Fairbairn, Jesus.
Second Station—H. Lamb, Clare.
Third Station—M. N. Perrin, Pembroke.

Heat C.

First Station—O. A. Carver, First Trinity.
Second Station—N. E. Hawdon, Jesus.

Heat D.

First Station—M. A. Lloyd, Pembroke.
Second Station—E. W. Powell, Third Trinity.

FRIDAY, November 15.

Semi-Final—Heat E.

First Station—Winner of Heat D.
Second Station—Winner of Heat B.

Heat F.

First Station—Winner of Heat A.
Second Station—Winner of Heat C.

SATURDAY, November 16.

Final Heat.

First Station—Winner of Heat F.
Second Station—Winner of Heat E.

It will be seen that there are ten entries this year, which is the largest there has been for many years. To enable the heats to be rowed in three days it has been necessary to row three competitors in the first two heats. E. W. Powell, who is sculling better than last year, appears to be the favourite, while of the others N. E. Hawdon, G. E. Fairbairn, and T. M. Sibley are all scullers who are well above the average.

The Trial Eights are still very unsettled as there are still a good many people to be tried. The race has been fixed for the 28th inst., at Ely, so the two crews will probably be rowing some lock-to-locks next week.

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RUGBY.

C.U. v. BLACKHEATH.

Played at Blackheath on Saturday, November 9th, in beautiful weather, and before a large attendance. The University tried Pyman on the left wing instead of Bower, while Evans was away from the scrum through injury, his place being taken by Drew. L. M. Macleod, who was advertised to play in the home three-quarter line, was absent owing to illness, and was replaced by Stokes. The visitors won by the surprisingly large margin of 34 points to 6. Blackheath were more than unfortunate in losing Mainprice just before half-time, but it may be doubted whether his presence would have changed the result of the game. The Cambridge victory was mainly due to the excellent understanding between Macleod and Wright, who had a hand in most of the tries scored, and on several occasions completely baffled the opposing defence. The first half was pretty evenly contested, and though Cambridge were the first to press, Blackheath had hard lines in not opening the scoring, as Purdon dropped the ball just short of the line, when a try seemed certain. After the drop-out, Wright and Macleod got off, and ran half the length of the field, the former scoring. Macleod failed to kick an easy goal. The University continued to attack, and Holloway dropped a neat goal. Blackheath rallied, and from a free-kick right on the touch-line, Mainprice dropped a beautiful goal. Shortly afterwards the same player had to leave the field with a bad leg, and at half-time Cambridge led by 7 points to three. The first part of the second half was without incident, until Hopley scored for Blackheath from a passing bout among the forwards. Stokes should have kicked a goal, but failed. With a lead of only one point, the University played up strongly, and soon had their opponents well beaten. Tries followed in quick succession, two by Macleod and one each by Wright, Gimson, and Dew, while Wright when cornered kicked a clever drop goal. Atkinson converted three of the tries, and Cambridge won as stated by 4 goals, 2 tries, and 2 dropped goals to a try and a dropped goal.

Atkinson was rather shaky, and the kicking of most of the backs was at fault. The halves were good, and Godby played his best game of the season. The forwards were pretty well together, and had most of the ball in the tight. The opposing eight, or seven as it was for half the game, were distinctly poor, and lacked dash and staying power.

C.U.—M. L. Atkinson, Emmanuel (back); C. C. G. Wright, Pembroke, †*K. G. Macleod, Pembroke (capt.), P. Gibb, Emmanuel, and F. C. Pyman, Caius (three-quarter backs); *T. A. Godby, Magdalene, and B. H. Holloway, Jesus (half-backs); *W. G. Lely, Emmanuel, *R. McCosh, Trinity, G. V. Carey, Caius, F. C. T. Tudsbery, King's, W. D. C. L. Purves, Trinity, C. M. Chapman, Caius, J. W. Dew, Clare, and C. G. Gimson, Emmanuel (forwards).

Blackheath.—A. Verge (back); A. W. Newton, A. L. Stokes, J. C. Chambers and M. E. Finlinson (three-quarter backs); H. Mainprice (capt.) and W. B. Purdon (half-backs); J. E. C. Partridge, C. J. Newbold, E. F. Chambers, F. J. V. Hopley, L. F. de M. Rogers, A. O. Oppenheim, H. E. Latham and R. S. Kennedy (forwards.)

ASSOCIATION.

C.U. v. SOUTHERN AMATEUR LEAGUE.

At Tufnell Park on Thursday. Cambridge, who were weakened at forward and half-back, by the absence of Cornelius, Yates, Edwards and Powell, were defeated by 3—1, which was a good result as the game ran: for though during the first half the game was even, in the second half the League had much the best of the game, Farnfield, Snell and Milton being excellent.

For the first half-hour there was little incident except two very good saves by Whale from Snell and Farnfield. At last Brisley put in an excellent run and Pink scored from his centre: Snell equalized for the League directly afterwards with a long low shot.

The second half was very dull, the Cambridge forwards showed little combination and no dash. Very soon Farnfield and Malden by some splendid passing got right through the defence and the former scored.

Except for occasional runs by Brisley the play was all in the Cambridge half and just before the close Milton scored the League's third goal with a splendid shot.

C.U.—A. Whale, Pembroke (goal); V. G. Thew, Trinity Hall, and W. L. Johnson, Pembroke (backs); G. G. Woodruff, Caius, A. E. Herman, King's, and R. G. Ingle, Queens' (half-backs); C. E. Brisley, Caius, and C. E. Hoffmeister, St Catharine's (right wing), R. C. Cutter, Jesus (centre), H. S. Pink, Jesus, and C. T. Gooch, Pembroke (left wing) (forwards).

Southern Amateur League.—W. S. Bowden, Townley Park (goal); T. E. F. Turner, Civil Service, and H. A. Milton, New Crusaders (backs); I. E. Snell, Casuals, T. B. Wright, Croydon, and H. H. Simpson, Civil Service (half-backs); N. J. Grice, Ealing, H. V. Farnfield, New Crusaders, J. W. Malden, Ipswich, T. G. Marshall, Richmond Association, and R. Rogers, Ealing (forwards).

C.U. v. CASUALS.

Cambridge were again weak, Hoffmeister being the only forward who has played regularly. But the forwards worked much better than on Thursday, and though the passing was often bad, they did fairly well against a good defence.

A. E. Herman at centre half played an excellent game, while Ingle tackled well on the left, though Tudor-Owen proved to be too fast for him. It was Tudor-Owen who opened the score, getting right through the defence he beat Whale with a splendid shot.

After half-time Cambridge showed better form; still the attack was lacking in method. However some bustling play on the left wing led to Snowdon-Smith equalizing. Scarcely had the game restarted before Tudor-Owen again beating his half in pace took the ball right down and centred well. Whale just touched the ball away and Birks rushed up and scored. After this Cambridge kept up a continual attack and but for the excellent goal-keeping of Henley might have scored on two and three occasions. Once Hoffmeister was right through, but was put off his shot by Henley running out, when a goal looked certain. Casuals, 2. Cambridge, 1.

C.U.—A. Whale, Pembroke (goal); *V. G. Thew, Trinity Hall, and W. L. Johnson, Pembroke (backs); G. G. Woodruff, Caius, A. E. Herman, King's, and R. G. Ingle, Queens' (half-backs); C. H. Jones, Queens', C. E. Hoffmeister, St Catharine's, H. Forman, Pembroke, H. S. Pink, Jesus, and R. Snowdon-Smith, Christ's (forwards).

Casuals.—F. A. H. Henley (goal); S. L. King and S. G. Luker (backs); R. Dudley Craig, A. F. Leach Lewis and H. L. Beardsley (half-backs); F. H. G. Tudor Owen, R. B. Durrant, M. Morgan Owen, A. H. Birks and J. Simonds (forwards).

LEAGUE (up to Tuesday, November 12th.)
Division I.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals. For.	Ag'st.	Points.
Queens'	4	4	0	0	17	1	8
Caius I.	5	3	2	0	11	6	6
Clare	5	3	2	0	13	12	6
Jesus	5	3	2	0	21	13	6
St John's	3	2	1	0	11	8	4
Trinity Rest I.	5	2	3	0	3	8	4
Pembroke I.	4	1	3	0	7	9	2
Christ's	5	0	5	0	5	31	0

Monday, Nov. 11th { Jesus* beat Christ's ... ... 4—3; Queens'* beat Caius ... ... 2—0; Clare beat Trinity Rest I.* ... ... 1—0

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Division II.

Sidney	6	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	20	...	11	...	9
Corpus	5	...	4	...	1	...	0	...	11	...	4	...	8
St Catharine's	4	...	3	...	0	...	1	...	19	...	6	...	7
Emmanuel I.	5	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	16	...	13	...	5
King's	3	...	1	...	0	...	2	...	9	...	6	...	4
Selwyn	6	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	9	...	20	...	3
Pembroke II.	5	...	1	...	4	...	0	...	8	...	14	...	2
Trinity Hall	4	...	0	...	4	...	0	...	1	...	19	...	0

Saturday, Nov. 9th. Corpus* beat Selwyn ... ... 4—1

Monday, Nov. 11th { Corpus beat Pembroke II.* ... ... 2—0
Sidney* drew with King's ... ... 2—2
Emmanuel I.* beat Selwyn ... ... 6—0

Division III.

Downing	6	...	6	...	0	...	0	...	54	...	7	...	12
Magdalene	5	...	4	...	1	...	0	...	13	...	14	...	8
Emmanuel II.	5	...	4	...	1	...	0	...	16	...	4	...	8
Trinity Etonians	6	...	2	...	4	...	0	...	13	...	9	...	4
Trinity Rest II.	4	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	14	...	7	...	3
Peterhouse	5	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	19	...	3
Caius II.	4	...	1	...	3	...	0	...	13	...	26	...	2
Fitzwilliam Hall	5	...	0	...	5	...	0	...	3	...	42	...	0

Friday, Nov. 8th. Emmanuel II. beat Fitzwilliam Hall* 7—1

Tuesday, Nov. 12th. { Emmanuel II.* beat Peterhouse ... 3—0
Downing beat Caius II.* ... ... 15—2

* Denotes ground played on.

ATHLETICS.

FIXTURES FOR MICHAELMAS TERM, 1907.

Nov. 14	...	...	Magdalene College Sports.
„ 19 & 20	...	...	Christ's College Sports.
„ 23	...	...	C.U. v. French Team.
„ 25	...	...	Downing College Sports.
„ 27	...	...	Sidney College Sports.
Dec. 2	...	...	Corpus College Sports.

THE FRESHMEN'S SPORTS.

These sports failed to produce any runners of exceptional merit, but in A. C. Bellerby we hope to find a high jumper of greater capacity than the last three years have produced.

In the long jump, both C. Armstrong and M. G. Murray performed well, and should both improve.

S. J. Williamson was an easy winner in the half-mile, and is probably capable of doing a better time.

The three first places in the three miles race were taken by cross-country men, who will no doubt be useful track runners if they can do the first mile and a half a trifle faster.

R. L. Lindsay Watson won the strangers' sprint with ease and in a much improved manner.

The strangers' mile was won in very moderate time by one of the limit men, though T. H. Just ran creditably. E. S. Dougall did not get up with his field nearly soon enough.

On the whole the results of the Freshmen's Sports were a slight improvement on those of the two preceding years, and it is sincerely to be hoped that some of the winners will not entirely desert the track in the future.

FRIDAY, November 8th.

100 Yards Race.—Heat 1: W. G. Wetenhall, City of London and Caius, 1; P. A. Bruce, Cheltenham and Trinity, 2; W. F. Foulston, Private and Corpus, 0; J. de R. Philip, Shrewsbury and Queens'. Won by four yards. Time, 11 1-5 secs. Heat 2: N. C. Tufnell, Eton and Trinity, 1; F. Burn Callander, Private and Clare, 2; M. A. B. Thompson, Repton and Emmanuel, 0; R. C. Marshall, Shrewsbury and Pembroke, 0. Won by a foot. Time, 11 2-5 secs. Heat 3: V. M. A. Coates, Haileybury and Caius, 1; C. A. A. Douglas Hamilton, Uppingham and Trinity, 2. Won by a yard. Time, 11 1-5 secs.

Putting the Weight.—D. T. Tacon, Eton and Trinity Hall, 31 ft. 2¼ in., 1; F. T. Mann, Malvern and Pembroke, 30 ft. 7¼ in., 2; V. M. H. Coates, Haileybury and Caius, 30 ft. 6½ in., 3; N. C. Tufnell, Eton and Trinity, 30 ft. 2½ in., 4; J. V. Fiddian, The Leys and Emmanuel, 29 ft. 9½ in., 5; H. J. Bower, Uppingham and Emmanuel, 29 ft. 8 in., 6; L. H. T. Storey, Private and Caius, 0.

120 Yards Strangers' Race.—Heat 1: S. Mangham, Emmanuel, 4 yards start, 1; A. L. Sutcliffe, Sidney, 6, 2; A. E. D. Anderson, Trinity, scratch, 3. Won by a foot. Time, 12 3-5 secs. Heat 2: R. H. Lindsay Watson, Trinity, 1 yard start, 1; A. J. Macdonald, Trinity, 6, and W. H. Pelham, Trinity, 4 (dead-heat), 2. Won by three yards. Time, 12 3-5 secs. Heat 3: H. L. P. Jolly, Trinity, 3 yards start, 1; E. H. Cave, Clare, 7, 2; R. B. Horsfield, Trinity, 2, 0. Won by two yards. Time 12 4-5 secs.

Quarter Mile Race.—W. G. Wetenhall, City of London and Caius, 1; A. J. N. Williamson, Highgate and Pembroke, 2; G. A. Lilly, St Paul's and Caius, 3; A. J. Carr, Brighton and St Catharine's, 0; W. F. Foulston, Private and Corpus, 0; J. V. Newman, Aldenham and Trinity, 0. Won by a yard, three yards between second and third. Time, 53 4-5 secs.

High Jump.—A. C. Bellerby, St Lawrence and Emmanuel, 5 ft. 5½ in., 1; A. Vere Walwyn, Bath College and Peterhouse, 5 ft. 1½ in., 2; H. Forman, Shrewsbury and Pembroke, 0; H. G. Rowsell, Fauconberge and Jesus, 0; A. G. Pearson, Uppingham and Trinity, 0.

One Mile Race.—H. P. Dawson, Oundle and Trinity, 1; W. Gavin, Uppingham and Trinity, 2; A. J. Carr, Brighton and St Catharine's, 3; A. F. Thorpe, Mill Hill and Jesus, 0; G. R. Day, Marlborough and Peterhouse, 0; N. Moore, Hull and Jesus, 0; P. A. Bruce, Cheltenham and Trinity, 0; K. Hooper, Aldenham and Queens', 0; L. J. Krige, South Africa and Caius, 0; J. Nathan, Cheltenham and Clare, 0; A. B. Thompson, Durham and Emmanuel, 0; C. Croft, Charterhouse and Trinity, 0. Won by five yards. Carr was twenty-five yards behind Gavin. Time, 4 min. 46 2-5 sec.

120 Yards Hurdle Race.—Heat 1: A. E. Boycott, St John's, Leatherhead, and Selwyn, 1; A Vere Walwyn, Bath and Peterhouse, 2; H. Forman, Shrewsbury and Pembroke, 3. Won by four yards. Time, 19 sec. Heat 2: A. C. B. Bellerby, St Lawrence and Emmanuel, 1; M. G. D. Murray, St Peter's and Trinity, 2. Won by four yards. Time, 19 sec.

MONDAY, November 11th.

100 Yards Race.—Final heat: W. G. Wetenhall, City of London and Caius, 1; P. A. Bruce, Cheltenham and Trinity, 2; V. H. M. Coates, Haileybury and Caius, 3; N. C. Tufnell, Eton and Trinity, 4; F. Burn Callander, Malvern and Clare, 5. Won by two yards. Time, inside 11 secs.

120 Yards Hurdle Race.—Final heat: M. G. D. Murray, St Peter's, York, and Trinity, 1; A. E. Boycott, St John's, Leatherhead, and Selwyn, 2; A. C. B. Bellerby, St Lawrence, Ramsgate, and Emmanuel, 3; A. Vere Walwyn, Bath and Peterhouse, 4. Won by half a yard, with Bellerby just behind. Time, 18 1-5 secs.

Strangers' 120 Yards Handicap.—Final heat: R. H. Lindsay Watson, Trinity, 1 yard start, 1; S. Mangham, Emmanuel, 4, 2. Won by two yards. Time, 12 2-5 secs.

Half-Mile Race.—S. J. Williamson, Highgate and Pembroke, 1; H. P. Dawson, Oundle and Trinity, 2; P. Haswell, Dunstable and Sidney, 3; G. A. Lilly, St Paul's and Caius, 0. Won by fifteen yards. Time, 2 mins. 5 3-5 secs.

Strangers' One Mile Handicap.—H. C. V. Jones, Emmanuel, 90 yards start, 1; J. Winterbotham, King's, 90, 2; T. H. Just, Trinity, 20, 3; H. M. T. Channell, Trinity, 100, 4; E. S. Dougall, Pembroke, scratch, 0; A. H. Pearson, Queens', scratch, 0; A. V. Hill, Trinity, 20, 0; J. R. Griffiths, Christ's, 55, 0; R. A. N. Briscoe, Selwyn, 60, 0; A. W. H. Cooke, King's, 60, 0; W. N. Rae, Corpus, 70, 0; W. A. Cooper, King's, 70, 0; D. M. Weber, Clare, 80, 0; H. Malaher, Emmanuel, 80, 0. Won by ten yards, with Just some distance away. Time, 4 mins. 33 2-5 secs.

Long Jump.—C. Armstrong, St Lawrence, Ramsgate, and Emmanuel, 20 ft. 10½ ins., 1; M. G. D. Murray, St Peter's, York, and Trinity, 19 ft. 11½ ins., 2; A. C. Bellerby, St Lawrence, Ramsgate, and Emmanuel, 19 ft. 10½ ins., 3; H. Leakey, Dulwich and Trinity Hall, 0; A. Vere Walwyn, Bath College and Peterhouse, 0; W. D. C. Purves, Fettes and Trinity, 0; F. Burn Callander, Malvern and Clare, 0.

Throwing the Hammer.—F. T. Mann, Malvern and Pembroke, 72 ft. 6 ins., 1.

Three Mile Race.—K. Hooper, Aldenham and Queens', 1; W. Gavin, Uppingham and Trinity, 2; W. B. Loveless, Wellington and Pembroke, 3; L. J. Krige, South Africa and Caius, 4; E. J. T. Housden, Dulwich and Peterhouse, 0; A. F. Thorpe, Mill Hill and Jesus, 0; H. H. C. Goodwin, Rugby and Jesus, 0. Won by five yards. Time, 16 mins. 6 4-5 secs.

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HOCKEY.

C.U. v. PHILISTINES.

The University played the Philistines on Nov. 6th at Cambridge, and defeated them easily by 10 goals to 2. The visitors brought a weak team, and the game was a poor one. The University team was off-colour, or the score would have been larger. Priestley was given a trial at back instead of Pound, but was a bit slow.

C.U.—G. L. Ham, Christ's (goal); W. G. Pound, King's, and H. W. Priestley, Trinity (backs); J. F. Ireland Trinity, T. G. Gibson, Pembroke, and A. J. Bostock Hill, Trinity (half-backs); E. F. Edge-Partington, Trinity, A. C. C. Hervey, King's, H. J. Goodwin, Jesus, B. M. Kitson, Peterhouse, and A. J. Leighton, Caius (forwards).

Philistines.—D. S. Bryan-Brown and L. Marlow (backs); G. W. Vivian, C. Russell (captain), E. H. Pigg, and A. B. Butterworth (half-backs); J. N. Wreford Brown, H. St. J. B. Philby, E. C. Cole, C. T. Vivian, and Lieut. F. Marshall (forwards).

C.U. v. MID-SURREY.

On Saturday, Mid-Surrey brought a strong team down, and were assisted by E. W. Page, who played a fine game for them. In the first half the play was almost even, the score being 2—2 at one time. At half-time, however, the University led by 4—2. In the second half the visitors fell off, and the University forwards towards the end were continually shooting, the final score being 11—2 in favour of the University. Mid-Surrey played three backs, and this was the reason why the score was so large against them. Shaw returned to inside right, and played well, though he is still too slow in starting and in passing. Bryan-Brown at back was quite good, but Priestley was too slow in recovering. Bostock-Hill must show more quickness all round. All the forwards played very well, but the shooting was a bit wild at the end. Goodwin played splendidly, and made most of the openings for the insides. Edge-Partington was also excellent.

C.U.—G. L. Ham, Christ's (goal); H. W. Priestley, Trinity, and G. S. Bryan-Brown, Downing (backs); J. F. Ireland, Trinity, L. M. Robinson, Peterhouse, and A. J. Bostock-Hill, Trinity (half-backs); E. F. Edge-Partington, Trinity, C. L. Shaw, Sidney, H. J. Goodwin, Jesus, B. M. Kitson, Peterhouse, and A. F. Leighton, Caius (forwards).

Mid-Surrey.—J. G. Pleydell-Knott, A. R. Barker and C. J. Coles (backs); J. Mitchell, E. W. Page and C. E. Penault (half-backs); E. Tarbet, D. L. Morgan, E. Cameron, L. C. F. Nash and E. Davis (forwards).

GOLF.

On November 7th the University played and won their third match when they visited Norwich.

In spite of a railway journey and sumptuous repast only two of the visiting team lost their matches and the lesson at Yarmouth, where we lost through byes, had had good effect as only one was lost on this occasion.

The first couple looked like having a very close match as they were 'all square' at the turn but Pease came home in 33 which was good enough for Martin-Smith.

Longstaffe again showed good form and with a 75 walked round Crick, who must have been quite surprised at the result as he has been doing great scores of late. Score:—

C. U. G. C.		Royal Norwich G. C.	
J. Martin-Smith	0	Rev. J. E. Pease... ...	1
V. Longstaffe...	1½	M. Crick	0
A. A. Reid	0	A. C. Watson	1½
J. Colman	½	H. Whitwell	½
E. S. Ulyat	1½	B. K Wilson	0
C. L. Macdona	1	R. Mason	0
E. S. MacAndrew	½	T. Belding	1
F. D. Morton...	1½	W. R. Gurley	0
	5½		3½

At Coton, on November 8th.

C. L. Macdona	74	− 1	= 73
A. F. Percival	78	− 2	= 76
N. W. Lydekker	87	− 10	= 77
V. C. Morton	85	− 8	= 77

Macdona won the Linskill Cup and weekly sweep while Lydekker won the Pirie Memento.

There were a large number of entries though very few cards were returned especially by the over 9 handicap members.

C.U. HARE AND HOUNDS.

C.U. I. v. BLACKHEATH I.

A double victory was gained on Saturday, November 9, when our first team overcame Blackheath Harriers 1st, at Blackheath, and the 2nd gained the largest possible victory over their 2nd at Cambridge.

Lord Mayor's Day crowds rather delayed the 1st team, and a start was made at 3.30. Pearson and Swan immediately took the lead with the rest of the pack close behind. At Morden College Judson and Southwell, of Blackheath, and Rose, of Cambridge, had come up with the leaders. On reaching the country, Pearson, Swan and Judson drew away, but the latter dropped back slowly till the road at the end was reached. Here Pearson was about five yards in front of Swan, with Judson about 70 yards behind. Pearson now increased his distance and won easily by 20 yards, while Swan gained from Judson and finished 120 yards ahead of him.

The going was excellent, though the Cambridge team would perhaps have been better suited by a little heavier country. We were at about half strength, Inman, Dougall and Bigland not being out, but Pratt's effort in finishing fifth secured us the race and Cooper and Cooke gave us a wider margin. Times and placings:—

		M.	S.
1.	A. H. Pearson, Queens'	52	0
2.	F. G. Swan, Pembroke	52	5
3.	E. F. Judson, Blackheath	52	30
4.	H. E. J. Southwell, Blackheath	53	20
5.	C. J. C. Pratt, Caius	53	40
6.	C. A. Glaeser, Blackheath	54	35
7.	W. A. Cooper, King's	54	40
8.	A. W. H. Cooke, King's...	55	4
9.	E. V. Hollingsworth, Blackheath	55	16
10.	A. H. L. Knapp, Blackheath	55	22

Club placings—Cambridge University ... 1 2 5 7 8 = 23
Blackheath Harriers ... 3 4 6 9 10 = 32

The second team gained a hollow victory over the Gogs course on the same day, getting 8 men in out of the first ten.

Selby-Lowndes led from start to finish and accomplished quite a good performance considering he was not pressed at all. Wills and Telfer have improved since last year, while Keeling and Winterbotham did quite creditably for their first appearance. Times and placings:

		M.	S.
1.	G. N. Selby-Lowndes, Queens'...	42	4
2.	A. Hughes, St John's	43	1
3.	W. D. Wills, Trinity	43	19
4.	J. Winterbotham, King's	43	50
5.	W. Telfer, Clare	44	6
6.	B. Davies, Blackheath H.	44	35
7.	F. Keeling, Trinity	44	40
8.	G. S. Woodman, Jesus	45	5
9.	W. N. Rae, Corpus	45	29
10.	T. C. Davies, Blackheath H.	46	10

Cambridge University ... 1 2 3 4 5 = 15
Blackheath Harriers 40

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No Freshmen were included in the teams owing to the Freshmen's Sports. Our next fixture is against the Town and County C.C.U., on Saturday, 16th, over the University course, when a hard race should be witnessed.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

At a Congregation on Thursday last the following Degrees were conferred :—

M.A.—S. Churchill, P. P. G. Goolden, Trinity; R. H. L. Lee, (by proxy), Peterhouse; H. S. M. Roxby, Queens'; H. M. Biddell, St Catharine's; J. T. Macnab, Christ's; F. C. P. Naish, Sidney Sussex.

M.B. & B.C.—S. Churchill, Trinity; A. C. H. Suhr, Gonville and Caius; J. T. Macnab, Christ's.

LL.B.—P. Láll, St John's.

COLLEGE CORRESPONDENCE.

PETERHOUSE.

The trial eights are going out regularly though not yet definitely arranged. The supreme joy of Baitsbite has now been vouchsafed to the rawest neophyte.

We absolutely refuse to make any comment on the 'Devil's Disciples,' and their unorganised works of darkness.

The Rugby team, which has not been able to turn out in its full strength this season, lost to Selwyn on Saturday by 6 points to nil.

The newly founded Peterhouse and Corpus Historical Society met on Wednesday for the first time in C. J. May's rooms, when Mr Temperley read a paper on Lord Acton. This initial effort was very successful.

The Sex discussed Capital Punishment on Saturday, and decided against its abolition. The motion was taken very seriously.

The Parnassus read Henry VIII. on Sunday in A. Loveday's rooms.

CLARE.

This week's rowing interest seems to centre mainly round the Colquhoun Sculls, and we are pleased to record that two members of the boat club are to take part therein. Our well wishes go with them.

The Association team have won a league match (1—0) against Trinity Rest but have lost 'friendlies' to St John's and Pembroke. The team have had hard luck in losing the valuable services of N. S. Cornelius who is at present laid aside with a damaged collar-bone. We wish him a speedy recovery.

At Rugby we have lost to Trinity by 10 points to 9, defeated Christ's by 25 points and defeated King's by 14 points. The team shows great improvement. Judging by their remark in last week's correspondence, St John's seem to be suffering badly from the effects of sour grapes. By the way we quite forgot to mention last week that we had beaten them by 16 points to 9.

The Hockey enthusiasts received a check at Newmarket on Saturday.

PEMBROKE.

We greatly regret to announce the death of L. M. Macleod in Cambridge on Tuesday morning after a short attack of appendicitis. It is not only a fearful blow to his relatives, to whom we should like to offer our sincerest condolences, but also to his many friends in Cambridge and elsewhere. It is only fifteen months since he concluded his brilliant University career, and only a week ago he attended the Beast's Ball as fit as ever. Owing to this sad event the Pembroke-Hertford Rugby match has been postponed.

Games as usual supply our tea-table talk.

The Association team don't seem yet to have got together. W. A. Powell is temporarily disabled and his place has been ably taken by E. A. W. Plumptre.

The Rugby 1st XV. cannot shew as clean a sheet as the 2nd XV., who are still unbeaten, although scored against. Caius hope to tarnish their record on Wednesday and before this appears in print, we hope, will have had their hopes deferred. The brand-new 3rd XV. with its Bannerman have bowed before the public and received an encore.

M. N. Perrin is representing us in the Colquhoun Sculls, while he and some other lusty oarsmen have been 'tried.'

The Hockey team succeeded in beating Caius the other day. Caius hitherto having avoided this distinction from anyone.

In the Freshmen's Sports, the half-mile was won easily by Williamson, while Mann won the hammer after a keen struggle. Loveless a week earlier won the Cross-country in promising style.

GONVILLE AND CAIUS.

In aquatic topics, the crock eights and 'trials' are occupying most of our attention at present. We are delighted to see F. Jarvis rowing in the 'trials'; may this vision not prove ephemeral!

The Rugby team merits our hearty congratulations, in that so far it has won every match this term. We have defeated Uppingham (30—8), Trinity (26—0), and St John's (29—0).

At Association, our first XI. lost to Queens' (0—2); and in a 'friendly' our second beat Christ's (3—0), but succumbed somewhat woefully in a league match with Downing.

The Hockey team has drawn with Emmanuel (3—3), but has been defeated, after a good game, by C.U. Wanderers (5—3). Congratulations to A. F. Leighton on playing for the University.

Though we cannot boast of recent Royal patronage like certain colleges, nevertheless we have two Proctors.

CORPUS CHRISTI.

On Friday, the 8th, the Literary Society held a most successful sitting when Mr H. W. V. Temperley, Fellow of Peterhouse, read a paper on 'Jokai, the Hungarian novelist,' with extracts from his works. The limits of this society's ideals are those of universal classic literature. Mr Temperley in the course of this paper showed Jokai to be not only one of the greatest of novelists ranking with Scott, Dickens, Hugo and Dumas, and having written 300 novels, but also a patriot, statesman, lawyer, soldier and humourist. Mr W. Spens, Fellow of Corpus and hon. member of the society, opened an interesting and long-sustained discussion at the close of the paper.

Football is looking up. At Association we have won two League matches against Selwyn and Pembroke II. and drawn a friendly with King's. At Rugby we have won two matches, in each case by about 30 points to nil and lost one by 8 to 13.

Congratulations to A. H. Cox (a first year man) on playing for Essex against Kent at Hockey.

Two of our boats have gone into semi-training for the trial race, in which it is expected three eights will row. A four has most strangely put in an appearance as well.

The Corpus ghost most considerately turned up on the 5th in the midst of a magnificent pyrotechnic display.

JESUS.

The freshmen's trials are improving slowly but, we hope, surely and there should be some quite respectable racing on the 23rd. E. G. Cane, C. P. Fairbairn, F. G. Hudson, H. C. H. Hudson, F. H. Jerwood and P. Verdon have rowed in the University Trials at various times during the past week.

The Rugby XV. played Trinity, Oxford, at Oxford on Monday, and were defeated by 35—9. As they accidentally (?) missed their train, and at the time of writing have not returned, we cannot give details. The 2nd XV. have beaten King's II.

At Association we have beaten Sidney and Christ's, and also lost to Christ's.

We must apologise to Emmanuel for having stated last week that we defeated them at Rugby, whereas they beat us by 31—0: and also to our own XV. for stating, though with some hesitation, that they were beaten by Clare. Unfortunately we cannot possibly watch all matches ourselves, and we consequently are obliged to receive on trust the information gleaned with great difficulty from the devotees of the game.

Even that staid and sober body, the Faragoes, was reduced last week by the Gondoliers and other attractions, and no meeting was held.

CHRIST'S.

We are sorry to say that the good form promised by the Rugby XV. at the beginning of the season has not been kept up. This may be accounted for by the fact that there have been lately several absentees among our old colours.

Our first boat captain has been rowing in the trials for some time; we wish him luck. There are two senior and two junior 'crock' eights; of which the former are now feeling more at home, and getting together.

Our congratulations are due to R. Snowdon-Smith, on playing Association for the University both last Saturday and yesterday.

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The Debating Society met on Saturday to discuss the motion 'That a revolution in the spelling of the English Language is imperative.' The motion was lost by an overwhelming majority, but it was a pity that more members were not present to hear Prof Skeat, who was kind enough to come and speak on the motion.

The college sports have been fixed for Nov. 19 and 20; we hope to have a large number of entries.

We had a pyrotechnic display on Saturday night (or rather on Sunday morning), and the new sundial proved a most efficient support for certain kinds of fireworks. It has aged considerably since then.

ST JOHN'S.

The chief event of the current week was the bursting of a water pipe on Sunday morning in New Court. Several gentlemen were compelled to remain in bed for the greater part of the morning owing to the failure of the water supply. They have our sincerest sympathy in their stroke of ill-luck.

There is keen rivalry between the 'crock eights.' Two of the senior boats at least promise to be considerably above the average. A Rugby eight has made its appearance. The members of the crew show considerable keenness and should go a long way—at any rate the full course.

The Rugby XV. beat Queens' early in the week but have suffered another relapse.

The Association XI. are worthily upholding the tradition of St John's. We regret that we are unable to be more specific, but the hour is late and information difficult to obtain.

Feeling ran rather high at a debate on vivisection last Saturday night. The cause of vivisection was defended in an able and temperate speech by a well known scientist who is an undergraduate of St John's. He left the hon. opposer without a leg to stand on, but the latter made a plucky effort. The house declared in favour of vivisection by thirty votes to four.

TRINITY

The M. and S. discussing art and prosperity came to the conclusion that they were not mutually antagonistic.

We are glad to be able to announce that those celebrated societies the X and the Rump, whose reported decease caused many circles to go into mourning, are still extant and have amalgamated, to the mutual benefit of literature and metaphysics.

With regard to an editorial paragraph in your last number we are authorised to contradict the rumour that the junior dean of this college is impersonating a deadly sin in Dr Faustus.

EMMANUEL.

On Saturday, Nov. 9th, the debating society decided by one vote that the life of a discontented man is preferable to that of a contented pig. The joint debate which had been arranged between Caius and Emmanuel took place at the former college on Wednesday. We were represented by A. B. Adams, G. C. Few and T. W. Gardiner.

The Rugby team have suffered defeat at the hands of Trinity by 5 points to 10, but we are pleased to record the victory of the Association team over Worcester College, Oxford, which was played on Saturday, the score being 7—2.

Congratulations are due to A. C. Bellerby on winning the High Jump at the Freshmen's Sports, also to H. C. Jones and S. Mangham who were 1st in the Strangers' Mile Handicap and 2nd in the Strangers' 120 Yards Race respectively.

A meeting of the Law Society took place on Wednesday, when a paper was read by C. R. Waterer.

The college will be represented in the race for the Colquhoun Sculls by R. S. Hooker.

SIDNEY SUSSEX.

Rowing. The trial eights still continue to improve.

Football. Both the Rugby XV. and the Association XI. journeyed to Oxford last week. The XV. played against St John's, who were a very good side and out-played us (5—36). St John's had several certain Blues, and included G. D. Roberts the International, and J. V. Young, the Cambridge half of last year, so the performance of our side was not discreditable. The XI. played against Wadham, and though we had most of the game we lost by the odd goal (2—3). Everything seemed to go wrong, and we had no luck in this game. Despite losing their matches the teams managed to enjoy themselves considerably, the majority of the XI. arriving in Cambridge at half-past two on the following morning.

The XV. have defeated Corpus (13—3), while the XI. in the League have drawn with King's (2—2) and in a friendly have lost to St John's (1—4). Our centre-half, F. Ludlow, has played a magnificent game all through this season; perhaps those in authority might give this Somerset-County man a trial for the University XI.

SELWYN.

The Rugby XV. have been victorious against Christ's II. by 36 points to nil; they have also beaten Peterhouse (6—0) and Oundle School (10—3) after a good game.

The Association XI. have had an unsuccessful week; they have lost to Corpus and Emmanuel.

On Monday Mr Knott read a paper to the Logarithms on 'The English Mediaeval Mansion,' with many interesting references to the Colleges of Cambridge.

FITZWILLIAM HALL.

On Wednesday, 6th inst, A. E. Hill read a paper at the Historical Society on 'Industrial Competition.' The Theological Society on Friday last discussed the attitude of the Church towards Intemperance, the subject being opened by F. Richardson.

On Saturday the Musical Secretary provided an excellent Smoking Concert. We are very fortunate in having such good talent this year amongst our Freshmen, and only wish that more would turn up to enjoy these pleasant evenings.

The forth debate was held on Monday, H. J. Kerridge proposing 'that in the opinion of this House the influence of the Theatre is not conducive to morality.' This was opposed by R. L. Hussey, who, like the proposer, made a good speech. There was a majority of one vote in favour of the motion.

REVIEWS.

LIFE & LETTERS OF SIR RICHARD JEBB.

The Life and Letters of Sir Richard Claverhouse Jebb, O.M., Litt.D. By his Wife; with a chapter on Sir Richard Jebb as Scholar and Critic by Dr A. W. Verrall. Cambridge: at the University Press. Price 10/- net. 1907.

There is a story told of Sir Richard Jebb that, when asked, one day, at what period of the world's history he would (had he had the choice) have elected to live, he at once replied: 'In the middle of the 5th century B.C., or else early in the 16th century A.D.' The answer was, in a measure, characteristic of the man. Those two epochs were, beyond all others, remarkable for fresh activities both in the sphere of letters and of practical life. The age of Pericles, equally with that of the Renaissance, was one likely to appeal to a man of Jebb's temperament. Himself a scholar, a humanist, to the finger-tips, he was far sundered from that spirit of recluseness which fights shy of the active world. His alert mind, though it sympathetically spanned the wide domain of literature, was ever ready to enter, with not less sympathy, into the larger life of humanity which is developed apart from the cloister or the study.

The present volume, written by Lady Jebb, bears ample testimony to her husband's wide tolerance of thought, his delicate artistic perception, and his unfailing zeal for work. Probably no man that ever lived took a finer delight in literature for its own sake; but no man knew better than he that life is more than books. He seems intuitively to have felt the force of Wordsworth's splendid aphorism: 'Poetry is the impassioned expression which is in the countenance of all science' (that is, knowledge). And this is what makes his edition of Sophocles so much more than an exercise of academic learning; it is so much more, just because the editor, with exquisite tact and almost faultless appreciation of the hidden graces of style, first lived himself into the inner texture of the poet's thought, and then applied the knowledge so gained to elucidate the difficulties of the text. Dr Verrall, in his essay on Jebb as a scholar, has so pertinently and brilliantly demonstrated the truth of this, that it is not necessary to do more than register the fact.

As to the volume under notice, we may say at once that

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it is interesting, yet somewhat disappointing. The facts of Jebb's life are here set out in fair detail, though a good deal less space might have been given to the Parliamentary epoch, and more devoted to his work as a man of letters pure and simple. Judging from the specimens of his letters given in the book, Jebb was, ordinarily, no letter-writer in the sense in which Fitzgerald or Ainger were letter-writers. Yet that he had a consummate gift of style, readers of his 'Bentley,' or of his introductions to the Sophocles, are well aware. But his felicities of diction rarely seem to have crystallized themselves into the memorable aphorism, or epigrammatic phrase; perhaps his judgement instinctively rebelled against that over-emphasis which is inherent in epigram.

There are comparatively few of Jebb's *obiter dicta* preserved for us in this volume, as far, that is to say, as literature is concerned. The best things are to be found in the letters to his wife, written during their engagement. Some of his remarks, *e.g.*, on Dante (p. 121), Goethe and Shakespeare (pp. 136—8), are admirable examples of terse and illuminating criticism.

Much of Jebb's best work is to be found in his essays on subjects not directly connected with Greek literature, *e.g.*, his Rede Lecture, his essay on Macaulay, or his chapter on Tennyson. Many of these pieces have been collected and recently published; but it would be a pious task to winnow out the best of his contributions to the *Times* newspaper, and to include these in a volume along with his contributions to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. A fresh volume of collected essays is, it is true, in preparation; and these pieces will, we hope, find a place there.

His *magnum opus*, the 'Sophocles,' was never completed. Introductory essays, and a commentary on the fragments were contemplated, but not written; only a few 'disiecta membra' are ever likely to appear. The loss to scholarship cannot easily be remedied. But enough remains of his literary work to testify to the high standard of excellence which he ever set before himself; and all who knew him can bear witness at once to the unique charm of his personality, to his tenacity of purpose, and to the nobleness of his aims.

E. H. B.

A GREEK HISTORICAL NOVEL.

A Victor of Salamis. W. S. Davis. Macmillan. 450 pp. 6/-.

It is notoriously difficult to write a good historical novel, and to write one dealing with classical times, where the minutiae of everyday life with which the novelist deals are so frequently matters of uncertainty or dispute, is a task which might appal the boldest. Mr Davis has not shrunk from it, and he has produced a book which, but for blemishes to be discussed hereafter, would be at least readable.

He has chosen a period familiar—perhaps too familiar for a novelist—but there is this to be said for selecting the events culminating in the second Persian invasion, that it would be well-nigh impossible to write a dull book about them. Nor is Mr Davis dull: the incidents in his story are thrilling enough to satisfy the most bloodthirsty and adventurous of readers, while we do not have to read fifty pages before meeting Simonides, Cimon son of Miltiades, Themistocles, Leonidas, Aeschylus and Mardonius. The hero, Glaucon, after winning the Pentathlum at the Isthmian games, fights at Thermopylae first for Persia and then for Greece, he next takes a prominent part in the battle of Salamis and after various blood-curdling adventures, finally, by dint of heroic exploits, makes himself largely responsible for the victory of Greece at Platæa.

The probabilities of such a career we need not discuss, for the book is a novel, not history: nor do we propose to linger over the chronological problem which faces one at the beginning. Briefly it is that the story seems to begin in 481 B.C. but it opens at the Isthmian games which did not fall in that year. However, it is not at points such as these that we are disposed to carp: in view of the fact that the book must from its nature be intended mainly for boys, there is a blemish of a far more serious kind, for we are reluctantly compelled to state that much—nearly all—of Mr Davis's Greek would disgrace an average schoolboy: there are, moreover, many carelessnesses of just such a sort that will linger in a youthful reader's memory and mislead him. For example, what boy on reading that Glaucon and Moerocles, the athletes, bent open horse-shoes, would conjecture that horse-shoes were entirely unknown in Greece and that even Roman horse-shoes were not of a kind to be 'bent open'? Mr Davis's method of eliminating candidates for the Pentathlum is not only grossly unfair but almost certainly untrue to fact. He depicts the Athenian Dicastic mania of the latter half of the 5th century as already flourishing before 480 B.C. Also he uses many misleading phrases such as 'Athenian patricians.' But it is over the actual Greek words (which he disguises in transliterated forms) that he comes to grief most seriously, and as Greek studies are not in so flourishing a state as to warrant such liberties being taken with learners, we propose to point out some examples that we have observed.

Throughout the book the characters address each other as 'Philotate' (does Mr Davis mean φιλότατε or φιλώτατε?) Inferiors say continually 'Kurie' and 'Kuria' which are not classical forms of address. 'Makaira' is not an ordinary address to a lady: 'Makaire' is not Greek at all. 'ΓΛΑΥΚΟΝΤΟΣ' is not the genitive of Glaucon: to call a person ἀλώπηξ is not 'equivalent to crying "hound!" in English'; two thousand stadia are not 'nearly two hundred miles'; 'Io Paean!' is not an invocation to Athene: a tettix is not 'a kind of grasshopper peculiar to Greece'; Praxinoe is not a lady's name. Why does Mr Davis go out of his way to drag in the disputed πιτανάτης λόχος (Thuc. 1. 20) and above all why does he call it the 'Pitanate (further on 'Pinatate') Mora'? Why does he translate κυβερνήτης 'governor'? When he calls a ship 'Alcyone' does he think it means 'Halcyon'?

There is, however, one detail of this book to which we accord unqualified praise: it is the expletives. True, many of them are not Greek, but still, we think they should go far to replace stronger expressions in use in English Public Schools and we have therefore compiled a list of terms for those who do not wish to purchase the book:—(i) For all ordinary situations '*Eu*!' (ii) For mild perturbation '*Pheu*!' (iii) To express amusement '*Phui*!' (iv) For mild protests '*Ei*!' (v) For mental distress '*Ai*!' (vi) For acute mental agony '*Mu mu*!' (vii) For acute physical agony '*Attatai*! *attatai*!' (viii) Lastly, for use among nautical persons (where *did* Mr Davis get this from?) '*Aru*! *aru*!'

When Mr Davis has been carefully through the book and revised his inaccuracies and blunders, it will be quite a good tale of adventure suitable as an introduction to Greek history: till then it is quite unsafe to put into the hands of anyone who does not already know better: and to such, we fear, it is unlikely to appeal anyhow.

Y.

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THE UNIVERSITY PULPIT.

SUNDAY, November 10.

Sermon at Great St Mary's by the Rev. J. NEVILLE FIGGIS, C.R., St Catharine's College.

'My kingdom is not of this world.' St John xviii. 36.

It is about time that defenders of the Christian faith gave up the habit of concession; of fighting upon ground skilfully chosen by their adversaries in which victory differed from defeat only in being more dangerous and less likely. Christians may conquer the world, not by adopting the principles of others, but by the compelling audacity with which they display their own. I desire to-day to examine one charge frequently made against the Church —that of being other-worldly. That charge is perfectly true, but it is the glory not the shame of the Christian. If our religion were not other worldly, nobody could believe it; nobody ought to believe it; for as its critics point out, the Christian Church, if its mission were limited to this world alone, has been a failure, and its machinery and its methods are singularly ill adapted for their purpose. If Christianity, by the law of this being, is not other-worldly, it is nothing at all. There is a sense of course in which the Church is or ought to be this worldly; but it is so obvious and so frequently emphasized just now, that it seems more profitable to dwell upon the other aspect of the truth; provided of course we bear in mind it is only an aspect.

The charge is quite natural. It is quite inevitable that positivists like George Eliot or Cotter Morrison who limit all their views to this world should feel it distressing to find the energies of some of the best men—and best in their sense—occupied in discussions which seemed to them pure idleness, in prayer which must appear elaborate waste of time, or in preaching a repentance, which is only by fits and starts socially beneficent. It is not of course the worse but the better men, whom altruism grudges to the service of God. It is glad enough to be rid of unscrupulous ecclesiastics, like Antonelli or Manning, whom everyone despises except those who profit by their manœuvres, or disciples of persecution like Laud, or Luther, or Knox, a creed which all men disclaim but most of them imitate, or time-servers like Warburton or Hoadly, whose heroic endeavour to do the impossible task of serving God and mammon is imitated in everything save success by nine-tenths of the Christian world in every age. It is not for the sake of these men that the cry is raised. But it is saints like St Francis, prophets like St Catharine of Siena, mystics like St Teresa, teachers like Fénelon—these are the men who by their works, and yet more their life, proved, it was thought, so lamentable a spectacle, and even where they were noblest, left a root of harm. It is claimed that they turned men's thoughts, their hopes, their energies on to a wrong track. Instead of preaching practical benevolence and practical beneficence alone, instead of denouncing social iniquities and political wrong doing, and denouncing nothing else, instead of striving to make this world fairer, and the lot of men less painful and striving for nothing else—instead that is, of treating pain as the one supreme evil; they wasted their own time, and that of others in striving to look beyond; they were sometimes strangely indifferent to outward conditions in their pursuit of inward peace of spirit; they actually regard pain as a common means of improvement, and inculcated an impossible abnegation; and were often content to dream of the Kingdom of the other world, when they ought rather to have been efficient causes in the amelioriation of this. Dreamers, romantics, poets, ascetics at their best and in themselves, they fostered in others a spirit of selfishness, and of unreality, and idle luxury in regard to religion, which was the food of that very worldliness they strove to remove, so that an acute observer in the nineteenth century could complain that 'religion has become a merely literary subject.'

This is partly true, Christians will always be 'dreamers,' and when the Church has become a purely efficient machine, its days as a spiritual power will be numbered. If we really desired the Church to be effective in the politician's sense, we ought to approve that famous Company of Jesus, in which the utmost practical efficiency has been carried to a point without example in history and of whose success we have had recent illustration. On the other hand other-worldliness may mean and sometimes has meant a selfish acquiescence in worldly position for ourselves coupled with the duty of resignation to injustice for others. Men may talk of the paramount value of treasure in heaven when they merely mean that they do not wish to be disturbed in their own enjoyment of treasure on earth. This is a real danger, and a danger never to be entirely avoided while human nature is so strangely mixed, and men's outward lot so various. The attack on other-worldliness in this sense was quite deserved, it needs enforcing and repeating. For it is easy enough in after-dinner discussions to say from our armchairs that comfort does not matter, and suffering may be a great means of holiness? Do we live as if we thought so? If our adversaries force us to the question, whether the Cross is anything real, or that we fulfil the command to love one another, we ought to thank them in deep penitence.

But though the charge may be just in detail, it is in the main false. In the true sense the Christian faith is other-worldly. Just the fact that it is not merely a philosophic system or a philanthropic system, or a philanthropy on a moral code or a romantic history, or all of them added together, is the source at once of its strength and its weakness. Christianity is a unique fact; it appeals to men because it is itself and nothing else. Alike in basis, in nature, in motive and method it is different from every possible rival. For this very reason it is certain to seem to unbelievers quixotic, impractical, futile and absurd. When it does not so appear to them it is either because they are becoming Christians or else because we have lowered the standard and are striving to fight the world with its own weapons, an attempt which nothing could redeem from hypocrisy save its inherent stupidity—for the children of this world are wiser—very much wiser—in their generation than the children of the light. On the same truth is based its power to appeal to high and low alike, to the rich and cultured, to the poor and the barbarous—because it comes to them from beyond, because it assures them of escape, of freedom from the present order, because it is not of this world. If it were, it would lose at once its spell. The instinct of modern culture so often craving to make the Cross of Christ into a 'golden calf' a human symbol and nothing more is superficial and transient; the real and enduring desire of human nature is for that power lifted up above earth 'who shall draw all men unto Him.'

Christianity is not in basis of this world; it is no system of thought based upon reflection, it is a life rooted in faith. A supernatural grace, a gift from above is its very foundation. It is arguable, that we are under a delusion in claiming so high a prerogative, it is not arguable that those who make the claim are at liberty to treat their creed as though it were based upon something other than faith, reasoning or historical criticism. The Christian creed may well be compatible with many different philosophies varying according to the temper of the time and the temperament of the person. But it cannot be identified with any one of them without ceasing to be itself. For instance the recent papal encyclical is far more obscurantist in what it affirms than in what it denies. If modernism really means all that amazing document declares it to mean, it is as a system and a whole not Christian; and there could be no harm in saying so, rather good. A complete separation between the Christ of fact and the Christ of faith would be in the long run destructive of belief in either. But when the Pope goes on to identify the Christian faith with a particular philosophy propounded at a particular period, he is giving the case into the hands of the very men he attacks. Were it true that Christianity is an intellectual system, reached in the main by mere reflection, surely men might be pardoned for selecting that system from the 20th century rather than the 13th, especially as they have the terrific triumphs of modern science as compurgators. If the underlying theory of the Pope be right, the modernists could hardly be wrong. This however is only an illustration. What we all need to bear in mind is that Christianity does not *profess* to make appeal except to faith, and that we shall only cover ourselves with ridicule if we neglect the other-worldly basis of the Creed.

So with its nature. As a recent authority of great power, Dr Bussell, has pointed out, the appeal of miracles or a 'revelation' of the gospel is so strong just because it assures men of freedom, something beyond the chain of cause and effect in natural phenomena,—in a word it is because the very idea of revelation is other-worldly, it possesses its attraction (and also, of course, its repulsion) and were it to cease to have this character, people would no longer think it worth either attack or adhesion. Christianity would have no enemies because it would have no longer any friends. At present they may or may not believe it, but it remains the most *interesting* of human facts. It would be a pity, if by our endeavour to make the faith credible we were only to succeed in making it *dull*.

What is true of the basis and nature of the Christian faith is true also of the motive of practical action—it is in the other world. I think we have lost something by the disuse of the terms dear to our forefathers, pilgrimage and probation. It is doubtless possible to overdo their import, and to treat the truth that we are pilgrims in this world on the way to another in such a one-sided

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way as to neglect the real value and meaning of life here now. Instead of the old words we ought surely to sing

I'm *not* a stranger here,
Heaven is my home,

for both are true, and to see in the beauty and joy of earth, not enemies to be shunned, but the evidence and hope of that glory which shall be revealed in us.

To take an instance—youth is a time of preparation; no one is wise to forget it. But boyhood is not rightly spent in thinking only of the future. Indeed, I believe that one of the causes of a certain lack we all justly deplore in the results of modern education is just this. In regard to bodily training by a given system we are taught to regard this pursuit as having value not only for the future, but also in the moment. But in regard to intellectual progress the appeal is made too much to mercenary motives and the need of a profession. To tell young men to study because they must do so to win a position is in the majority of cases as certain means of preventing them doing so. The motive surely ought to be that in study, life here and now (games included) becomes more interesting and joyful. Still nobody proposes to treat youth as anything but a part, an episode in life, and everything would be different if we did. So with us Christians, this world can be no more than an episode in a career whose grandeur we can only dimly imagine. And all our standards must be different from those who treat it as a whole.

If this is true of the individual life still more is it the case with society. The Christian, like the philanthropist, may stand appalled at the vast spectacle of tyranny and ugliness which is the most salient feature of what is called civilisation. But it is because he feels that man is primarily an other-worldly being, is in course of ruin for his true end that he desires a change, not because suffering is for him the supreme evil or social good the one benefit. The doctrine of the Cross is, as an acute modern critic has observed, the very antipodes of that view of life, which made Mr Bernard Shaw dub himself as voluptuary. Sometimes too the Christian pays less attention to these matters than reformers demand.

This is inevitable. It is not his business. He has better things to think of. However needful the task of making earth a fitter place to dwell in, it must yield in importance to that of helping men whether they are ill- or well-off to realise what after all is harder still, that they have not long to dwell in it, and that how they live is of greater importance than what they live on. The social millennium, could we realise it, would prove the gulf that divides the Christian from the philanthropist even if it be disguised for centuries by their agreement in the choice of means. A juster distribution and more widely diffused culture and lasting international peace would have apart from faith fresh evils in its train; and the true function of the Church and its supreme task would only begin just when men were tempted by contentment to apathy and by universal education to unbelief. Every improvement in the means of life, whether intellectual or physical, means the development of substitutes for religion, and the acquiescence in these substitutes by numbers of men who, less educated and less comfortable, would have been submissive and exemplary Christians. This fact was pointed out by the same dramatist when he exhibited a model village. This of course is no reason for Christians not forwarding such improvement by all means in their power. But it is a reason for their not imagining that their task will be done when it will only be beginning, or that the claims of the 'other world,' the reality of sin, the need of redemption, and the romance of self-sacrifice will more readily appeal to the majority of men, because they have less on earth to complain of, or because the grosser oppression and the grossest or at least the most palpable vices will have become things of the past. A world in which everybody is respectable might very well become a world in which nobody is religious. The supreme task of the Church in the future will not be the preaching the gospel either to the ill-equipped or to the ultra-luxurious but the setting before a world rationally cultivated and in the enjoyment of moderate, but not excessive comfort, the claims of God upon the soul, the supremacy of heaven over earth. The machinery of life might be indefinitely improved, and economic arrangements incalculably better, vice and crime as we know them largely disappear, yet that amazed question of our Lord be more necessary than ever—'Why take ye thought for raiment—what shall ye eat, and what ye shall drink, and where withall shall ye be clothed. Is not the life more than meat or the body than raiment'?

Moreover the means even to this earthly end are different for a Christian from what they are to the world without. As a citizen the Christian has his own rules and seeks of course to promote them in his own way by legislation in a society—which is not—and in one sense ought not to be anything but heterogeneous. But as Churchmen, Christians are bound by other sanctions. I doubt whether any external force could produce anything comparable to the effect that would come if Christians really believed what they say they believe, and simply did not think it worth while to go on scrambling for increased means of luxury and ostentation when they already possess that 'food and raiment' with which they are bidden to be content. It is surely the making haste to be rich and the practice of idleness as a profession that is largely, though not entirely, the cause of the specifically modern social evils. And if the Christian were as other-worldly as his creed, if he even attempted to act as though Christ meant something by what He said, and not nothing, there is no force which would operate so speedily or so powerfully to the diminution of the ugliest facts of outward life. There is surely little danger of the character of Mary being multiplied to the exclusion of that of Martha in our day. If there were we should probably enable Martha to do her work better.

That brings us on. Whatever Christianity does or does not mean, it means prayer. Now prayer is bound to seem unwarrantable waste of energy to the non-Christian—except in so far as he regards it purely as leisure and recreation, an added spaciousness to life. The method which is supreme and essential to the Christian life is a method without meaning or purpose even to the most high-minded of his adversaries. And even Christians have so far yielded to the pressure of this world that they seem to regard prayer as little more than a necessary evil, the *sine qua non* of Christian living; but in no sense a part of it, the dull though inevitable preliminary of real work. And yet the more we live the more we learn that prayer is work' is a truer maxim than its customary converse; and that the most important part of our lives will not be either deeds or thoughts but prayers. In the long run, said Creighton, we learn that the only thing we can really do for anyone else is to pray for him.

This perhaps is the most shining instance of the truth, that other-worldliness is of the very essence of Christianity, as a mode of life. I am not here asserting that Christians are better than other men or wiser; very often they are neither the one or the other; I am saying that they are different. It is so not only in method, but in result. The distinctive note of the Christian is gaiety—not merely peace or joy, still less earnestness or strength—but gaiety. This gaiety is based upon other-worldliness, and developed through the daily self-denial, sacrifice, suffering, which is the inevitable and invariable issue of love. Love, which does not issue in sacrifice, in giving is no love—whether earthly or heavenly. It is this eternally romantic character of Christianity, this paradox of the Cross, which makes it so incomprehensible to its adversaries; now and always 'to the Jews a stumbling block, to the Greeks foolishness.' The Christian's feet are on earth, but his head is otherwhere, and his heart dances with a joy which seems almost blasphemous to the serious moralist, who associates joy as the world does with frivolity, and cannot tolerate a religion, so laughter-loving and many colored, so passionate and reckless.

In all these things, in its ground of faith, its motive of immortality, its method of prayer and its ideal of gladness, does the other-worldliness of Christian life display itself; and we have to choose. This world is indeed the theatre of its action, and even its own pursuits, if rightly followed to the end, will lead us beyond it and demand the sanction of faith for enduring worth. Yet we have to choose between the other-worldly aim and its contrary part. We cannot escape the duty.

My brothers, the choice at this moment lies before you upon whom there has just dawned 'the vision of the world and all the wonders that may be.' There are many forms the vision may take. To some it will come as the harmony of bodily powers, and the progress of outward life in health and joy, and the many gifts of character that hang thereon; to some will dawn the gracious vision of the human mind as disciplined by a hundred generations of culture and the ministry of beauty, with the rest it offers to the spirit, in the glory of earth and the imagination of man; to some will appeal the austere but enthralling charm of knowledge with its hope of correcting the shallow frivolity of current opinion, and adding to the stock of thought something real; to some the chance of service, with the hope of brightening the lives of the poor and the suffering, and giving to the common people a little—it can be but a little—of those myriad boons showered upon us alike of pleasure and opportunity in this place.

All these aims are right; and in their place appealing. But they do not in themselves apart, and, without the thought of the other, satisfy, and must ere long if taken alone exhibit

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their hollowness. Even the life of this world cannot be wisely spent without the thought of the other. Outward exercise and healthy living are good things, but soon, too soon, must men learn that they are a part, and but a small part, of life. Culture and the rest of art in every form is high and noble, if only they point beyond; they turn either to a selfish and fastidious cynicism or a despairing emptiness unless we see in all forms of worldly and human beauty some symbol of the altogether lovely whose form is like unto the Son of God. Learning for itself alone arouses the cry 'to what end is this waste and even discovery, the certainties of science, the sequence of unalterable law will in course of time generate the desire to escape, the cry for deliverance which finds no answer but in Christ. Social and philanthropic ideals, and disinterested service for a time seem to drag out of man what is in him, and to endow him with a life beyond life, but so long as he knows no more, he finds them pall, and begins at first rarely and then repeatedly to ask himself the question, Are men any better for all my striving? and if they are, what does it matter? Where does it lead?

From the weariness of flesh, from the iron laws of nature, from the coldness of mere duty, from the futility of practical benevolence, even from the discoveries of science and the splendour of the everlasting freshness of earth, from the pageant and the paradise of art we turn unsatisfied at last, and ask 'is this the end, this the end?' For in these things alone is there neither joy, no nor love, nor light, nor certainty, nor peace, nor hope for pain.

It is God we are seeking for, the other world which alone can give reality to this, alone give to duty an enduring purpose, to sacrifice a real value, and to knowledge a true scale, and to art a hint at least of the eternal beauty. They bid us limit our thoughts and aims of this life—and our answer is we cannot. We may try, try hard, try for years and centuries even as nations—but we cannot do it. God calls us. In all ages he does so. But more than ever are the signs of his calling apparent in the restless, eager, pathetic, child-like city in which we live. 'For here we have no continuing city but we seek one to come.' It is not so impious or sinful to chain to earth the being intended to hold converse with God, and to treat as born, only to die, a nature formed to give gladness to the angels. It is futile. It is impossible. It may not be—for 'God created man to be immortal and made him an image of his own eternity.'

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2. Doppio Movimento from Pianoforte Sonata, in B flat minor, Op. 35 ... ... *Chopin*
   A. Pym.
3. Songs (*a*) 'Away, away, you men of rules' }
   (*b*) 'Fill me, boy, as deep a draught' }
   from 'Odes of Anacreon' *C. H. H. Parry*
   A. F. Hall.
4. Sextett for Strings in B flat, Op. 18 ... ... *Brahms*
   J. R. Heath, M. G. White, F. Fisher, C. R. Wright,
   P. V. Bevan, G. J. Wilkinson.

M. G. White, *King's College.*

On Friday, November 8th, at the Liberal Club in Downing Street, Signorina Maria Lunati gave a most interesting Italian lecture upon the subject of Carducci. Although the lecture had been little announced, there was a considerable audience, and the excellence of the Signorina's elocution made it easy, even for those very imperfectly acquainted with the language, to follow the greater part of her discourse. She gave a brief but lucid sketch of Carducci's life, from childhood up, and of the various private and public influences which helped to mould the development of his thought and expression. She related several amusing and striking incidents in his career, and gave her hearers a remarkable vivid picture of the singular beauty and simplicity of his personal character. We understand that Signorina Lunati intends later to give another lecture upon the very remarkable Italian authoress, Ada Negri. We hope that this also will have all the success which it is sure to deserve.

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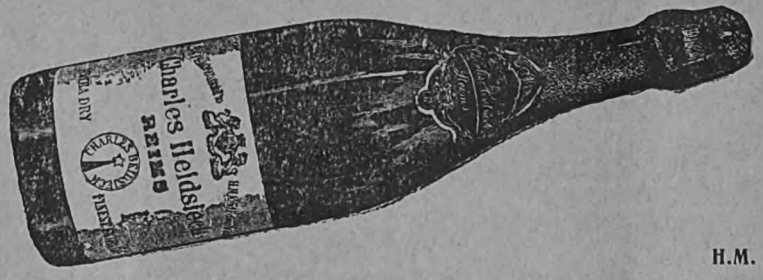

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THE CAMBRIDGE REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF UNIVERSITY LIFE & THOUGHT

VOL. XXIX. No. 717. **THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1907.** PRICE SIXPENCE.

CALENDAR.

Thursday, November 21.

Congregation at 2 p.m. Discussion of six Reports after the Congregation.

King's: S. Wesley in G; anthem, 'Rejoice in the Lord,' Purcell.

Rugby: C.U. 'A' v. UPPINGHAM (at Uppingham); King's v. Emmanuel, Magdalene v. Selwyn, Sidney v. Leys School.

Association: C.U. v. SUFFOLK (at Bury St Edmunds).

Association League: *Division I.*, Trinity Rest v. St John's, Christ's v. Clare, Pembroke v. Jesus. *Division III.*, Emmanuel II. v. Trinity Etonians, Fitzwilliam Hall v. Downing.

Freshmen's Boxing and Fencing Competitions in the Corn Exchange, at 8.15 p.m.

Mr and Mrs Haydn Inwards' Sonata Recital in the Guildhall (Small Room), at 5 p.m.

Arts and Crafts Exhibition in the Guildhall, and two following days.

New Theatre: 'See-See,' at 8.15 p.m.

Friday, November 22.

King's: Hymn 163.

Rugby: Caius v. Queen's, Oxford, St John's v. King's, Pembroke v. Jesus.

Association League: *Division II.*, St Catharine's v. Pembroke II., King's v. Sidney, Corpus v. Emmanuel.

Mr O'Neil Phillip's Pianoforte Recital in the Masonic Hall at 5.15 p.m.

Golf: Weekly Sweepstake.

Cambridge Theological Society: Meeting in the Library of the Divinity School, at 8.30 p.m.

New Theatre: 'See-See,' at 8.15 p.m.

Saturday, November 23.

King's: Little in G; anthem, 'Call to remembrance,' Battishill.

St John's: Travers in F; hymn 397.

Trinity: Anthem, 'Thou Judge of quick and dead,' S. S. Wesley.

Athletics: C.U. v. RACING CLUB DE FRANCE.

Rugby: C.U. v. LONDON SCOTTISH (at Richmond); Queens' v. Corpus, St Catharine's v. Haileybury.

Association: C.U. v. OLD MALVERNIANS at (Queen's Club).

Hockey: C.U. v. HAMPSTEAD.

New Theatre: 'See-See,' at 2.30 and 8.15 p.m.

Sunday, November 24.

Twenty-sixth Sunday after Trinity.

Sermon at Great St Mary's at 2.15 p.m. by the Right Rev. A. E. CAMPBELL, D.D., Clare College, Lord Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway.

Sunday, November 24.

King's: *M.*, King in F; hymns 218 and 540. *E.*, Barnby in in E; anthem, 'Ascribe unto the Lord,' S. S. Wesley.

St John's: *M.*, Boyce in C; hymn 212. *E.*, Walmisley in B flat; anthem, 'Blessed be the God and Father,' S. S. Wesley; hymn 42.

Trinity: *M.*, Harwood in A flat; hymn 164. *E.*, Harwood in A flat; anthem, 'Behold all flesh,' Brahms; hymn 219.

C.I.C.C.U.: Sermon to Members of the University by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Ely, in Holy Trinity Church, at 8.30 p.m.

C.U. Nonconformist Union: Percy Alden, M.A., M.P., on 'Poverty and the State,' in Victoria Assembly Rooms, at 8.30 p.m.

Monday, November 25.

Downing College Sports.

Rugby: Trinity v. Jesus, Pembroke v. Caius, Christ's v. King's, Trinity Hall v. Queens', Clare v. University College, Oxford, Downing v. Corpus.

Association League: *Division I.*, Queens' v. St John's, Clare v. Pembroke, Trinity Rest v. Christ's, Caius v. Jesus. *Division III.*, Emmanuel II. v. Caius II.

Cambridge Philosophical Society: Meeting in University Chemical Laboratory, at 4.30 p.m.

C.U. Liberal Club: Mr John E. Sears, M.P., on 'The Licensing Problem and Legislative Reform,' in the Liberal Club, Downing Street, at 8.30 p.m.

New Theatre: 'The Merchant of Venice,' at 8.15 p.m.

Tuesday, November 26.

Rugby: St John's v. Christ's, Trinity Hall v. Emmanuel, Sidney v. Downing, Magdalene v. Peterhouse.

Association League: *Division II.*, Selwyn v. Corpus, St Catharine's v. King's, Emmanuel v. Trinity Hall.

Union Debate at 8.15 p.m.

Lecture by Prof. Ridgeway, at 5 p.m., in the Archaeological lecture-room, on 'The Northern Element in Greek Architecture and Sculpture.'

New Theatre: 'She Stoops to Conquer,' at 8.15 p.m.

Wednesday, November 27.

Sidney College Sports.

Rugby: OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE v. MIDLANDS AND EAST MIDLANDS (at Richmond); Trinity v. Keble, Oxford, Caius v. Emmanuel, Pembroke v. King's, Jesus v. Clare.

Association League: *Division III.*, Trinity Rest II. v. Magdalene, Fitzwilliam Hall v. Peterhouse, Trinity Etonians v. Downing.

C.U.M.S. Popular Concert in the Guildhall at 8.30 p.m.

New Theatre: 'Twelfth Night,' at 8.15 p.m.

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NEWS AND NOTES.

Liverpool has elected Dr Frazer to fill the newly founded Chair of Anthropology. We offer her our congratulations, but with a faltering tongue. The loss is heavy, hard to bear. We shall miss Dr Frazer not on Syndicates and Boards and College Meetings, not even so much in Lecture Rooms—though there he could shine when he chose—but most of all just because more than any of us he dwelt aloof in the inner-most shrine of learning. There it was his joy to tend the sacred fire of Truth which for him burnt always clean and clear, and when he rarely issued forth it was as Truth's Torch-bearer. To some of us if we chanced to meet him in those swift solitary walks of his it was like the passing of a flame.

The Anthropological movement at Cambridge will always be associated with Dr Frazer's name, and that movement, it is not too much to say has altered the whole outlook of the Humanities among us. By his persistent quest of *origines* he has forced our reluctant imaginations to realize that from primitive doing and primitive thinking, from magic and mythology, spring not only our religion, but our science, our art, our politics, our history, and to the consternation of some of us, our philosophy—ours and, this was hardest of all to admit, that of the ancients. Dr Frazer has broken down the barriers of classicism. How is it that we in Cambridge associate the anthropological movement with Dr Frazer's name rather than with the great names of Mannhardt and Tylor who long preceded him? Not surely because it irks us to read German and we regard the doings of Oxford with a yellowed eye. Perish either thought. The real reason is partly of course that we have had among us an intense and fervent personality, but also one little half-forgotten fact. Dr Frazer—which of us now remembers?—was second classic in 1878. For primitive man and his somewhat repulsive works no one at Cambridge in the eighties of last century cared a jot. How many of us even *possess* Dr Frazer's 'Totemism,' published in 1887? The classical carrot needed to be dangled before our averted and fastidious noses, or to put it more sympathetically we had to be led through the old and trusted to the new and untried. Pausanias represented the bye-ways of classical literature, and was at least respectable if to some of us superfluous. Vergil dispelled the last doubt. Fearlessly we follow the gleam when Dr Frazer beckoned.

Discolor unde auri per ramos aura refulsit.

But little did we guess the dance that gleam would lead us. Well, we lose our great man and we mourn him.

luctus monumenta manebunt
Semper Adoni mei.

But Adonis is not dead, only translated to the Liverpool Olympus to dwell with the younger sister of his choice, and surely he will remember us and return—is there not good precedent?—and dwell for a third part of the year, a Long Vacation maybe, in the shades below with the elder sister, Cambridge, the mourning Persephone.

Although a great pressure of matter last week crowded out some chronicles which are now belated, we cannot leave entirely unnoticed a dramatic event of the previous week. At 3.15 p.m. on Sunday, November 10, Mr Granville Barker lectured in the Alexandra Hall on 'Socialism and the Drama.' The lecture was arranged by the Fabian Society. Admission was free and not by ticket; and had this fact, and the meeting itself, been more extensively advertised, the hall would have been quite full. As it was, about two hundred people were there. Employing notes written on the backs of six post-cards, Mr Granville Barker spoke for almost an hour; and another forty minutes were taken up with questions and his answers. Mr Lowes Dickinson took the chair.

The charm of Mr Barker's voice and manner would render the most conventional absurdities plausible. And his ideas are far from conventional or absurd. His lecture was principally a plea for the recognition of the Drama as a state service; which involved an interesting and authoritative account of the stage in its present condition. Digressions on the censorship and the censor were spirited and warmly applauded. The chief article of Mr Barker's faith was 'Look after the economics, and the art will come of itself.' Among the most immediately desirable steps were the municipalisation of the land in London, and the starting of repertory theatres in the provinces.

A correspondent writes:

Those who are constantly flogging the nearly dead horse of prize fellowships might well refer to an article in the *Quarterly Review* for April, 1906, entitled 'A Plea for Cambridge,' which contains the following statistics:

Of the 315 fellows, some 245 were in 1904 resident and some 70 non-resident. Of the residents, about 225 were holding some university or college office, educational or administrative. Of the non-residents, and of the residents who were holding no office, the greater number had earned their fellowships by holding some qualifying position, such as a lectureship, for a given number of years, usually twenty. Among the non-residents, in addition to fellows who hold their fellowships as a pension, were to be found students who are prosecuting research away from Cambridge; such students are, as a rule, liable to be summoned to reside, as college exigencies may demand. Several other non-residents are fellows who have but recently received appointments away from Cambridge; their fellowships will, under the new statutes, lapse in a year or two.

The analysis shows that the number of 'prize fellowships' is small; and it is believed that they are steadily vanishing. To assist the reader in obtaining a general idea of what is done with the fellowships, the combined result in the case of two colleges is here given. The two colleges in question have been chosen because the writers happen to be in a position to account for the occupant of every fellowship in each college. As will be seen, the two colleges render most valuable assistance to the University; and they have practically rid themselves of the burden of prize fellowships imposed on them by the Commission of 1856. The two colleges dispose, according to the university calendar of 1905-6, of forty fellowships between them. Of these, five are pension fellowships; five are held by professors in the University, as part of their stipend; twelve are held by University lecturers, demonstrators, or other University officers; eleven are held by college officers or lecturers; five are held by research students in Cambridge; two junior fellowships are held by non-residents. One of the latter was recently appointed to a professorship in another university and his fellowship has just lapsed; the other holds a prize fellowship. It is unlikely that, when his fellowship lapses, another prize fellow will be elected in his place.

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A meeting was held on Tuesday evening by some of the junior members of the University interested in the drama, and they have since circulated a notice, which may be described as influentially signed: we observe representatives—presidents or secretaries—of the Boat, Cricket, Rugby and Association, and, more important still, of the A.D.C. and Footlights, Athenaeum, Hawks, and Pitt Clubs. The resolution was couched in general terms, but amounted to an expression of intention to do all that was possible to stop noisy behaviour at the Theatre, and a pious wish that the management of the Theatre should assist by a careful selection of plays.

It will be interesting to see whether any effect will be produced by this step. We are not ordinarily in favour of such signed circulars: probably the signatories of the protest after Mr Keir Hardie's visit have regretted their action since that politician's Indian travels. In this particular case, however, a measure of self-protection has really become necessary. We are shameless enough to say that we do not particularly care about the alleged damage to the reputation of Cambridge by such occurrences: that is the idea of the London press, and the reputation of Cambridge can look after itself. But, to put it selfishly, it is annoying to pay for a seat at the Theatre, and not to hear what is proceeding on the stage on account of the wild screams arising from various parts of the house.

The daily press has also appeared confused as to the objects of this meeting, seeming to think that it had some reference to bonfires and ragging in the streets. Any attempt to suppress what is an undoubted evil in this way would have been a great mistake: such action would only be justified, either if ragging had made the streets dangerous or inconvenient to the inoffensive passer-by going about his business, or if the proctors and police had deserved so particularly well of the undergraduate members of the University that they should be assisted in their business.

It is not the custom or province of the *Review* to comment on the methods by which University discipline is preserved. It is worth noting, however, that considerable severity in proctorial sentences does not seem to produce any very marked result, possibly because the punishment (often quite unavoidably) falls upon the wrong heads, and in most colleges at the present moment the list of those gated for long periods does not at all seem to coincide with that which one knows to be the rowdiest element. By the way, is it part of a connected policy that a pleasant and courteous old custom seems to be disappearing? It used to be the habit of proctors to 'cap' those whom they officially addressed. Our University democrats will have soon to answer a rumour that we have heard, although we do not agree with it, that the coincidence of the increase of ragging with the opening of the University to classes not before represented here is an ominous and disquieting fact. Perhaps the Town and Gown rows were better than troubles when the two elements combine to be a danger to persons and property.

Dr Bonney's generous gift to the Sedgwick Museum of over 2,700 rock-slices calls attention to the rapid progress which has been made during the last forty years in the science of Petrology, since the application of microscopic methods to the study of rocks. It has always seemed to the uninitiated somewhat of a mystery how rocks can be cut into sufficiently thin slices, but the process is really very simple, and is somewhat analogous to diamond-cutting. By means of emery-wheels and similar appliances sections can be obtained as thin as the one-thousandth part of an inch, and these are almost perfectly transparent. In this fascinating branch of geological research Dr Bonney was one of the pioneers, and the collection just presented to the University possesses special interest and value in that it includes most of the rock-slices on which his numerous petrographical papers were founded. The collection comprises about 1,300 specimens of British rocks, and 450 from the Alps, besides many collected by climbers and explorers in out-of-the-way parts of the world. There is also a fine series of the diamond-bearing rocks of South Africa and their associates. Besides its historical interest the collection will be of very great value for teaching purposes and for reference by those engaged in research.

A hearty welcome is to be extended to the 'Cambridge History of English Literature,' of which the first volume has now appeared: it includes our early literature up to the Cycles of Romance. Our readers will, we trust, not expect a review with the rapidity shewn by the daily papers, which often are able to produce a column or two on the day of a book's publication: we must think a little over it. We shall look forward to the next volume with great interest, which will include both Chaucer and Caxton.

Cambridge men should welcome with open arms the latest recruit to the ranks of learned periodicals, the *New Quarterly*. In the first number, published on Monday, we observed the names of Lord Rayleigh, the Hon. R. J. Strutt, the Hon. B. Russell, Mr G. L. Strachey and Mr G. A. Paley among the contributors. Mr Desmond MacCarthy is the editor.

Is anyone induced to buy a book by receiving a notice from the author with pages of puffs and recommendations? The question has arisen in our mind in the last few days on receiving an advertisement of what is apparently a religious book: the author should take care that his methods do not confound his advertisements with those of some rather questionable poems which were circulated in the same way. The system does not tend to confidence.

The University Hockey Team has had a most successful season up to the present. They have played seven matches, and won every one. The total number of goals scored is 56 for and 7 against, an average score of 8—1 a match. On Saturday last they defeated Southgate, which is considered the best London Club, and which was not beaten

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at all last season, by seven goals to nil. Next Saturday Cambridge play Hampstead at home, and if they are successful in this match they ought to go through the season without a defeat. The chief reason of the success of the team has been the excellent play of H. J. Goodwin, of Jesus, the centre forward, who is considered by some people the best forward playing hockey at the present time, and of the centre half, L. M. Robinson, the Captain.

We have no wish to instruct our raggers how to rag: but we cannot refrain from giving an extract from a French newspaper which describes the protest of French undergraduates on the appointment of professors, whom they did not think sufficiently learned!

L'agitation au Quartier Latin.

Les étudiants ont continué leur tapage. M. Nicolas n'a pu faire son cours. Quand il s'est présenté en compagnie du doyen et de ses collègues, des coups de sifflets stridents retentissent et le son du cor se mêle au concert. M. Nicolas se retire, apparemment très maître de lui. Il rejoint, en face, MM. Debove, Segond, Blanchard, Kirmisson, et le petit groupe pénètre dans la salle tourmentée. Dès ce moment, œufs, frais et œufs pourris, pommes et poires, tomates et fusées pleuvent à verse. Les huées partent, les sirènes font rage.

M. Nicolas, impassible autant qu'on peut l'être sous la grêle de ces engins, tient tête à l'orage pendant un quart d'heure; il recoit stoïquement un fruit sur son couvre-chef et des légumes sur ses vêtements. Les cris d'animaux alternent avec les invectives. Un étudiant en médecine brave les protestataires, écrit sur le tableau noir, en lettres gigantesques: 'Vive Nicolas!' Un professeur escalade les gradins pour tenter d'apaiser ses élèves, qui l'assurent de leur sincère amitié, mais se gardent bien d'écouter ses sages conseils. Deux agrégés et un aide d'anatomie lancent de formidables exhortations avec des gestes désespérés et suppliants. Mais il faut quitter la place, capituler. Le professeur nancéen et ses collègues sortent de l'amphithéâtre, en cortège, très dignes. Les manifestants sont victorieux.

To continue our studies in French, we will assist our classical readers to support the *Entente Cordiale* by an account of an incident, which took place, in a Greek paper. It gives an interesting picture of such an examination as held in France.

Au Baccalaureat

Un incident assez piquant s'est déroulé, si nous en croyons un de nos confrères, à la dernière session du baccalauréat classique, à la Sorbonne, pendant l'épreuve de grec.

Les élèves puisaient sur le dictionnaire. Tout à coup, un candidat, plus hardi que les autres, se lève, va trouver le professeur chargé de présider à la surveillance de l'examen et lui montre, dans le texte à traduire, un mot qui ne se trouve pas dans les dictionnaires.

Incrédule d'abord, la professeur doit se rendre finalement à l'évidence; le mot n'est ni dans le Bailly ni dans le Pessonneaux. Vite il rédige une note, appelle un appariteur, une 'tangente,' comme disent les candidats, lui remet la note et l'envoie mystérieusement, on ne sait où: à Delphes sans doute, consulter l'oracle.

Au bout d'un certain temps, des acclamations saluent le retour du messager porteur de la réponse attendue:

Messieurs, dit le professeur, après avoir brisé le sceau et ouvert les tablettes delphiques, le mot *éndêpootoun*, que contient votre texte, n'appartient pas à la langue grecque classique, la seule dont une récente circulaire ministérielle prescrive l'usage aux examens du baccalauréat. En voici la signification...En outre, votre texte contient un autre mot dont l'emploi est peu conforme aux habitudes classiques (et il cite ce mot en l'expliquant). A part ces deux hérésies, d'où peuvent naître deux contre-sens, votre texte est irréprochable.

Ajoutons que l'auteur auquel ce texte était emprunté, au lieu d'être un auteur classique, de la bonne école, est un écrivain de la décadence grecque, du temps d'Auguste: l'historien Diodore de Sicile. Apparemment, les purs auteurs classiques, Xénophon, Platon, Démosthène et tant d'autres n'offrent pas un choix de textes assez abondant.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

IV.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE COLLEGES.

The question of the proper correlation of the University and the Colleges of Cambridge, always an interesting one, has lately been brought into prominence. Various suggestions of alteration have been made. It may be well to turn straight to the extreme form of proposal, namely, 'the pooling of all University and College revenues and their administration by a single board, and the giving of all the teaching by the University, the Colleges being thus reduced to the level of lodging-houses.'

It is fair to say that this extreme demand is not put forward or approved by all who wish for some change. But it shows the direction in which any change that is made at all is likely to tend; and it sets us thinking why this direction is chosen.

It would be natural to suppose that a demand for altering the present system of teaching was based on some badness or defects in the system. This, however, we are told is not the case. It was recently stated in the *Review* that 'no criticism has been directed against the quality of the education to be got at Cambridge: the trouble, from the national point of view, is the cost of it.' This remark goes to the root of the matter. The question is mainly one of money. Let us see what it means.

We may notice in passing that it is easy, and common, to exaggerate the cost of education here. An economical student can live in Cambridge and obtain all the best teaching for practically very little, much less than the expense of a public school. The things which cost most are, not learning, but unnecessary though pleasant accessories. Further, a clever student can get the greater part (or possibly all) of his expenditure covered by scholarships or exhibitions. The teachers are certainly not over-paid: few are highly paid, and most do hard and important work for inadequate remuneration.

But it is thought that, if all the teaching thoughout Cambridge were in the hands of the University, by a manipulation of lectures a surplus might be acquired which could be devoted to other University purposes. In order to effect this, it would be necessary to centralise the payments also: in other words, to hand over the entire revenues of the Colleges to the University to receive and to manage; a portion presumably being returned to each College, or amalgamation of Colleges, in order that they might exist as respectable lodging-houses.

It is difficult to see the justice of this scheme. The possessions of the Colleges have in every case come from voluntary private benefactions. Neither the State nor the University have contributed to them. The University, we must remember, existed and flourished and was open to receive gifts before even the earliest benefaction to any College. In other words, intending donors have had a full view of both University and Colleges: some preferred that their money should go to the University, some to a College, some have divided their gifts between the two. That was the case centuries ago, and is the case still. In recent times, the needs of the University have been widely and urgently pressed for some years: benefactions have gone to it, but greater benefactions to the Colleges. For instance, the very latest benefaction commemorated in the roll of one College amounts to over £50,000: an extraordinarily large gift in an English University, though it would perhaps be considered small in America. The donor might well have bestowed this on

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the University, of whose needs he could scarcely have been ignorant: he preferred to leave it to a College. Would it be just to alienate his gift?

It may possibly be urged that this proposed scheme is merely carrying a little further the policy instituted by the last Universities Commission. Contributions from the Colleges to the University were then decreed: why not extend the principle? It must however be borne in mind that there is an important difference between the state of things then and now. The University is much richer; the Colleges are much poorer. The figures and statistics on which the last Commission proceeded were taken at the height of agricultural prosperity; it was anticipated that, by the falling in of beneficial leases and other causes, the Colleges would soon acquire great increases of revenue; that, inasmuch as the distribution of dividends was limited by statutes, most, or all, of the Colleges, besides paying to the members of their foundations the full amount allowed, would have large sums remaining which they could not reasonably spend on themselves; and it seemed fitting that part, at any rate, of these sums should be assigned to University purposes. It was one thing then to devote surplus moneys to University needs; it would be quite another thing now to take away more money from Colleges which have not enough to pay their present requirements. Still more pronounced would it be to take over the management of the whole income of the Colleges, corporate revenues and tuition funds alike, in order to gain money for University purposes. Such a plan of 'robbing Peter to pay Paul,' if it is ever justifiable, clearly requires, at the very least, that it should be shown that Paul will do the work better than Peter, and that those for whom he works will benefit by the exchange.

This brings us to the question of educational advantage. Is it certain that, from the educational point of view, the University and its members will gain from the suggested centralisation of teaching? It is admitted, as we have seen, that the quality of the education now supplied at Cambridge is high. The University is already able to secure the best teachers here, because it holds the plums of the teaching profession in Cambridge, namely the professorships. If a saving is to be effected out of the sole management of all lecturing, it must come from reducing either the pay or the number of the lecturers. The first course is not probable, and would defeat its own ends: it would have the effect of driving away from Cambridge the better lecturers, who are underpaid as it is, and often remain here only out of loyalty to their College and the attraction of Cambridge life. The latter course is possible, but could not be carried far without serious disadvantage. The present system of intercollegiate lectures, which might be further extended, works well and prevents waste of power. A survey of the list of lectures published at the beginning of each term shows that there are very few instances where identically the same subject is lectured on by more than one person; and in these instances there is generally some good reason. In certain subjects, and in certain kinds of lectures, the size of the audience does not matter; the larger it is, perhaps the better. But in some lectures, it is extremely important that it should be small. This is especially the case where there is anything of the nature of class-work. The best lectures may be practically ruined if the lecturer has too much work of his pupils to arrange and to look over. The demand for coaching is due mainly to the fact that in certain things men do require individual direction. The need for coaching has been greatly reduced by the present system of College lectures and class-work. There is a real danger that lectures fewer in number and larger in audiences would drive men perforce to seek from private tuition what College lectures in many cases now supply. This is the more likely when we reflect how much time and trouble many lecturers devote to their pupils beyond what is absolutely required of them by the terms of their appointment. A College lecturer not only takes a special interest and pride in his men, but he lives amongst them in constant social intercourse; his rooms are close by, if any time is wanted beyond the lecture hour; they are welcome there, to look at his books, to ask him questions; and many an undergraduate will gratefully testify to extra help ungrudgingly afforded.

The point which seems to be often forgotten is that, in teaching, as in other matters, the Colleges are a very important factor in University education. The University could exist, as Universities do exist, without Colleges; but the difference would be enormous. Anything that weakens the Colleges tends so far to weaken the University also. To reduce them to the status of lodging-houses, or of barracks where men merely fed and slept, would be a grievous loss and one that could hardly fail to injure both the University and education at large.

And indeed this is so deeply and widely felt that it is improbable that any suggestion of 'pooling' would have been made were it not for the hope of pecuniary gain for University objects other than direct teaching. What the University needs at this moment is not so much altered or centralised teaching as increased apparatus and larger bodies of workers for that apparatus. The University Library and newly-formed collateral libraries in special subjects: the University museums, laboratories, and aids to study: these are pressing needs, and very expensive ones. We want, not to interfere with old endowments, but to attract new ones. We want, not the doubtful blessing of a centralised bureaucracy of teaching, not the depletion of Colleges or their reduction to a lower level, but fresh benefactors of the University. So long as we encourage people in the idea that the Colleges are superabundantly wealthy and can be plundered to supply unlimited funds for the University, we must not expect benefactors to come forward. But let them realise that the Colleges themselves are hampered for want of means: that College officers and teachers are doing really good work for remuneration that cannot be called excessive: that no amount of manipulation of existing revenues will produce a tithe of what is required for great purposes: may it not be that benefactors will then arise, because they feel that their help is wanted and can be most usefully bestowed? And is there not a better and brighter hope for the University in this than in any arid Commission which, because it has nothing to bestow, can only revert to the old and profitless plan of taking with one hand what it seems to give with the other? A.

Next week—'The Poll Man,' by the Ven. Archdeacon Cunningham.

CLASSICAL LECTURES.

Your undergraduate correspondent of last week uttered an *obiter dictum* which deserves some discussion: in speaking of possible reforms, he says that all or most of the classical lectures should be abolished.

This opinion must have some reason in it, or we should not hear it so often urged by reasonable persons. In my own time the more daring spirits used to say it; but I myself found very great benefit from certain lectures, or rather I should say from certain lecturers, while I should

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have been quite willing to see others abolished. I do not refer now to those lectures which conveyed information not to be had from books: there were some such, but not many, and if that were all that lecturers could do, they might perhaps have been abolished without great harm done. I mean that certain lecturers stimulated us, made us desire to learn, helped us to understand and to enjoy; these gave us what we could not have got from books. To abolish these lecturers would have been a great misfortune.

But as things are, we cannot expect to find many of these quickening spirits, clever enough to turn the conveying of information into a stimulating process. I wish to enquire whether there is any improvement possible in the character of the lectures which convey no information that may not equally well be got from books.

If we look back at the origin of lectures, we shall see that classical lectures were always meant to convey information; but the information which they once conveyed was not to be had except in lectures, at a time when printing was unknown and manuscripts were costly and rare; the information conveyed by the lectures was the text together with any explanations that were necessary to the understanding of the text. Erasmus and Sir John Cheke had to introduce their hearers to a literature which they knew nothing about, and to make them understand it; no doubt they explained their authors by means of Latin, at least Erasmus must have done so, for he did not speak English. In Latin lectures, then and earlier, the method must have been much the same as that of Quintilian; all the hearers were familiar with Latin and the lecturer read his text and commented on it in Latin. It follows that the text was regarded as literature, not as a peg to hang about with grammar and parallel passages. If translations into English were used at all, they were used only as a means towards understanding the text as literature, not as an art in itself.

The case is different to-day. In our lectures English alone is used, and Latin or Greek will only be heard when phrases are analyzed or paralleled. The translation is the end, not the means; and there is probably no one in any lecture room who has read aloud, or heard read, one book of Vergil as a whole. Scholarship has taken the place of literature; knowledge, and not appreciation, is the merchandize which the lecturer gives and the hearer takes. But no translation, however good, can be more than a faint echo of the original. Hence the feeling of both lecturer and hearer is less real; everything is at second-hand, and the hearer carries away notes on grammar, and tags of happy renderings which approach more nearly than usual to the original.

I do not say that these lectures are useless. They have their value, no doubt; and there are happily still men to be found who can discourse brilliantly and inspiringly on the literary qualities of their texts. But at worst this is pedantry, and at best it is good criticism. Now criticism, however good, cannot take the place of the text: whatever is gained something is lost, if the text itself is only read silently by the learner in his lonely room. We miss many a point which the lecturer sees and the learner does not see, which is laboriously explained and yet could be made clear in a moment by intelligent and expressive elocution. We miss still more the contagious delight which comes on a company of intelligent persons, when one who knows more than the rest suddenly, in the twinkling of an eye, brings to light a beauty or a stroke of wit by his mere utterance; this delight, which seems to grow keener the more numerous those who feel it together, that wonderful intensity of feeling that comes by sympathy, which is at the bottom of the triumphs of the orator. I think that we miss the substance and gain only the shadow.

This view may perhaps seem strange or even childish to a generation which never reads aloud; but I believe that reading aloud is the only real test of the best qualities of literature. Tried by this test, how vapid and mean are the poems and novels of the day, how vulgar the daily press. These simply cannot be read aloud; they offer combinations of sounds which cannot be uttered with ease, sometimes not at all; their periods are hard to understand, sometimes not to be understood; their rhythms are unmelodious; they bore to extinction. Songs are written which cannot be sung, blank verse which may be blank but is not verse at all, essays which are full of affectations ridiculous to speak in the hearing of another, articles which are bombastic paraphrases of commonplace thoughts. But any work of real art or genius seems in the utterance to gain new beauty and meaning; and even lesser works that have the literary touch in them show this power of life. Many a passage in Homer, or Sophocles, or Virgil, I have never understood or appreciated until I read it aloud to my pupils; not seldom I have found in their hearty enjoyment a beauty which I had not felt in reading alone. Ovid's *Epistolae ex Ponto* always seemed to me a maudlin sort of thing when I read it to myself; but in reading it aloud with pupils, which I confess to have done from the base motive of improving their elegiac style, I have not only felt a new savour of his metrical and rhetorical skill, but derived real amusement from his posing. And if this is true of the second-rate artist, it is abundantly true of the great.

I would ask then, whether it is not possible to give some of our lectures to reading the texts aloud. No doubt those who see wisdom only in what they are used to, would laugh at first and think it a childish thing; but I believe that some will be found ready to try all things, and to hold fast that which is good. This they will certainly prove to be good, and it will be possible in time to make a new tradition. If the lecturer finds it necessary to make explanations, let him do this as the ancient lecturers did, in the same language, so as to keep the true atmosphere; by and by perhaps it will be possible thus to make classical lectures of use directly, and not only indirectly, in teaching the idiom and vocabulary of the classical languages. Such lectures may well be supplemented by lectures in English, if the lecturer has information of value to bestow in that way.

Such a plan as I have suggested will effectually do away with the boredom that is so often complained of. When a boy has been working on the usual plan, construing and taking notes and being examined, for ten years or so, it is a wonder if he is not bored long before he reaches the University; and then finding the same thing on a larger scale he naturally feels more bored than ever. I speak now of the average man, not of the born scholar; but I think that ulterior aims, such as University distinctions or more solid gains, supply a motive even for the abler men more often than would be supposed. At least I believe that there are few indeed who work for pure love of learning. My opinion is based on various kinds of evidence; one piece of which is the view of the golf links on those rare occasions when I have been near them in the morning hours; another is the consecration of all afternoon to play. In this particular I shall be glad to be proved wrong; but I know that what I suggest will make it easy for the average man to love learning, because I have found it in many cases to be true.

No doubt the great difficulty of any such change will lie

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in the lecturers, who by years of hard work have accumulated the information which they so conscientiously distribute. For them it will mean more work and new work; for one does not learn in a day how to read aloud. It may mean developing their lungs and learning how to produce their voices; for we all know how common here is the flat head-voice without expression, the whispering utterance, the husky tone. Yet after all this is greatly to their advantage. It will give them a pleasure in their work new in kind, and if the physicians are to be trusted, it will make their bodily health better; for those who live within doors hardly open one-fourth of their lungs, and their blood is less healthy because it does not get air enough. Perhaps some happy Stentor, or one of those whom nature has dowered with a natural talent for speech, will lead the way, with a few adventurous souls for audience. May I be there to listen.

W. H. D. Rouse.

SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

The announcement that the A.D.C. will perform Goldsmith's Comedy on the last three nights of next week, furnishes us with an opportunity for putting together a few notes on its original production, and the source from which the author may have derived some of the situations, if not the whole idea of the play.

Goldsmith's biographer, Mr John Forster, tells us that the play was finished in 1772—more than a year before it saw the light—and offered to Colman, then manager of Covent Garden. From the first he seems to have doubted of its merits, kept the manuscript in his hands 'for many months, and could not determine to say yes or no.' At last the author, who had many reasons for wishing his work to be acted, took the manuscript away, and offered it to Garrick at Drury Lane. But he had no sooner done so, than he begged Garrick to return it, and keep the transaction secret. It was again handed to Colman, and this time found a powerful protector in Dr Johnson, who told Reynolds many years afterwards that the manager 'was prevailed on at last by much solicitation, nay a kind of force, to bring it on.' We can easily imagine what the 'kind of force' was, and the weighty, not to say sledge-hammer, arguments with which Colman's doubts were silenced. But the acceptance of the play by no means marked the end of the difficulties. 'The manager predicts ill success,' wrote Johnson; and his feeling communicated itself to the company. Several of the best actors and actresses declined to play in it, and notably Mrs Abington, though she was a friend of Johnson, Burke, and others of Goldsmith's set, refused Miss Hardcastle. But at last all difficulties were surmounted; the rehearsals began, and were attended by Johnson, Reynolds, and many ladies, who made merry over the situations and the dialogue, and predicted success. But the manager continued, most unaccountably, to despair; he would allow neither a new scene, nor a new dress, 'and was careful to spread his forebodings as widely as he could.'

The play finally saw the light on Monday, 15th March, 1773. Goldsmith and his friends met at a dinner presided over by Dr Johnson, and when they reached the theatre distributed themselves in different parts of the house, the better to lead the applause, but no such manoeuvres were necessary. The success was never for a moment doubtful. As Johnson said afterwards: 'No comedy for many years has so much exhilarated an audience; has answered so much the great end of comedy, making an audience merry.' It is probable too that the spectators were not slow to perceive the sly attack on the sentimental plays that were so much the fashion, and of which *She Stoops to Conquer* was intended to be a corrective. It ran for twelve nights at Covent Garden—a long lease of life for a play at that period—and was revived during the summer at the Haymarket.

The title had been long debated. Many were suggested only to be dismissed, and the singularly suitable words which were finally adopted seem to have been Goldsmith's own. There was originally a sub-title *The Mistakes of a Night*, which has long been consigned to oblivion.

It has been sometimes suggested that Goldsmith was indebted to Marivaux for his plot. It is true that *Le Jeu de l'Amour et du Hasard* was played in 1730—thirteen years before *She Stoops to Conquer*, and achieved a success, which years do not diminish—for it is still a stock piece at the Comédie Française, where we have seen it more than once. It is probable too that Goldsmith, who was well acquainted with the French stage, would have read and laughed over it. But, with the exception of the disguises which the characters assume, the resemblance between the two works is very slight. Marivaux makes Sylvia (Miss Hardcastle) disguise herself as her own maid, with her father's consent, in order to study the character of the young man whom her parents have thought of as her husband; and the lover has meanwhile changed clothes with his valet. So there are two sets of counterfeits, whose most diverting entanglements we need not describe further. But the 'ground idea,' as the Germans would say, of Goldsmith's play, the mistaking of Mr Hardcastle's house for an inn, is wholly absent from Marivaux's comedy. We may claim then complete originality for Goldsmith in all the essentials of his most delightful work.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A REMINISCENCE OF SIMEON.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

Sir,—Not long ago it was common enough to meet with persons who had known Simeon ('Saint Charles of Cambridge,' as Sir James Stephen would have had him called) who died in his rooms over the archway of King's College just seventy-one years ago—on Nov. 13, 1836. Now they are so few that it may be of interest to record one of the links which bind the present generation with those days.

There is now living at his ancestral home among the Cheviot Hills a Trinity man—William Elphinstone Malcolm—who came up as a freshman in 1836. Having been at school with a son of the Master of Clare he was invited to dine at the Lodge, where he found himself in the august company of four Heads—the Master of Trinity, the Provost of King's, the President of Queens', and his host. The conversation naturally turned upon the event which had so profoundly moved the whole Town and University. A few days before shops had been closed, lectures suspended, the bells of College Chapels tolled, while 1500 gownsmen followed Simeon to his burial. And this was the man who had once been treated almost as an outcast by the University, and whose own parishioners had put locks on their pew-doors that none might come to hear him preach. What had brought about this revulsion of feeling? Dr Wordsworth propounded a theory that as years went on Simeon had changed his attitude towards the University, and was supported by his host, Dr Webb. Dr Thackeray, of King's, and Dr King, of Queens', maintained the opposite view, that it was the University which

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had changed. Two against two; the young freshman sat and listened and remembered, but he had no vote, and so the question remained undecided. Hear however what Simeon himself had to say on the matter. Thirteen years before he wrote thus: 'The sun and moon are not more different from each other than Cambridge is from what it was when I was first minister of Trinity Church, and the same change has taken place in the whole land.' The story of that change is too long to tell here, but it may be read in Bishop Moule's Life of Simeon, a book which casts many interesting gleams of light on life in the University 100 years ago.

Yours faithfully,

JOSEPH HARGROVE.

19 November, 1907.

BELLS.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

SIR,—Bells are the voice of the Church. If Mr Fay refuses to listen to them, he is an heathen man and a publican.

England has from the earliest times been known as 'The Ringing Island,' from the abundance, size, and tunefulness of its bells, in which it excels every country in Christendom. Are we to lose a proud boast that is ours, because, forsooth, Mr Fay was awaked at 6 o'clock on the morning of November 9th. He should have got up, and dressed, and gone out, and looked for a Sacred Edifice, and given thanks in it that His Majesty had safely completed another year; as indeed I would have done, had I lived in a part of Cambridge accessible to the bells.

Yours, &c.,

CAMPANOPHILUS.

RAGGING AT CAMBRIDGE.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

SIR,—In reply to Mr E. C. Wingfield-Stratford's letter which appeared in the last number of the *Cambridge Review*, I venture to suggest that he is somewhat mistaken as regards the pluck of the undergraduate 'raggers.'

No doubt they are destructive but they have nevertheless got plenty of pluck.

As Mr Stratford appears to know so much about the doings of these 'wastrels' and 'hooligans,' as he calls them, he has, no doubt, been in the midst of them during the recent 'rags.'

If this is the case, I wonder that he was not ashamed to be seen in the company of such a set of 'hooligans.'

Can Mr Stratford honestly say that they showed no pluck on Midsummer Common or on Christ's Piece on the night of Monday, 11th?

Several times that night I myself saw little rings of them, linked together round the fires which they had just lighted, fighting for their very lives to prevent the police from breaking through their lines.

Does this correspond with Mr Stratford's tale about the scene outside the Hippodrome? I also witnessed this scene, and can flatly contradict the majority of Mr Stratford's statements.

Perhaps Mr Stratford was enjoying a pleasant evening inside the Hippodrome and did not like being disturbed.

The people who were, like myself, watching the fun no doubt feel very flattered at being put down as the 'riff-raff' of Cambridge.

I write this letter not because I am in favour of 'rags,' but because I do not think that such outrageous statements as saying that undergraduates are hooligans should be passed without comment.

I have only stopped in Cambridge a few times, but all that I have seen of undergraduates has proved them to be men and to have pluck.

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE R. PARRY.

The Willows, Hertford.
Nov. 14, 1907.

UNION DEBATE.

TUESDAY, November 19, 1907.

Mr R. H. E. H. Somerset, Queens', moved:—'That in the opinion of this House the Censorship of plays is indefensible from the standpoint, alike of art and morality, and ought to be abolished.'

Ayes.	*Speakers.*	*Noes.*
Mr R. H. E. H. Somerset, Queens'.		Mr C. Bethell, Trinity.
		,, G. K. Chesterton.
,, St John Hankin, Merton College, Oxford.		,, G. S. Shaw, Trinity.
		,, R. M. Pattison-Muir, Caius, Vice-President.
,, F. S. Snell, King's.		,, A. Sandison, Trinity.
,, R. W. Coit, King's.		,, V. E. Cotton, Magdalene.
,, H. S. Reitlinger, King's,		,, D. J. Jardine, Trinity.
,, A. E. Watts, Trinity.		,, J. Butler, Trinity.
,, G. Ward-Price, St Catharine's.		,, E. H. Neville, Trinity.

Ayes, 89; Noes, 152; Majority against the motion, 63.

A crowded House stayed almost intact until after the fourth speaker. The Union was benefited by the presence of a real dramatist and a real critic: it is difficult to appreciate sufficiently Mr G. K. Chesterton. In spite of his speech, and the speech of Mr Hankin, the debate did not fail absolutely—it speaks well for the debating power of the Society.

Mr R. H. E. H. SOMERSET pleaded first to remoralise the stage; his motives, and the motives of the leaders of his party were not mercenary. The censorship was essentially a British foible. Many of the plays which had been let through by the censor were his strongest arguments. The censor, to be perfect, must be a medley of the College of Surgeons, the Royal Academy and the Inns of Court. 'The Spring Chicken' should have been refused, as it was immoral. Was the censorship historically pure? It was an impenitent anachronism. The dramatist, unlike the condemned man, can not appeal. The puritan spirit of the British crowd could be trusted on moral grounds. Once the censor was abolished, managers would be all the more careful. The stage should be liable to the law, not the censor, a permanent insult to the dramatists. Mr Somerset made an attack more on Mr Redford than the censorship—an amusing and clever speech which appealed to the House. Mr Somerset is a striking speaker but was not quite in his best form.

Mr C. BETHELL complained that if the attitude of the opener was against censorship, the revision of the censorship would really satisfy their grievances. He granted that reforms were necessary; after such reforms the proposer's case fell to the ground. The censor at least might fairly be conceded to keep away from the stage the grosser forms of abuse. The censor and the Common Law together form an alliance who keep abuses out from the dialogue and the mounting. The responsibility of the public was not hidden behind a censor, far from it. Immoral plays only escape the censor by accident. The public which would judge plays, without the censor, would be either vicious or faddist, to argue from a Cambridge audience. The hon. opposer's final argument brought the house down. We have never heard Mr Bethell so good; an excellent fighting speech.

Mr ST JOHN HANKIN was prepared to accept all the

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evils urged by the hon. opposer against the censorship. The censorship was not the mark of a civilised race. The state of the latest English drama was intellectually despicable; it had fallen from its high estate. Indifferent music, adaptions from the French, amused young men after dinner. The modern play was inartistic, not harmful. The dramatist objected to his art being treated as the pander of the arts: this treatment degraded the dramatic art. Suppose painting had been censored; pictorial art would suffer, not be merely narrowed: if poetry had been censored, how much of Shelley or Swinburne would have been extant. 'Everyman,' if written to-day, would not escape the censor. Scarcely a play of Shakespeare would have passed the censor intact owing to the somewhat rude idea of humour of the Elizabethans. When the drama begins to stir, then the censor begins to impress himself. Mr Hankin made an admirable case as an author for the authors, and was peculiarly happy in his allusions and comparisons. The House listened to him with great interest.

Mr G. K. Chesterton accepted his leader's views, arguments were more important than proposals: hence he questioned the motives of both sides, and by the least questionable of these motives would he be influenced. The idea that all arts were equal and could be interchanged in arguments was fundamentally wrong. All arts could not be dealt with alike in public affairs. Secondly that seriousness was virtue, he indignantly denied. Virtue may be serious, and even jolly: but the devil was really serious, because he was proud of being in a minority, that was why he was the Devil. The theory that only fatuous plays were passed, did not weigh upon the censor: why was a play more harmful because it joked about matters of sex? Real and dangerous immorality either tried to inflame erotic passion, or to preach some false doctrine. He concluded with a strong attack on the intellectual aristocracy of the authors. It is practically impossible to reproduce Mr Chesterton, except verbatim: his speech was to be heard to be believed and appreciated. The Union had an intellectual treat, which was fully appreciated.

Mr Snell argued if the police could deal with decency, they could deal with innuendo; this reason, combined with the mistakes of the censor, was sufficient to remove the censor. The weak brethren, by their weakness, were responsible for harm which 'Spring Chicken' plays caused to themselves. Mr Snell was evidently speaking from conviction.

Mr G. S. Shaw came forward to challenge the hon. opener's ideas on certain plays. 'Mrs Warren's Profession' as a play could not be debated, it could not be acted. A Cambridge audience could claim self-possession, and at least a semi-education: but the masses could not differentiate from filth and filth. His speech was a direct and vigorous attack on the hon. opener, the best speech we have heard from him; his metaphors, towards the end, seemed somewhat mixed.

Mr Coit claiming that the stage should instruct besides as well as amuse the public. The censor, while standing against this, should go. The public alone killed 'Mr Pinero's Wife' without a smile. Mr Coit was evidently somewhat of an expert; he was good and he should speak again.

Mr R. M. P. Muir (Vice-President) said that dramatists, artistic themselves, produced wares also artistic before a Philistine audience. After fulminating and destroying his predecessor the Vice-President declaimed against those questionable books which accentuated the seamy side of life. A speech consisting of a happy mixture of seriousness and paradox, which is the Vice-President's strongest point.

Mr H. S. Reitlinger rose to plead for 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles' as a commonplace phrase of life. Noisome and seamy sides of life were essentially of art and should be presented as often as possible. This point of view seems a little hard to appreciate, but as a point of view, it had a hearing.

Mr Sandison argued that plays could be read and appreciated for a good moral effect best in a room, not on a stage. A vigorous speech.

Mr Watts spoke against the censor and should speak earlier.

After Mr. Cotton, Mr Ward-Price made one of his vigorous speeches.

Messrs Jardine and Butler should speak again and speak earlier.

After Mr Neville and the Hon. Opener, the House divided.

ON READING NIETZSCHE.

Wie man mit dem Hammer philosophirt.

A creed outworn: thy hammer falls
To end so base and weak a thing:
Yet what lights up the smithy walls?
Did sparks fly from the hammering?

May not a wanderer, darkness-bound,
By one flash through the casement thrown
Retrieve his way? The way once found
Yet bring him safe to home and own?

Thine Antichrist in one dark heart
Did light, for one brief moment, mix;
'Twas time enough to grasp the art,
The logic, of the crucifix.

ROWING NOTES.

The Colquhoun Sculls, which were rowed last week, produced some exciting racing. E. W. Powell won the final on Saturday, beating Carver, of 1st Trinity, by about 27 yards, in 7 min. 53 secs.

On Friday E. W. Powell almost beat the record which R. V. Powell made in 1905, only being a second or so longer. Fairbairn and Carver were the next best scullers to the winner, and we should have liked to see them scull against one another in one of the heats, as it would have been a very close race.

The Trial Eights paddled and rowed a lock-to-lock on Tuesday. Of the two crews seen near the finish No. 2 appeared to be the best together, and to have more of a finish. No. 1 Crew seem to get into their back stops almost immediately, and so only have their arms to finish with. Both crews will row a lock-to-lock on Saturday.

G. B. Lloyd's Crew.

		st.	lb.
	T. D. Richardson (Trinity Hall), bow	9	12
2	J. Walmsley (First Trinity)	12	0
3	L. T. S. Barrett (Christ's)	12	13
4	F. G. Hudson (Jesus)	11	9
5	G. C. Hamilton (King's)	13	8
6	G. L. Thomson (Trinity Hall)	12	5
7	E. S. Hornidge (Trinity Hall)	12	2
	G. B. Lloyd (First Trinity), stroke	11	3
	C. C. Dickens (Trinity Hall), cox	8	9

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F. H. Jerwood's Crew.

	G. E. Fairbairn (Jesus), bow	11	2
2	Hon. J. H. Parker (Third Trinity)	12	5
3	N. E. Hawdon (Jesus)...	12	4
4	O. A. Carver (First Trinity)	12	7
5	C. J. W. Henslow (Lady Margaret)...	12	6
6	H. E. Kitching (Trinity Hall)	13	0
7	J. C Warrington (First Trinity)	11	7
	F. H. Jerwood (Jesus), stroke	11	10
	E. Newman (Trinity Hall), cox	8	9

RUGBY.

C.U. v. LENNOX.

Cambridge took the field on Saturday, Nov. 16th, without their powerful right-wing, Macleod and Wright. In spite of this they had no difficulty in disposing of Lennox, who were a very poor side and offered little opposition. Their weakness seemed to infect the University team as well, and there was little football on either side that was worth watching. Lennox were assisted by A. Burmeister, the South African full-back, but he was quite out of form, and few people would have recognised him as a member of the fine team that toured in England last year.

Play was very scrambly all through. Godby was the first to score, soon after the commencement, the try not being converted. Lennox never had a chance to do anything but defend, and Burton, who showed great pace on the left-wing, scored twice in quick succession, the kick failing on both occasions. Shortly after, Gibb hurt his ankle, and had to be carried off, Cambridge playing the rest of the game with 14 men. Evans took Gibb's place in the three-quarter line and shaped very well. Pyman, receiving from Holloway, scored a try, which Evans converted from an easy angle, the score at half-time being 14 points to nil.

Soon after the resumption, Lennox lost a forward through an injury. Cambridge proceeded to increase their score very much as they chose, and Holloway, Coates, Pyman and Burton (two), added tries, from three of which Evans kicked goals. Lennox were scarcely out of their own 25, and a poor game both for players and for spectators, ended in a win for Cambridge by 4 goals 5 tries (35 points) to nil.

C.U.—J. E. B. Heads, Sidney (back); V. H. M. Coates, Caius, F. C. Pyman, Caius, P. Gibb, Emmanuel, and D. C. F. Burton, Jesus (three-quarter backs); *T. A. Godby, Magdalene, and B. H. Holloway, Jesus (half-backs); *W. G. Lely, Emmanuel, *R. McCosh, Trinity, *A. E. Evans, St John's, F. C. T. Tudsbery, King's, G. M. Chapman, Caius, G. V. Carey, Caius, A. Dewar, Clare, and W. D. C. L. Purves, Trinity (forwards).

Lennox.—A. R. Burmeister (back); H. Galloway, J. Aitken, W. J. Newberry and A. W. Sintzenich (three-quarter backs); L. E. Knox and M. C. Bennett (half-backs); E. H. Mitchell, S. N. Crowther, A. L. Atterbury, S. C. Bennett, J. D. Malcolm, E. Mansell-Pleydell, R. H. Haxell and A. J. Simmonds (forwards).

C.U. v. DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.

On Monday the Cambridge XV. met Dublin University the strongest side seen here this term since the visit of London Hospital. Unfortunately the conditions were all against scientific football, the ground being very heavy and the ball greasy.

On the whole we may say that the home side were lucky to win, though Holloway showed great judgement in taking his own punt at the right moment and at full speed, when he scored the first try. The Cambridge backs were too individual in their play, and consequently looked fortunate to score three times. Burton showed pace and judgement, and Coates much improved on his form against Lennox. Heads once stopped Thrift, who played a great game, when he looked certain to score. The forwards were much better, McCosh, as usual, being very good. Kennedy played a strong game, and Purves was much better than he has been in former matches. Godby and Holloway were both good. The University eventually won by three tries to one, but Dublin, who played a very sporting game, taking all the risks, looked certain to score several times in the second half.

C.U.—J. E. B. Heads, Sidney (back); V. H. M. Coates, Caius, F. C. Pyman, Caius, J. A. Scholfield, Caius, and D. C. F. Burton, Jesus (three-quarter backs); *T. A. Godby, Magdalene, and B. H. Holloway, Jesus (half-backs); *W. G. Lely, Emmanuel, *R. McCosh, Trinity, *A. E. Evans, St John's, F. C. T. Tudsbery, King's, R. S. Kennedy, Christ's, G. M. Chapman, Caius, G. V. Carey, Caius, and W. D. C. L. Purves, Trinity (forwards).

Dublin University.—S. H. Beattie (back); †H. Thrift, G. Beckett, R. de C. Wheeler, and B. Powell (three-quarter backs); H. R. Aston and F. N. Smartt (half-backs); W. Bartley, T. G. Harpur, T. B. Hart, E. D. Metcalfe, E. M. G. Morphy, A. V. Morphy, B. Solomons and S. G. Stewart (forwards).

COLLEGE RUGBY—RESULTS.

Trinity beat Christ's	17—5
Exeter, Oxford, beat Trinity Hall	47—0
Clare beat Pembroke...	11—9
King's drew with Jesus	0—0
Caius beat Christ's	24—0
Pembroke beat Trinity	3—0
Selwyn beat Queens'	3—0
King's beat Sidney	11—0
Emmanuel beat Jesus	31—6
Selwyn beat St Catharine's	21—0
Brasenose, Oxford, beat St John's	26—3
Corpus beat Peterhouse	14—0
Pembroke drew with Magdalene	8—8
Queens' beat Sidney	6—0
Magdalene beat Downing	24—8

ASSOCIATION

C.U. v. TOWNLEY PARK.

Townley Park were unable to put their best team in the field, and consequently Cambridge gained an easy victory by 8—0.

During the first half Cambridge played against a very strong wind, and so a good deal of work fell on the halves and backs; they were, however, able to break up the Townley Park attack so that Whale seldom had a shot to save. The forwards played well, and Farnfield and Cutter scored before the interval.

The second half proved very easy work for Cambridge; they put on six more goals of which Farnfield claimed three.

Townley Park were very seldom dangerous owing to the hesitation of their forwards when near goal.

For Cambridge, Farnfield, Edwards and Herman were good.

C.U.—A. Whale, Pembroke (goal); V. G. Thew, Trinity Hall, and W. L. Johnson, Pembroke (backs); W. A. Powell, Pembroke, A. E. Herman, King's, and R. G. Ingle, Queens' (half-backs); C. E. Brisley, Caius, C. E. Hoffmeister, St Catharine's, H. V. Farnfield, Queens', V. Edwards, Magdalene, and R. Snowdon Smith, Christ's (forwards).

Townley Park.—A. P. Day (goal); E. P. Austin and T. S. Fox (backs); N. Duckitt, H. Prickett and P. E. H. Sewell (half-backs); R. M. King, R. J. Barlington, R. Holloway, G. Gemmell and C. H. Jones (forwards).

C.U. v. MIDDLESEX.

At Queen's Club. Neither team was at full strength, but Middlesex seemed to suffer most, for their defence was erratic, so the University won fairly easily by 5 goals to 2; each of the forwards scoring a goal.

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At the start Middlesex pressed and Whale had several good shots to save. Cambridge, however, soon got together, and Brisley ran right down and centred right across, Yates came in and passed to Cutter, who scored. After this Grice made two good runs for Middlesex, but his forwards were not up to get his centres. Shortly before half-time Yates scored with a long shot from the wing. In the second half, Cambridge for the first half-hour had matters all their own way: Pink and Brisley on the right combining extremely well; Edwards, Pink and Brisley each scored. Then there was a change, for Middlesex attacked strongly, Curwen and Grice being most conspicuous, both scoring, making the result 5—2.

Brisley and Pink played best of the forwards; Powell was good at half.

C.U.—A. Whale, Pembroke (goal); *V. G. Thew, Trinity Hall (capt.); and W. L. Johnson, Pembroke (backs); *W. A. Powell, Pembroke, A. E. Herman, King's, and R. G. Ingle, Queens' (half-backs); C. E. Brisley, Caius, and H. S. Pink, Jesus (right-wing), R. C. Cutter, Jesus (centre), V. Edwards, Magdalene, and *H. G. Yates, Queens' (left wing) (forwards).

Middlesex.—H. Milestone, Richmond Association (goal); W. Parker, Old Westminsters, and T. E. F. Turner, Civil Service (backs); A. Plaskett, Old Westminsters, O. Jack, Norsemen, and G. A. Joseph, New Crusaders (half-backs); A. P. Davey, Old Westminsters, W. J. H. Curwen, Old Carthusians, E. James, Norsemen, E. Stokes, Norsemen, and N. J. Grice, Ealing (forwards).

LEAGUE (up to Tuesday, November 19th.)

Division I.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals. For.	Ag'st.	Points.
Queens'	6	4	1	1	20	4	9
Caius I.	6	4	2	0	13	7	8
Jesus	6	4	2	0	28	16	8
Clare	6	3	2	1	15	14	7
St John's	5	3	2	0	19	19	6
Trinity Rest I.	5	2	3	0	3	8	4
Pembroke I.	4	1	3	0	7	9	2
Christ's	6	0	6	0	9	36	0

Thursday, Nov. 14th	St John's beat Christ's *	5—4
	Queens'* drew with Clare	2—2
Monday, Nov. 18th	Jesus beat St John's *	7—3
	Caius* beat Queens'	2—1

Division II.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	For.	Ag'st.	Points.
Sidney	7	4	1	2	21	12	10
St Catharine's	5	4	0	1	26	6	9
King's	5	3	0	2	25	6	8
Corpus	6	4	2	0	11	11	8
Emmanuel I.	5	2	2	1	15	13	5
Pembroke II.	6	1	4	1	9	15	3
Selwyn	7	1	5	1	9	25	3
Trinity Hall	5	0	5	0	1	29	0

Thursday, Nov. 14	King's* beat Trinity Hall	10—0
	Pembroke II.* drew with Sidney	1—1
	St Catharine's* beat Corpus	7—0
Monday, Nov. 18	King's beat Selwyn*	6—0

Division III.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	For.	Ag'st.	Points.
Downing	7	7	0	0	63	9	14
Magdalene	6	5	1	0	21	14	10
Emmanuel II.	6	4	2	0	18	13	8
Caius II.	5	2	3	0	15	26	4
Trinity Etonians	6	2	4	0	13	9	4
Trinity Rest II.	4	1	2	1	14	17	3
Peterhouse	6	1	4	1	2	21	3
Fitzwilliam Hall	6	0	6	0	3	50	0

Wednesday, Nov. 13th	Magdalene* beat Fitzwilliam Hall	8—0
Friday, Nov. 15th	Downing beat Emmanuel II*	9—2
Tuesday, Nov. 19th	Caius II. beat Peterhouse*	2—0

* Denotes ground played on.

ATHLETICS.

MAGDALENE COLLEGE SPORTS.

The Magdalene College Sports took place on Thursday, November 14th. E. G. Lilley was the chief winner, but the form shown in most events was poor.

The Strangers' event (120 yards Hurdle Race) only brought three starters to the post, a regrettable circumstance in itself, as both K. Powell and R. Gladstone have gone down, and there is a fine opportunity for freshmen to distinguish themselves. M. G. Murray, penalised 8 yards, won by two yards from E. Chapple in 19 3-5 secs:

100 Yards.—Final heat:—H. J. Higgs, 1; C. K. Dove, 2; E. F. Ibbetson, 3. Won by half a yard. Time, 11 1-5 sec.

Putting the Weight.—H. J. Higgs, 28 ft 8 in., 1; P. W. Bain, 28 ft 0½ in., 2.

150 Yards Handicap.—Final heat: H. J. Higgs, 1; P. W. Bain, 2; C. K. Dove, 3. Won by two feet. Time, 16 2-5 sec.

High Jump.—A. C. Coxon, 4 ft 11¾ in., 1; E. G. Lilley, 4 ft 8¼ in., 2.

Long Jump.—E. G. Lilley, 16 ft 7¼ in., 1; A. S. Grimble, 15 ft 3 in., 2.

One Mile Race.—E. G. Lilley, 1; C. H. Scarlett, 2. Won by twenty-five yards. Time, 5 min. 6 sec.

Strangers' 120 Yards Hurdle Race.—M. G. D. Murray, Trinity, pen. 8 yards, 1; E. Chapple, Jesus, pen. 8, 2; A. C. B. Bellerby, Emmanuel, pen. 6, 0. Murray won by two yards. Time, 19 2-5 sec.

Throwing the Hammer.—G. E. Weston, 66 ft 1 in., 1; G. H. Mallory, 57 ft 3 in., 2.

Quarter-mile Race.—E. G. Lilley, 1; H. J. Higgs, 2; A. S. Matthews, 3. Won by eight yards. Time, 56 4-5 sec.

Freshmen's 200 Yards Race.—E. F. Ibbetson, 1; W. E. McConnell, 2; A. D. Batty, 3. Won by two yards. Time, 24 3-5 sec.

Half-mile Handicap.—G. H. Mallory, scratch, 1; A. S. Matthews, 25, 2; A. D. Batty, 25, 3. Won by ten yards. Time, 2 min. 22 sec.

120 Yards Hurdle Race.—A. S. Grimble, 1; E. G. Lilley, 2; A. C. Coxon, 3. Won by twelve yards. Time, 20 sec.

College Servants' 200 Yards Handicap.—W. Smith, 30 yards start, 1; H. Taylor, 10, 2. Won by three yards. Time, 25 sec.

Two-mile Race.—A. T. L. Grear, 1; G. H. L. Mallory, 2. Won by four hundred yards. Time, 11 min. 43 sec.

It is to be hoped that there will be a good 'gate' to see the C.U.A.C. v. Racing Club de France on Saturday next.

HOCKEY.

C.U. v. SOUTHGATE.

On Saturday, November 16th, Cambridge defeated Southgate, at Southgate, by 7 goals to nil. It was thought by many people that the University would win, but few imagined that the margin would be quite so large. Play in the first half was fairly even, but the University did most of the pressing, and Goodwin scored twice; the second goal he scored by diverting a pass received in the air. Southgate beat the Cambridge goal-keeper once, but Shelton gave sticks, and the goal was disallowed. At the beginning of the second half Southgate pressed hard, but Cambridge cleared, and Edge-Partington ran up the field and passed to Goodwin, who put it through. After this there was no doubt of the result. Poupon put in a shot for Southgate, but was off-side. The University were always attacking, and Shaw and Kitson scored. Before the end Goodwin scored twice more, both being excellent shots. When time was called the score stood: Cambridge University 7, Southgate 0. This is probably the most remarkable performance that a Cambridge Hockey team has ever achieved. Southgate were unbeaten the whole of last year, and lately have always been considered at the top of the London clubs. All the Cambridge team played well. The backs got on excellently together, the halves helped their forwards well, and the forwards took every chance that was given them. Special praise is due to Goodwin, who, though closely marked the whole time, was always on the ball, kept the forward line together, and scored five goals out of the seven.

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C.U.—G. L. Ham, Christ's (goal); E. L. Goodman, Jesus, and G. S. Bryan Brown, Downing (backs); A. J. Bostock-Hill, Trinity, L. M. Robinson, Peterhouse (capt.), and W. G. Pound, King's (half-backs); A. F. Leighton, Caius, B. M. Kitson, Peterhouse, H. J. Goodwin, Jesus, C. L. Shaw, Sidney, and E. F. Edge-Partington, Trinity (forwards).

Southgate.—M. O. Lewis and Rev. A. M. Bashford (backs); E. B. Adams, N. Peterson, G. F. Page and W. B. Adams (half-backs); T. Vivian, H. Church, L. Poupon, F. L. Shelton and H. E. T. Dawes (forwards).

GOLF.

On Nov. 16th the University Golf team visited Ipswich and had an easy victory by 11½ to 3½, the bye not being counted.

Four-ball foursomes were played in the morning, when we got a comfortable margin by winning all five matches, though three of them only finished on the 17th green.

Our first couple's best ball was round in 70, which was quite a good score, as it was rather cold and raw and the wind was very strong, though it dropped by the afternoon.

Rands showed great putting form at a critical stage and by holing three tremendous putts on consecutive greens carried the match to the 17th.

In the afternoon singles were played and we were beginning to feel the result of our early start, with the result that nearly the whole team were down at about the 6th hole.

However we kept going and most of us won, though Lees ran it rather fine, as he had to win the last three holes for a half, and Macdona won by taking only two putts on the 18th to his opponent's three, while Ulyat left it too late, for he won the last five holes when the match was over, his opponent doing a 69 for 17 holes.

MORNING ROUND.

J. Martin-Smith ... ... / V. C. Longstaffe	1	v.	J. P. Harvey ... ... / S. R. Sherwood	0
H. B. Hammond-Chambers / A. A. Reid	1	v.	A. S. Wood ... ... / E. Bland	0
J. Colman ... ... / E. S. Ulyat...	1	v.	A. M. N. Pringle ... ... / E. E. Rands	0
C. L. Macdona ... ... / F. D. Morton	1	v.	W. M. Burch ... ... / E. C. M. Flint	0
E. H. Lees ... ... / E. G. MacAndrew... ...	1	v.	Hon D. A. Tollemache ... / F. Ward	0
	5			0

AFTERNOON ROUND.

J. Martin-Smith	1	v.	J. P. Harvey	0
V. C. Longstaffe	0	v.	S. R. Sherwood	1
H. B. Hammond-Chambers	1	v.	A. S. Wood...	0
A. A. Reid...	1	v.	E. Bland	0
J. Colman	1	v.	A. M. N. Pringle	0
E. S. Ulyat	0	v.	E. E. Rands	1
C. L. Macdona	1	v.	W. M. Burch	0
F. D. Morton	0	v.	E. C. M. Flint	1
E. H. Lees	½	v.	Hon. D. A. Tollemache ...	½
E. G. MacAndrew... ...	1	v.	F. Ward	0
	6½			3½

The St Andrews Cross and weekly Sweep were played for at Coton on Nov. 15th. The day was threatening, and the course extremely slippery, so that Mr Woolf's score was quite a good one.

H. M. Woolf	81	− 8	= 73
E. H. Bovill	79	− 4	= 75
F. S. Tinker	91	− 15	= 76
V. C. Morton	86	− 8	= 78

HARE AND HOUNDS.

C.U. v. CAMBRIDGE TOWN AND COUNTY.

The University scored a distinctly creditable win against the Cambridge Town and County on Saturday, 16th November, over the University course. With the exception of Parkinson they had a full team out, while we were without E. S. Dougall. The going was a little bit heavy, especially the roads, which were in a sticky condition, but the weather was excellent, and good times resulted.

From the start the University team had the race more or less in hand, as down the Cherryhinton Road, at the start, five University men headed the race: crossing the fields to the telegraph road, Drysdale began to come up with the leaders: Pearson, Inman and Selby-Lowndes, but when the Gogs were reached the University still had seven men in the first ten, with three in the first four. After the Gogs Inman and Drysdale drew away a little, and the latter shook off Inman towards the end, and won by about 70 yards. Pearson and Selby-Lowndes ran together nearly all the way, but the Blue got away as he liked at the finish. Page finished fifth, a much better position than he occupied last year, while Sheehan was off colour, and did much worse than the last time we met.

The running of Selby-Lowndes was a pleasant surprise, and he has proved himself a valuable acquisition to the team. Of the others, Gavin and Loveless remained in each others company all the way round, as in the Freshmen's Race, and ended in a dead heat. Still their time was quite good, and both are proving decidedly useful. Hughes has improved greatly, even since last Saturday, his time being two minutes better than in the match v. Blackheath II.

Times and Placings.	M.	S.
1. L. D. Drysdale, Town and County	39	48
2. E. C. Inman, Caius	40	6
3. A. H. Pearson, Queens'	40	11
4. G. N. Selby-Lowndes, Queens'	40	27
5. G. F. Page, Town and County	40	50
6. F. G. Swan, Pembroke...	40	53
7. H. Harding, Town and County	41	7
8. C. J. Pratt, Caius	41	10
W. B. Loveless, Pembroke	41	26
W. Gavin, Trinity	41	26
A. Hughes, St John's	41	34
9. W. Sheehan, Town and County	41	50
W. A. Cooper, King's	42	10
10. G. Laurie, Town and County	42	17

Also ran: A. W. H. Cooke, King's, and G. Edwards, H. A. Furbank, C. J. Utteridge, R. H. Turner, A. O. Bass, R. Mallows and C. Balls of the Town and County.

Mr Clem Wilson acted as starter, and it may be mentioned there was a false start, which one would think is rather rare in a 7½ miles cross-country race. Messrs A. D. Bigland (Caius), A. Nunn and F. C. Meadows (Town and County), acted as judges. The times were taken by Mr F. Newton Digby.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Walsingham Medal for 1907 has been adjudged to E. Mellanby, B.A., formerly Research Student of Emmanuel College, for his Essay entitled 'The Metabolism of Creatinin and Creatin.'

COLLEGE CORRESPONDENCE.

PETERHOUSE.

On the River performance is slowly superseding practice among some of the freshmen. Now is the season of rowing the Ditch and the Reach with their commingled pains and pleasures.

The Association team have had the misfortune to lose to Emmanuel II. in a league match, Selwyn and Sidney in friendlies.

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The Sex discussed a proposal to abolish lunatic asylums with portentous seriousness—perhaps as a result of stern comment from high places on 'rags.'

On Sunday Mr G. Lowes Dickinson read a delightful paper on 'Classicism and Romanticism in Literature' to the Parnassus Club. The Troglodytes met in B. Lightfoot's rooms to read Tennyson's 'Becket.'

CLARE.

Subject matter almost fails us this week as few games have been played.

Rowing seems to go on as usual; in fact it might be said of the rowing man as of the brook:—

'Men may come and men may go,
But I go on for ever.'

We hear that the crews have gone into training for the College trials at the end of the month.

The Association team did well to draw with Queens' on Thursday last. We hope they will keep this form up and get back to their old place in the League.

The Rugby team have only played one match since last week. They defeated Pembroke after a good game by eleven points to nine. The team seems to have taken to heart a remark we made some time ago, that 'a match is never won until it is over.'

The Hockey XI. suffered defeat (4—0) at the hands of Bedford.

PEMBROKE.

As Homer says somewhere, time does fly. We seem to spend most of our life writing these notes week by week. There are always the same events to chronicle and we always learn them the same way. Week by week one half of the College plays games and the other half hears all about it at tea, and with any luck at hall also. Picture a few non-combatants silently enjoying the luxury of a crumpet. Suddenly a mud-stained hero enters with the doings of the 3rd XV. bubbling over on his lips. So excited do we become that we forget all about our crumpet, which probably falls on to the floor and has to be abandoned, but we learn instead what to tell the *Review*.

And so now for it. In the Colquhoun Sculls M. N. Perrin—or according to the *Granta*, W. W. Perrin—had very bad luck in his first heat, otherwise he would probably have 'done things.'

The Association XI. have been more or less resting on their laurels lately, but not so the sister code. All three XV.s have been on the warpath. The 2nd are still unbeaten; for particulars and comments apply to Caius. The 3rd XV. with their one and only Bannerman have become so formidable that they find it difficult to get opponents.

The Hockey team, like all mortals, have their ups and downs, and if this week the ups have been predominant, next week's chances are all the more rosy.

Except for the choral and orchestral society, Lodge Court is, and has been for the last few days, in a state of quiescence. Several explanations have been advanced to account for this, but perhaps Mr Plane's theory, that the gentlemen have had enough humbugging about for a bit is the most plausible.

GONVILLE AND CAIUS.

At Rugby we have had a match against Christ's, which resulted in a win for the home team (24—0). We were well represented in the late C. U. v. Dublin match, in that five members of the College were playing for the University.

The Association team has been victorious against Queens' in a League match (2—1); and the second has, likewise, proved successful against Peterhouse (2—0).

A smoking concert was held last Tuesday. We believe that another revival of the Gilbert and Sullivan Operas will take place next Tuesday.

KING'S.

On Monday, Nov. 11th, the XI. Society had an unusually successful meeting in C. Pilter's rooms. For the convenience of honorary members all future meetings will be held on the ground floor. J. Winterbotham has resigned.

Apologies to G. L. Herman for having omitted last week to chronicle the fact that he has been awarded his Association Football colours.

In the last fortnight the Rugby XV. have lost to Clare, drawn with Jesus, and proved successful in their other matches.

The Chetwynd Society will meet on Saturday next, when the motion before the House will be 'That the Chetwynd Society and the Chetwynd Quartet shall for the future meet in different rooms.'

The graciousness of the King and Queen of Spain, on their recent visit to Cambridge, is said to have completely cured Mr Browning of his aversion to Royalty.

ST CATHARINE'S.

The trial eights take place on Monday next. There is a great deal more enthusiasm than usual, and a tight race may be expected. In all probability the climatic conditions will have not a little to do with the result. At the moment of writing the rowing boat appears about the best.

The Association XI. is still unbeaten in the division II. Victories have been recorded over Corpus (7—0), league match, and Trinity Rest II. (6—0) and Jesus (3—0), friendlies. C. E. Hoffmeister has been receiving a deserved trial with the University XI. and we offer him our heartiest, if belated, congratulations. The Rugby XV. has sustained two heavy defeats during the past fortnight.

The Literary and Debating societies have met at various times during the last two weeks. G. Ward-Price's paper on 'Rudyard Kipling' before the former society, was especially interesting. The animation of the Freshmen's debate was only relieved (?) by the very apparent lassitude of the proposer. But this was only appropriate, if we may judge him by his declared convictions on this occasion.

JESUS.

The Freshmen's trials have come on a good deal, and can on occasions go quite decently when they can get a hundred yards of river at a stretch without getting held up. Cane, E. Fairbairn, Hawdon, F. G. Hudson and Jerwood have adorned the University trials during the week. We were glad to see E. Fairbairn in the semi-finals for the Colquhouns, in which he rowed a very good race.

The Rugby XV. have lost to Emmanuel, and drawn with King's. Burton and Holloway played for the University against Lennox when the former contributed four goals to the score; and the same pair also played an excellent game against Dublin.

At Association we have lost to St Catharine's and Trinity Rest.

All good Jesuits and true will be delighted to hear of the temporary appointment of F. E. Storrs to the Professorship of English Literature at Elphinstone College, Bombay, a post which we are confident that he will fill with his usual credit and irrepressibility.

The Farragoes met on Saturday in J. D. Barnard's rooms, when Mr Wood brought all his artillery to bear upon the Pope's late encyclical, which was gallantly defended by Mr Farrell. We were proud to see three Fellows of the College at the meeting, the Rev. W. K. L. Clarke being present in addition to the above and contributing his quota to the discussion. A good speech was also made by a visitor from Leyden University. The motion was carried by 9—3.

The only other event of interest was a fire which broke out in F. H. Jerwood's rooms last Friday. The cause was the smouldering of a beam in the ceiling, generally supposed to be due to its close proximity to the bricks under Mr Wood's fireplace; but the latter is endeavouring to defend his position by proving that the heat came up the flue from below in some mysterious way. Not being acquainted with the eccentricities of the law of heat, we cannot venture to solve the question.

CHRIST'S.

The only event of importance to be chronicled for this week is that our Association XI. has gained a decisive victory over a strong team from St John's College, Oxford.

Instead of a debate on Saturday, the papers taken in by the Reading room were sold by auction; some of them went for fabulous prices.

The Science Club met on Thursday, and a paper was read by Mr Shipley on 'Zoological Gardens.' The attendance of this meeting was, we believe, the largest the Club has ever known.

ST JOHN'S.

The resident bachelors and undergraduates met in the hall on Friday evening and presented the Master and Mrs Taylor with a silver tea tray. The function was a highly pleasing and a novel one. Mr Z. N. Brooke, senior bachelor, made the presentation and paid a happy and graceful compliment to Mrs Taylor in comparing her to our gracious foundress. The Master returned thanks in his happiest vein and announced his intention of inviting us all to tea.

The annual match between Brasenose College, Oxford, and St. John's took place on our ground last Saturday. The Brasenose three-quarter line gave a brilliant display of passing, and

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completely broke down our defence. The teams met at dinner in the evening.

The Association team has won league matches against Christ's and Jesus.

Disestablishment was the vexed question presented to the debating society on Saturday night. Many distinguished Churchmen and Theologians brought their learning to bear on the subject. A motion in favour of disestablishment was carried by a narrow majority.

MAGDALENE.

The teams have not had many games during the past week. The Rugby XV. beat Downing (24—8) and on Saturday went to Oxford to play Pembroke. A closely contested game resulted in a draw of 8 points each. The rumour that we were mistaken for a detachment of the Church Army on the way back is unfounded.

The Association team, which has only lost one match this season, defeated Fitzwilliam Hall (8—0).

The Sports, held on the 14th, were well supported, thanks largely to the self-sacrifice of a long-suffering committee. The servants' race attracted a record field and a titanic contest ensued.

The trial eights are working with great keenness and should have a close finish in the race on Monday next.

EMMANUEL.

The followers of both branches of football have had a fairly successful week. The Rugby XV. defeated Jesus by 32 points to 6 and played a drawn game with Uppingham School, unfortunately in this match the team was considerably under full strength.

The Association XI. have played Newmarket and Selwyn, being successful on both occasions.

We also understand that the Hockey XI. have lowered the Pembroke colours by 6 goals to 2.

A very enjoyable evening was spent by many members of the college on Saturday, as guests of the Lions Club. An excellent musical programme was provided by the hosts.

We have been requested to make it known that members of the College wishing to join the party organised for the purpose of taking pedestrian exercise on Sunday afternoons, should be at the front gate of the College shortly before 2 o'clock in full academical dress. The idea underlying this movement seems to be that there is safety in numbers.

SIDNEY SUSSEX.

Football. The Rugby XV. has not been so successful this week. We have lost to King's (0—11) and Queens' (0—6). We congratulate J. E. B. Heads on making two successful appearances for the University this last week against Lennox and Dublin University. The Association XI. have also played two matches, one a league match and the other a friendly. The league match v. Pembroke II. was drawn (1—1), but the friendly v. Peterhouse we won (2—1).

Hockey. We congratulate C. L. Shaw on playing for the University so often.

The Theological Discussion Society heard an excellent paper from Professor Burkitt last Wednesday on the 'Kingdom of God.'

There was a smoking concert held on Saturday in the reading room. The first half was uneventful, but the second part was considerably enlivened by the Lyres, who had been having their annual dinner.

DOWNING.

Rowing continues with unabated vigour; there should be a good race between the three boats next Saturday.

The Association team have suffered what has been, so far, the only defeat of the season; the cause of this downfall was Selwyn.

The Rugby team hope to win another match soon—so far, they have but one victory to their credit.

The Literary Society were treated to an excellent paper last Wednesday by H. H. Thomas, the subject being 'Rossetti and his friends.'

FITZWILLIAM HALL.

At last week's meeting of the Historical Society, G. L. Smith read a paper on 'the Historical Plays of Shakespeare.'

Again we have to congratulate the Musical Secretary upon the success of his efforts this term. The concert last Saturday was excellent, and we particularly desire to thank R. S. N. Lee, of Jesus College, for his contributions.

Last Monday's debate was opened by H.W. Malden who proposed 'that this House would welcome the introduction of Esperanto as an auxiliary international language.' The motion was opposed by C. E. Skinner (Hon. Sec), the result being a majority of four in favour.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

Dr Rootham announces a performance of Dvorak's Mass in D, César Franck's 150th Psalm (chorus, orchestra and organ), and other music, in St John's Chapel, at 3.45 on Sunday evening, December 1 (Advent Sunday). Entrance to the ante-chapel will be free; for the chapel tickets may be obtained at the porter's lodge on and after Tuesday, November 28.

It does not seem to be sufficiently widely known that there exists a Cambridge Society for Psychical Research. At the present moment manifestations and supernormal events are not frequent, but it is obviously convenient to have such a society in existence, with the object of investigating any case that should arise. Particulars may be obtained from Mr R. E. H. Crosbie, of Pembroke, the Hon. Secretary.

The exhibition of photographs held in the Guildhall last week by the Cambridge Photographic Society was highly successful in every way. Many of the pictures exhibited by local workers were characterised by sound technique and artistic judgement; notable among them being the figure studies and landscapes by Mr W. C. Squires, two clever portraits by Mr V. H. Mottram, of Trinity, some excellent landscapes by Mr B. F. Crewdson, of King's, and a collection of decorative studies of flowers by Miss Sandford. A number of interesting Natural History subjects, both as prints and lantern slides were shewn, the chief exhibitors being Mr Farren and Mr H. W. Richmond, of King's, the last named showing some very good lantern slides of sea-birds. Some really fine pictorial work was shewn in the open section, but the work of the English exhibitors was quite surpassed by a collection of figure subjects by Garrone, of Turin. In the evenings, popular lantern lectures were given by members of the society. On Wednesday, Mr Farren, the President, lectured on wild bird photography; on Thursday, before a large audience, Mrs McKenny Hughes gave a lecture 'From St Petersburg to Ararat.' Dr Bansall gave 'Pictures from Sark' on Friday, and on Saturday Mr Stoakley expounded the principles of colour photography with special reference to the new autochrome plate. An interesting feature in the exhibition was a stand containing about twenty natural colour transparencies made on the same autochrome plate. It is the invention of Messrs. Lumière, of Lyons, and it has considerably simplified colour photography, dispensing with much of the tediousness and difficulties of previous processes. Briefly, fine starch grains, 1-2000th of an inch in size, are stained blue, green and red, mixed together and spread in a single layer on a glass plate; this is followed by a waterproof varnish, and finally by a panchromatic silver emulsion. The coloured starch grains act as light filters, or taking screens, the plate is therefore placed in the camera with the glass side towards the lens, so that the light passes through the starch grains to the sensitive emulsion. Directly after development the negative silver image is dissolved in an acid permanganate bath, and then in full daylight the silver still unacted on is re-developed, thus producing a positive image in natural colours, the colour being supplied by the starch grains. The transparencies make very good lantern slides and should prove of great value when it is required to shew the natural colour of an object, especially in Natural Science. Is there any means of discovering by photography that a man in plain clothes, smoking, walking twenty yards behind a proctor, is in reality a bull-dog?

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CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

Honorary Colonel: THE KING.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, by Colonel H. J. Edwards, Commanding.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20th, 1907.

RANGE.

Morning, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Afternoon, 2 p.m. to dusk.

Thursday	Nov. 21st	Class Firing.
Friday	Nov. 22nd	
Saturday	Nov. 23rd	Caldwell Cup and Wale Plate Practice.
Monday	Nov. 25th	Class Firing.
Tuesday	Nov. 26th	Morn. Class Firing.
		12.30 p.m. Caldwell Cup Competition.
Wednesday	Nov. 27th	Morn. Class Firing.
		Aft. Private Practice.
Thursday	Nov. 28th	Class Firing.

The Wale Plate Competition will take place on Saturday December 7th. Names of teams to be sent to the Adjutant by 12 noon December 2nd.

RECRUIT DRILLS.

Daily at Headquarters from 11.45 to 12.45 and 5.45 to 6.45. (No evening drills on Saturdays.)

STRENGTH.

The following was the strength of the various Companies on 1st November:—

Coy.	Efficients.	Non-Efficients.	Total.
A	87	4	91
B	60	1	61
C	105	5	110
D	76	1	77
E	82	1	83
F	64	2	66
G	41	1	42
H	85	6	91
Totals	600	21	621

FIELD OPERATIONS. Nov. 28th.

In conjunction with the undermentioned Cadet Corps:—Harrow, Leys, Felsted, Perse, and Cambridge County.

Parade: 1 p.m. Silver Street Bridge.

Dress: Drill Order, with Puttees.

Band, Buglers, and one Stretcher Party will parade with the Battalion.

Blank Ammunition will be issued on parade.

Members are reminded that empty cases must be picked up and returned, because the Corps has to pay for cases that are lost.

N.B.—O.C. Coys. will send to the Orderly Room, by Monday next, the 25th inst., the names of Officers and number of N.C.O.s and men who will attend. Field operations will probably be concluded by 4.15 p.m.

MOUNTED INFANTRY.

Field Operations, Nov. 28th.

Time and place of parade will be notified later.

Dress: Drill order, with best Kerseys, Field Glasses, Note Books and Maps to be carried.

Recruits must turn out in uniform.

Horses should be ordered as soon as possible, and anyone who has any difficulty in obtaining one, should report immediately to the O.C.M.I.

SIGNALLING.

(i.) Parades daily on the Range at 2 p.m.

(ii.) Beginners' Class in the Belt Room on 21st, 22nd and 25th inst, at 8.15 p.m.

(iii.) There will be a lecture on 'Tests and Inspections' in the Adjutant's Room, on Wednesday 27th inst. at 8.15 p.m.

(iv.) There will be a Signalling Scheme on Saturday 23rd inst. Communication to be opened up at 2 p.m. Uniform will be worn.

SEMAPHORE CLASS.

In the Corn Exchange on Tuesday 26th inst. at 8.15 p.m.

MAXIM GUN DETACHMENT.

(i.) The Detachment will parade with the Battalion at the time and place notified above.

(ii.) There will be a class for instruction on Wednesday 27th inst. at 8.30 p.m. in the Armoury.

LECTURES.

Certificate A.—Lectures will be given in the Saddle Room at 8.15 p.m. on the 21st and 25th inst.

Certificate B.—A Lecture will be given in the Adjutant's Room at 8.15 p.m. on Friday, 22nd inst.

PROMOTIONS.

Sergt. A. L. P. Griffith, F Coy., to be Color-Sergt.

Corpl. V. F. Biscoe, F Coy., to be Sergeant.

The following alterations in the Wale Plate, and Caldwell Cup rules are published for information:—

WALE PLATE.

Rule 8. After arrival at the Range, teams shall fire 10 rounds in 70 seconds from the word 'Fire' at khaki targets 4 feet square, with an invisible central band 1 foot broad, extending horizontally across the target at 200 yards range. There will be two targets for each team.

Rule 9 (a). Two points shall be counted for each hit on the central band, and one for each hit on the rest of the target. Ricochets count as direct hits.

N.B.—The attention of commanders of teams is drawn to the fact that the Caldwell Cup Competition, under present conditions, affords practice for the musketry in the Wale Plate Competition.

CALDWELL CUP.

Open to all. Ranges: 200 and 500 yards. 8 shots at each distance in 50 seconds. Position: prone.

Targets: At 200 yards, 4 feet square with invisible central band 1 foot broad. At 500 yards, 6 feet square with invisible central band 2 feet broad.

Targets coloured khaki at each range. Two points shall be counted for each hit on the central band, and one for each hit on the rest of the target. Ricochets count as direct hits. Entries to be made on the range.

F. M. RUSHMORE, Captain,
Acting Adjutant,
Cambridge University V.R.C.

NOTICE.

Revolver Range will be open for practice on Thursday 21st and Tuesday 26th inst. at 2 p.m.

REVIEWS.

Contemporary France, by Gabriel Hanotaux. Translated from the French. Vol. III. (1874—1877). London: Constable & Co. 1907. 15 shillings net.

In reviewing the second volume of this remarkable work we began by saying that it was 'perhaps even more interesting than the first,' and the same thought recurred at the last page of the third volume. In this, we see the Assembly at last establishing the Republic—voting M. Wallon's motion by a majority of one, and thus including in the Constitution a 'President of the Republic,' though nothing had so far been embodied in law to constitute the Republic over which the President was to preside. The establishment of a Republic may or may not be very interesting—really, we believe, every change of Government is of interest, so soon as we effectively see the minds of men at work upon it. In the case of France it is peculiarly interesting, for the Assembly, which established the Republic was not Republican, and accepted a Republic partly in despair of anything else, partly under the pressure of some dim consciousness of the national mind, and partly because some form of Government being essential, men gave up their own preferences and in a practical and patriotic way accepted that form which divided them least.

No one who has read M. Hanotaux's two previous volumes needs to be told how vivid is his portraiture of men, how surely he holds the threads that intertwine so subtly to make the extraordinary complexity of French history in the Seventies, how luminous and living is his narrative. The published portion of his work so far must amount in the English version to nearly 2,000 octavo pages, some, not many, it must honestly be owned, not very compulsive to an English reader, though to Frenchmen, for whom he is writing, they will mean more. Yet reaching, under M. Hanotaux's guidance, the 16th of May, 1877, when the Marshal Macmahon made his great challenge to French Republicanism led by Gambetta, the reader sighs to think that he may have a year or two to wait before he can continue this fascinating story in M. Hanotaux's prospective fourth volume. How the Marshal's experiment ended is in one sense ancient history; what we want is that intimate knowledge of the men and the movements, that sympathy and

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literary power which makes a bye-gone generation live and move under our eyes as if present and not past. Once more we wish the brilliant author time and strength to complete his task.

The work is a profoundly interesting one, full of political experience, full of human character. M. Hanotaux cannot really complain if we 'take sides in the internal quarrels of France,' when his own book has for the time made us into French citizens.

The Law of Private Property in War. By Norman Bentinck. London: Sweet & Maxwell.

This book was awarded the Yorke Prize in 1906, and in his preface the author excuses himself for adding to the already unwieldy mass of literature on international law by reference to the regulations for that Prize which require the publication of the successful essay. There is no need for any excuse, for the essay is a good one and worthy of the attention of students of international law. It contains clear statements of principles and numerous references to decided cases in England and the United States showing the practice of these countries. But Mr Bentinck does more; he mentions numerous suggestions for amending international practice, many of which have been discussed at the recent Hague Conference, though in most cases without any satisfactory result.

The difficult problem of the relation of international to municipal law is examined, so far as regards the Common Law, in Chapter ii., and Mr Bentinck draws attention to what he terms the backwardness of Great Britain in accepting the 'progressive ideas' of the law of nations especially as understood on the Continent of Europe. The real difficulty of the English Courts as was clearly suggested by Lord Alverstone in the recent case of '*The West Rand Central Gold Mining Co. v. the King*,' lies in many cases in ascertaining the exact rule of international law applicable. The recent discussions on floating mines, the sinking of neutral vessels, contraband of war, and the duties of neutrals—to mention only a few topics which have been before the Hague Conference, lend force to the Lord Chief Justice's remarks, while at the same time they raise doubts as to the aptness of the author's term 'progressive idea.' The fact appears to be that generally speaking this country pursues a far more humane method in dealing with belligerent and neutral claims than continental countries, and if the object of war be, as Professor Holland puts it, 'to bring about a complete submission of the emeny with the least possible damage to property,' the British rules in the main are successful. It is always a difficult task in war to strike at an enemy without wounding a friend, but even the British rule of the adoption of domicile rather than nationality as a test of a belligerent character which is singled out by continental publicists for animadversion, and with which Mr Bentinck deals in an appendix in a sense favourable to the continental view, may be supported on the same reasoning as the maintenance of the rule of capture of private property at sea which he approves.

We have noted only a few slips, *e.g.*, Wheaton for Wharton (p. 69), 1771 for 1871 (p. 5). The book is well printed and indexed and contains a list of cases and authorities cited.

The Law of Torts. By J. W. Salmond, M.A. LL.B. London, Stevens & Haynes (price 18/- net).

This is a clear, concise, accurate and interesting statement of the Law of Torts. The author's comments on points where the law is doubtful are illuminated by the light of common sense, his dissent from received rules is supported by careful reasoning.

After stating the general principles of liability, and discussing the parties to a tort, Prof Salmond passes to judicial and quasi-judicial remedies and thence to specific torts. In dealing with the wrongs arising from the relation of master and servant, we think Mr Salmond would have been well advised if he had set forth the general principles of the Workmen's Compensation Act, even though 'in strictness it stands outside the law of torts altogether.' A fuller examination of the relations of tort and contract in cases of concurrent liability is also desirable. The subject of intimidation as a cause of action and the difficulties in connection with combination and conspiracy are adequately dealt with, and the author, rightly in our opinion, states that the rule in *Quinn v. Leathem* is not a special rule as to conspiracy, but is simply an extension of the established law as to intimidation to cover a threat of acts which though not illegal, are nevertheless harmful. If however such acts are done by persons in furtherance of a trade dispute, since the Trade Dispute Act 1906, they will not be actionable, 'however oppressive, injurious and unjustifiable they may be." This being so, the conclusion arrived at by Lord Halsbury is that our jurisprudence can hardly be said to be that of a civilised country!

Chapter x. on Conversion and other injuries to chattels is particularly clear, and the history of the action of Trover is invaluable to the student who would obtain a really scientific knowledge of this subject. We think that Mr Salmond has successfully carried out his endeavour to set forth the principles of the law of torts with as much precision, coherence and system as the subject admits of.

A. P. H.

LIST OF BOOKS RECEIVED.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Through Scylla and Charybdis, or The Old Theology and the New. By George Tyrrell. Longmans. 1907. 5/- net.

Father Tyrrell's latest volume is sure to attract considerable attention, as coming from one whose differences with ecclesiastical authority are being widely discussed all over Europe, but it merits attention for its own sake. It would be beyond the province of the *Review* to express any opinion about the controversy between the author and the Vatican, though it is impossible not to express regret that a priest of such unusual ability should be for the present without a pulpit. It is not easy for the reviewer to fix the author's position in a few lines; he is specially warned against the error of those whom it has pleased 'to dump me down with the pragmatists and have done with me.' It is enough to say that all his work is distinguished by originality and deserves consideration. The articles in the present volume are mainly reprinted from various journals with fresh prefatory notes and an introduction in which he 'throws down his cards on the table.' He trusts that he has not misinterpreted the corporate mind of the Church and that he will have the approval of the few whose judgement is worth having, while it comforts him to think that official verdicts are 'anything but final in matters which lie ever so little below the surface of the ordinary and self-evident.'

Catholic Church Music. By Richard R. Terry. Greening & Co. 5/-

We are naturally interested in the work and career of one who took some part in Cambridge music, both sacred and secular, in past years. This book is primarily intended for those who are responsible for the music in the Roman Catholic Church in this country. It includes a complete guide to the ritual offices in which music is employed, and it discusses the meaning of Pius X.'s *Motu Proprio*, the text of which is given in a translation. But the book will have interest for a wider circle. The principles which Mr Terry lays down for determining the suitability of any particular music for use in church are admirable. And his other practical suggestions, *e.g.*, for eliminating bad tunes, are prompted by experience and good sense. The chapters and appendix in which he reviews the history of English Church music are interesting, but Mr Terry goes near spoiling his case by overstating it. He

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roundly states that 'the Anglican Church since the Reformation has produced no great music or musicians.' But Mr Terry must not be allowed on such slender grounds as he gives to rule out Gibbons and Purcell. And Croft, in his setting of the Burial Office, reaches something higher than 'efficiency.' Mr Terry is doing good service in calling attention to the old English masters, he edited Byrde's great five-part mass for a Birmingham Festival, and he has revived much good music in Westminster Cathedral. It is a pity that he should make it a matter of partisanship. Our national past belongs to all of us, and Mr Terry should encourage us to recover what is good in that past without setting us by the ears with theological controversy.

American Historical Review. July and Oct. Macmillan & Co.

The interests of this review are naturally modern and Transatlantic, but mediaeval and general history are not entirely unrepresented. In the October number Dr G. B. Adams has a short paper on *The Descendants of the Curia Regis*, and Ettore Païs has an interesting account of what is known or surmised about the fate of the vanished city of Amyclae near the lake of Fundi. The latest volume of the *Cambridge Modern History* is reviewed by Mr Wilbur C. Abbott. We might warn chance readers of this review that the many misprints which Mr Abbott gibbets are not to be found in our own copy and must belong to the American edition only; also that the English expressions which are objected to occur chiefly in the foreign contributions to the History.

The Abbaye of the Holy Ghost: The Frere and the Boye. Cambridge University Press.

Here are two more of this series of reprints of early English books, with very short but adequate notes of introduction by the Librarian. *The Abbaye of the Holy Ghost* is a happy choice. The wood-cuts, especially the end-piece, are interesting, and the printed page attractive. The tract (it is little more than that) is delightful in itself; our only regret is that in this costly form it can find few readers. The anonymous author tells how anyone who is prevented from going into 'bodily religion' or monastic life can yet retreat into an abbey which God has founded within him in 'a little precious place called Conscience.' There are twenty-nine ghostly ladies, that is good virtues, in this noble house of religion, and each has her office. The worthy lady Charity is Abbess, with Wisdom for Prioress and Meekness for Subprioress. Discretion is Treasurer, Temperance serves at the Frater, Drede is the Porter, and Jealousy looks after the Horologe and prevents the waste of hours. The charter of this abbey is duly set out in conventional form with little tags of legal Latin humorously interspersed. It is a happy little conceit, well worked out. We are sorry that the edition offers no clue to the history of this work, apart from its printed form. On what ground, if any, has it been attributed to St Edmund of Abingdon, the author of the *Speculum Perfectionis*?

As for the other, the *'merry geste'* is not too refined and rather long drawn out, but there are vigorous lines in the curious irregular metre. The popularity of the work is shewn by the almost entire disappearance of the edition, thumbed away, one may suppose, in chimney corners. The Protestant party must have been delighted at a pre-reformation jest with a friar as the butt.

Contra Insomniam. John Blacklock, of Church Place, Kirkcudbright, N.B.

Literal translations of well-known hymns and psalms into Latin. The general effect is curiously like the 17th century Latin renderings that appeared on the opposite page in editions of Greek authors. 'Prae-ito, Lux Benigna, inter caliginem circum-cingenten.' If carefully read, it will certainly serve its purpose.

Literary Influence in British History. xii. + 202 pp., 1904.
British Writers on Classic Lands. 296 pp., 1907. By the Hon A. S. G. Canning. T. Fisher Unwin. 7/6 net each.

Both, professedly books for beginners, contain nothing deep or abstruse in thought or style: they are, however, pleasantly written and should be useful to anyone who wishes to gain a superficial knowledge of the subjects without much fatigue to the brain. In the second volume almost too much acknowledgement is made to Lemprière's Classical Dictionary: Mr. Canning should shamelessly incorporate in his own works the learning of that great man.

Dictionary of the World's Commercial Produce. J. A. Slater. 2nd edition. Sir Isaac Pitman. 2/6. 164 pp.
Contains French, German and Spanish equivalents, with a short account of the derivation, manufacture, and use of each product.

The Great Point at Issue. Probsthain & Co. 20 pp., 1/-

An important speech, announcing the Government's position on the Agrarian question, delivered in the Duma by M. Stolypin.

Six-handed Bridge. Hubert Stuart Bell, 8 pp., 6d. net.

The Bumbletoes. 60 pp., 1/6 net.
Childhood. 46 pp., 3/6 net. By Millicent & Githa Sowerby: Chatto & Windus.

Both are well illustrated in colours, and written in verse. The first is a fantastic tale of a familiar kind—the adventures of children with toys that come to life; the second consists of pleasant attempts to reproduce the working of a child's mind. The best is about a monkey:—

He had a jacket and a bell,
An organ, and a man as well ....
Nurse held me while I threw my penny:
They looked as if they hadn't any.
The monkey seized it where it lay,
And clutched it in a greedy way
Against his chest, and hid it there—
I hope he gave the man a share.

An Unrecognised Westminster Chronicler. Dr J. Armitage Robinson. Henry Frowde, for the British Academy. 32 pp. 1/6 net.

A convincing attempt to prove that the continuation of Higden's Polychronicon, 1381—1394, was the work of a monk of Westminster.

The Licensed Trade. By Edwin A. Pratt. John Murray. 5/- net.

It is only right and fair that the case for brewers and publicans should be put before the public, and it is satisfactory to find the case stated so honestly and judiciously as is done by Mr Pratt in the volume before us. He calls his work an independent survey, and professes to have reached his conclusions from an impartial point of view: but it is probable that 'the Trade' will find no more able or effective advocate. His arguments indeed against the total prohibitionists seem unanswerable, and the same may be said about local option. He does not make out so good a case against 'disinterested management,' for the arguments he uses are only applicable to a scheme of universal compulsion: they are not of force against what is advocated by the 'Temperance Legislation League,' viz., that more opportunities should be given by the State for experiments in this direction. There is no doubt that the immediately urgent question to be faced is, as Mr Pratt insists, the rapid growth of clubs without proper supervision, where drinking can (and does) go on unchecked. Public-house owners might unite with temperance reformers in a combined effort to meet this evil. The author brings out clearly enough the complexity of the issues involved, and the great risk of making matters worse instead of better by ill considered legislation. He would trust rather to the continued raising of public opinion in the matter, 'leave well alone,' and give wider facilities for the supply of light beers. His arguments and statistics demand and must certainly receive consideration from all who have at heart the diminution of the curse of drunkenness, and although the book can hardly be called—though it claims to be—impartial, it deserves attentive study.

Our author is not without a touch of humour, as is shewn by his quotation of Hull school children's remarks in a prize competition on the evils of drink: among them are the following: 'To-day many people are in gaol for committing suicide while under the influence of drink.' 'Seafaring men who are in the habit of drinking are liable to collide with other vessels.' 'Alcohol is a mocker, at last it biteth like a servant and stingeth like a hatter.'

Bibliotheca Romanica. Chatto & Windus. 1907. Each number 8d. net in cartridge-paper wrappers, 1/- in cloth boards.

A series we have long been wanting: it is divided into four sections, French, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese. Our advice to the publishers would be to pay special attention to the two latter: the masterpieces of French literature are, on the whole, easily accessible; at present we have only the first four cantos of the Lusiads of Camoens, though more is promised for December, and in Spanish one comedy of Calderon and the first two Mocedades del Cid. In Italian we start well with the first two days of the Decameron, the Divine Comedy, the Vita Nuova, and Petrarch; but the French division is at present the largest, and shews a representative selection from Villon to Alfred de Musset. Introductions in the original language complete the utility of the series, for the future of which we wish every success.

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THE UNIVERSITY PULPIT.

SUNDAY, November 17.

Sermon at Great St Mary's by the Rev. J. G. SIMPSON, M.A., Trinity College, Oxford, Principal of the Leeds Clergy School.

'[Jesus] said unto her, Daughter, thy faith hath made thee whole.' St Luke viii. 48.

The Gospel tells us how people pressed upon Jesus to hear the word of God. We read also how the plague-stricken pressed upon Him that they might touch Him. There was superstition in this touch, and yet Jesus responded to the pressure. But He must criticise, He must discriminate, He must educate. Only out of the heavenly vision of the whole and personal Christ springs the Faith upon which the Church is built.

It is only a narrow Puritanism which refuses to be tender towards superstitions, where they have not arisen out of a wilful rejection of light. The attitude is one which will assuredly provoke reprisals. While the reformers of Josiah's reign were pluming themselves on the spiritual religion which the Deuteronomists had established in Jerusalem, women were weeping for Tammuz and the very elders themselves were practising ethnic rites in their 'chambers of imagery.' Never was Scotland more completely dominated by the 'professors' of a severe Presbyterianism than in the earlier part of the eighteenth century. But it was in the heart of the covenanting country that the people sprinkled their cripples in the Doo Loch or refused to winnow the corn by scientific methods because so to raise 'the Devil's wind' was to 'take the power out of the hands of the Almighty.' And George Eliot reminds us how even in Mr Tulliver's days it was quite possible for people to hold many pagan ideas and believe themselves good churchmen. There is superstition in the New Testament. Only the extraordinary beauty of the idea prevents us from recognizing that those who brought their sick into the streets that at the least the shadow of Peter passing by might overshadow some of them, were not unlike the crowds that throng the approaches to the grotto of the Immaculate Conception at Lourdes. When we turn to the companion account of St Paul, which St Luke records without a word of comment, describing how from his body were brought handkerchiefs and aprons, it is difficult to resist, unless we are ourselves prepared to discriminate, the use which is made of this passage in the interest of the relics of the saints.

To the unintelligent appeal of the superstitious Jesus lovingly responds. Over and over again, as the narrative suggests, He had seemed to justify their ignorant approaches by healing them all. But how human it all is! We may feel contempt for a Louis XI. cringing before the wax images in his faded bonnet, as he craves the good offices of St Hubert or St Rosalie. But surely there would be little hope for the human race, if the patient Redeemer, who died on Calvary, were unable to translate the stammering appeal of the inarticulate multitude, crushed by the misery but knowing not the mystery of the painful earth; and, interpreting their ignorance by the knowledge, that justifies many, to declare 'Thy faith hath saved thee.' When amid the troubles of the Reformation, men were on every hand prepared to cut themselves adrift from history by consigning all who had lived and died in Popish error to 'the gall of bitterness and the bond of iniquity,' it was our own Richard Hooker who re-affirmed the spirit of the Gospel when he exclaimed 'woe worth the day in which we were born, except we might persuade ourselves better things.'

So then the Master healed the poor suffering woman when she touched the border of His robe. It was a delicate, manly chivalry which bore with her ignorance while it respected her feminine shame. The finger of God is not like the world's coarse thumb. You cannot save by bruising the broken reed or quenching the smoking flax. Those who by joining industry with opportunity have gained a larger share of the inheritance of knowledge than others, manifest a strange discord with the Spirit of Jesus, if towards the unenlightened world they adopt the attitude of superior persons. This woman driven onward by the imperious instinct of pain to snatch a gift of life, yet daring not to emerge from the throng that covered her approach, is the more human for her shrinking fears. 'What is my soul in a boundless creation?' Better a thousand times the superstitions of the veldt, than the spirit of the disillusioned which can discover neither the mystery nor the mercy of a world that has no surprises. Better they who seek God in the darkness, 'if haply they may feel after him and find him,' than the sophists who say we see. For though theirs may be no heavenly vision calling forth all the powers of a girded manhood in rational and willing service, yet they, too, though it may be from afar, have heard the joyful sound, which brings healing to human woes, and proclaims rest for the weary and the sad.

> Far, far away, like bells at evening pealing,
> The voice of Jesus sounds o'er land and sea;
> And laden souls by thousands meekly stealing,
> Kind Shepherd turn their weary steps to Thee.

But superstition is secondhand religion, it comes behind the Saviour, it clutches the fringe of His robe. It is irrational because impersonal. It believes in a power that may be propitious, not in a love that is mighty to save. And so the approach of this woman gives Jesus the opportunity for which we may say, with reverence, He has long been waiting. We must not mistake the patience of God, when He 'winks at' the times of ignorance. We must not, for example, suppose that the Reformation of the sixteenth century was not a reassertion of the first principles of Christian faith because, for many centuries Christ manifested His goodness to souls who but dimly realised the great secret of personal reconciliation with God, and deemed it heaven by enow to

> hear the blessed mutter of the mass,
> And see God made and eaten.

But religion can only become a strong progressive power in human life, when by a bold act of self-assertion, the spirit breaks cover; when it is driven out from the crowd, from its environment of custom and convention, from its acquiescence in stealthy inarticulate approaches to an unknown which it fears almost as much as it trusts; when like the woman when she saw that she could not be hid, with a gratitude that still trembles, it dares to face Christ. Christianity is no prescription for the ills, no anodyne for the sorrows, no ordinance of propitiation for the sins of the world. It is a tryst between the soul and its Redeemer. Deep calls into deep. Spirit with spirit meets. The whole and undivided Christ gives Himself in the fulness of His infinite personality to those whom He calls by name, proclaiming to each the message 'Thy sins are forgiven; thy faith hath saved thee.'

It is only when a second-hand religion gives place to definite personal relations with Christ that Faith becomes the vigorous, rational, spiritual basis upon which Jesus can build His society. The leprous, the paralysed, the sick who were healed of whatsoever disease they had, were not the chosen witnesses who bore their Master's message to the nations. Every great movement has its feeble folk, its fringe of camp followers, its casual crowd of those who come for the broken meat. What you may see in South London to-day in the Pembroke and Lady Margaret Missions in Walworth, in the Caius Mission at Battersea, or the district around Cambridge House, has been anticipated in every age of Christianity. As I read the Gospels I cannot see that the main purpose for which the Saviour came was to patch up broken lives, to attend in the rear of the armies of an advancing civilization with an ambulance for the wounded. What He demanded was faith. It was the sort of demand that could only be made with any prospect of a triumphant success of those who had most to give, of those in whom all that we mean by strong personality was most highly developed, of those who, like St Philip, could put the yearnings of humanity into precise and definite language —'Lord show us the Father'—or, like St Paul, hungered and thirsted for righteousness.

This story of the woman with the issue brings out into prominence one of the cardinal features of the New Testament. The task of establishing in the world the great Christian institution, the witnessing society of Jesus, the spirit-bearing body of Christ could never have been accomplished by those who would snatch their blessings from the folds of the garment. All that was permanent, all that was strong, all that could go forward to fresh conquests and new opportunities and unimagined possibilities in the faith and in the following of Jesus, must arise out of that firm unfaltering recognition, that surrender of the full rational self to a living experience which finds expression in the confession, on which alone He can build His Church, 'Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God.'

It is the flash of spiritual apprehension, resting upon no chain of evidence, upon no demonstrative proof short of the self-evidence of an immediate perception, which is the presupposition of Christianity. All reformation in religion, such as strengthens it for new efforts and fresh victories, must come back to the fountain-head. It is individual dealing, personal relations with Christ, which, in every age, is the secret of an expanding personality. Personal relations with Christ—I want to leave no doubt of what I mean. I use the phrase in no philosophic sense,

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but with the plain significance of evangelical experience. For my own part I am inclined to distrust a religion which cannot develop itself without dialectic. I have more sympathy with the Cambridge scholar who asks 'What is the Greek?' than with the Cambridge Platonist who revels in mystical fogs. But I say that a personal knowledge of Christ, as John Wesley and Charles Simeon would have used the phrase, a conscious assurance, a spiritual conviction, about which there is nothing either superstitious or secondhand, has been in the past, and will be in the future, the quickening power of a rational and progressive faith.

It was so when in the sixteenth century many went to and fro and knowledge was increased, when new facts came tumbling into a world which had not achieved the moral strength to meet the cataclysm or to conquer the new continents which burst on its bewildered gaze. Men were living on the accumulated capital of past religious experiences. They could no longer testify of the living God that all their fresh springs were in Him. Then arose Luther, no mystic like Eckhart or Tauler. Had he been so, the mighty current of the Renascence would have swept onward and carried Europe with it. Then came the great reformer with his vivid sense of reality, his strong consciousness of guilt, his audacious paradox 'Ego sum peccatum tuum, tu es justitia mea,' and the strong hand of moral personality was once more at the helm.

It was so in the crisis of the fifth century when Rome was falling, and all that was established within the range of its ancient supremacy, including even the Christian Faith itself, seemed like to fall. The great Athanasius, as Harnack reminds us, had kept in view those practical issues of redemption which alone could justify the struggle for the faith of Nicaea. Then followed the speculations of dialectical Christians, the debates of the religious philosophers, the refinements of the theologians, and the Church lay open to the Mohammedan. Then appeared the marvel of the Missionary West arising to bear into the coming age that Cross, which had slipped from the enfeebled hand of the decadent East. Behind this new expansion was the personality, the faith, the vision of the Christ which was granted to the eager Augustine. 'Thou hast made man for thyself, and our heart is restless till it rests in Thee.'

It was so above all with him who beyond all others is the typical Christian convert, the father of Christian theology, the progenitor of all progressive Christian thought. What is it that St Paul laments in his Hebrew kinsmen when he looks at them from the vantage ground of an apostle? What is it that has prevented them from becoming, as assuredly in view of their great opportunities they were meant to be, the apostles of the Gentile world? It is that blindness, that hardness, that strange mental obtuseness which causes them to regard the law not as the stern daughter of God's Voice, but simply as the measure of their own righteousness. There is no vision, no communion, no personal approach to the living God. They were content with the bald, pragmatic, unimaginative interpretation of Moses—'The man that doeth the righteousness which is of the law shall live therein.' They had failed to rise to the prophetic criticism of the law which proclaimed the spiritual Word and showed Christ as the end of the law unto righteousness for all believers. For them the end was but slavish observance and the rubbish of Rabbinism.

But in St Paul all the old experiences of the people of God—all that is gathered up in the words salvation, the commonwealth of Israel, the Lord our righteousness—were rekindled with a living fire, became the burning message of a catholic missionary church to Greek as well as Jew, to barbarian, Scythian, bond and free! And why? Does he not base his apostleship on the implied answer to the question 'Have I not seen the Lord?' There is no second-hand religion here. Of no teacher is it less true that his theology was hammered out by the painful process of laborious thought. His is not the divinity of the study; but the unfolding, as circumstances required and as opportunity suggested, of all that was implicit in that tremendous colloquy—'Who art thou, Lord? I am Jesus the Nazarene whom thou persecutest.' That was the great dividing line between the old world and the new, between second-hand superstitions and first-hand experiences, between a dead tradition and a living power.

What then of St Paul's past? What of those long years which as Saul the Pharisee he had spent in the Jews' religion, zealous with the fine reverence of a patriot for all that had made his nation illustrious as the ancient people of God. Was St Paul's past a failure? Was it a record of wasted years to be remembered only with sorrowful confession and bitter tears? No one can contemplate the marvellous fabric of the Pauline theology, its dependence even to minute details upon a loving study of the Old Testament, which lives in his glowing pages as but for him it never would have lived, without realising how every scrap of experience accumulated by his diligent and powerful mind was necessary to the perfecting of that 'vessel of election' for his work of ministry. Saul the unconverted a failure, a mistake! No. But Jesus of Nazareth was dealing with His Apostle as He had dealt with the woman who had the issue of blood. He who had a zeal for God, he who had a consuming passion for righteousness, yet who in his heart of hearts knew himself dissatisfied, disappointed, unanealed, had touched the border of the garment, when lo! there burst upon him above the midday splendour the vision of 'the Righteous One,' and trembling and astonished, yet obedient and forgiven, he attained the central fact of all religion, the real presence and personality of the crucified and risen Jesus.

There never was a time when the need to realise this fact was greater than it is to-day. Three weeks ago the Principal of the University of Birmingham, that centre of serious life and strenuous effort, came to another city, where the problems of existence are no less absorbing, and delivered to the students of the Technical School at Bradford a remarkable and inspiring address. Nothing is more fatal—that was the gist—than to let the world wag. He warned his hearers of the inevitable judgement which must descend upon those, who by refusing to organise aright the forces of social envoirnment caused even a single little one to stumble and destroyed a human soul. What was the object of education but to teach men how to modify and control the cosmic process? People often believed that the struggle for existence was wholesome; that the evolution of the race was furthered by a fierce and pitiless individualism in which the weakest went to the wall, while a sorry and enfeebled remnant emerged from the cruel contest to propagate its kind. Against this doctrine every school of science, every educational institution, every University, was a practical protest. 'It should be understood, once for all, that the ethical progress of society depended not on imitating the cosmic progress, but on combating it.'

This is the teaching of the man of science. What is its value for religion? First of all let us be sure of this, that words like these, fruitful as they are in suggestion for all earnest men, will be to us as idle tales, if we have not made up our minds to be serious. Is it altogether needless for one who like myself comes to you out of the laborious north to plead with the members of an ancient University to be serious. Only last week our northern newspapers spread throughout the industrial centres of Yorkshire and Lancashire reports of irresponsible conduct which probably none deprecate more emphatically than those who listen to me this afternoon and which arouse in the heart of the toiling multitudes a resentment the consequences of which it is impossible to forecast. Bear with a loyal son of Oxford who deplores the fact that only a fortnight ago undergraduates of his own University set the unhappy example by celebrating the preservation of our glorious constitution with wanton breaches of the peace—bear with me if I ask those, who doubtless are not present but may perhaps read my words in the *Review*, to reflect in what light their actions must appear to the hand-workers among whom I live, for whom property means the sweat of their brow, and who schooled by the stern discipline of perplexing facts are canvassing the very principles of social life. In our dark and busy north realities cannot be evaded. It is for the same seriousness that I plead here in Cambridge.

How then, I ask once more, does the picture of the world, which is presented to our imagination by the scientific thinker, bear upon the revival of religion—call it a new reformation, a new methodism, a new tractarianism, or what you will—which every mind that is alike, serious and Christian, will agree in placing among the paramount needs of the times in which we live? You must control evolution, cries the man of science. For what are you here, if it be not to check, guide, direct the cosmic forces? Very well! Then there is no place for the inevitable in the thought of a brave man. The realities of the life which we are called to face—and I thank God that I was not summoned to play my part in an earlier, simpler stage of the world's development—are a trumpet call for the reassertion of personality in an age which offers magnificent rewards to the faithful sons of God.

The reassertion of personality! Dare to live. Dare to be. It is the voice of Christ, bending downward from the Cross, that one by one He may draw us to Himself. We need fresh power to commune with Him if in a new age of splendid achievement we are to be more than conquerors. Look at the philanthropies of the age of which we are the more immediate inheritors—the reform of prisons, the abolition of the slave trade, the improvement in the condition of the people expressed in factory legislation, in

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national education, in the regulations of Local Government and the Board of Trade. Look at the voluntary enterprise which has taken shape in countless societies, in manifold parochial agencies, in the loving service of innumerable self-forgetting lives which dignified the nineteenth century, as no century was ever dignified before. Whence came these things? To what does the historian of the English People—John Richard Green—bid us look for the initial impulse of that steady attempt 'to remedy the guilt, the ignorance, the physical suffering, the social degradation of the profligate and the poor.' What is the great movement that is at once suggested by such names as Wilberforce and Shaftesbury, as John Howard and Elizabeth Fry? The answer is the Methodist and Evangelical Revival which broke the ice of a frozen century, and warmed the hearts of men with the personal knowledge of a personal Redeemer.

It is ever thus. New conditions make new demands on personal life. The world needs a revival. Then revive thyself, my brother. You cannot go on for ever living upon the accumulated capital of past experience. It is not the adaptation of religious machinery to new needs that will work the transformation. It is not the restoration of ancient practice, nor the restatement of traditional doctrines, nor the readjustment of ecclesiastical system, nor the discovery of Christian socialism, nor the emancipating of Biblical criticism, nor the bringing of the Church to the people, nor the retranslation of the Athanasian formula, nor the abolition of creeds, nor the preaching of sacraments—it is none of these things which is going to recommend religion to the twentieth century. It is the testimony of all Christian history that the living Lord will reinterpret Himself as the power of our rational and progressive life to-day, when once we have seen Him.

'Have I not seen the Lord?' There was the transcendent fact that underlay the spiritual life, the churchmanship, the apostleship, the witness of St Paul. That too will be the secret of all strong personal life in the days that are yet to be. Here and here alone shall we learn the deep mystery of our own being. Here and here alone shall we understand the one cause of failure, personal alienation from God, which is sin. Here, and here alone, shall we discover that radiant joy of living, that elixir of which alchemists have dreamed but of which the secret was never learned, till the forgiveness of sins was proclaimed by Christ regnant on Calvary, Christ who is made to us righteousness, sanctification, and redemption. 'What is my soul in a boundless creation?' Nay, rather what is creation? The kingdoms of this world have become the kingdoms of my Lord. He, who has spoken to my soul that absolving word of peace, *ἡ πίστις σου σέσωκέ σε*, is Head over all. That cross on which He suffered is not alone the seal of my redemption. In it He has triumphed over principalities and powers. He is King, and with Him I reign. For 'to me to live is Christ,' and in Him I will rejoice with singing.

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Saturday Evening, November 16th, 1907, at 8.15.

(This programme has been drawn up in memory of our honorary member, Dr Joachim, who died on the fifteenth of August last. With the exception of No. 3, which is taken from his own principal work, all the numbers are by composers whom he held in high honour, and he is known to have played in the last three with special pleasure.)

1. Pianoforte Solo, Prelude and Fugue, Bk. I., No. 22, of the '48'... ... ... *Bach*
   Sedley Taylor.
2. Songs: Nos. 3 and 4 of the '*Vier ernste Gesänge*' ... *Brahms*
   C. D. Brooks.
3. Romance from the 'Hungarian Concerto' ... ... *Joachim*
   H. Inwards. *Accompanist:* E. W. Naylor.
4. String Quartet in E flat (K 428) ... ... *Mozart*
   H. Inwards, M. G. White, F. Fisher, G. J. Wilkinson.
5. Sonata in G, for Pianoforte and Violin, Op. 78 ... *Brahms*
   E. W. Naylor, H. Inwards.
6. Air with Variations from the String Quartet, Op. 76, No. 3 ... ... *Haydn*
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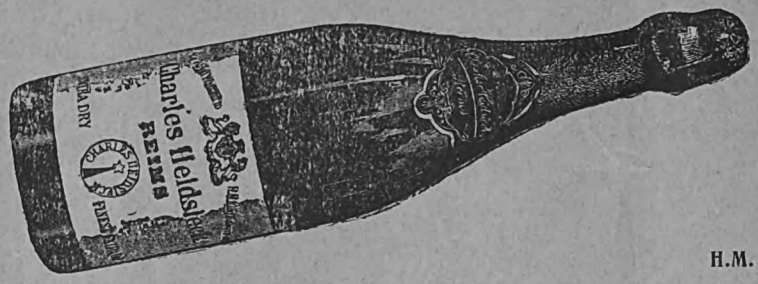

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CALENDAR.

Thursday, Nov. 28.

King's : C. Wood in E flat; anthem, 'Thou wilt keep him,' S. S. Wesley.

Trial Eights at Ely.

Rugby : C.U. v. MONKSTOWN; Magdalene v. Sidney, St Catharine's v. Corpus.

Association League : *Division I.*, St John's v. Pembroke, Christ's v. Queens', Jesus v. Caius. *Division II.*, Emmanuel v. Sidney, Pembroke II. v. Selwyn, Trinity Hall v. King's.

Christian Social Union : P. G. M. Rhodes, B.A., Pembroke, on 'Juvenile Offenders,' in Rev. F. W. Head's rooms, Emmanuel, at 8.30 p.m.

A.D.C. : 'She Stoops to Conquer,' at 8.30 p.m.

New Theatre : 'The Taming of the Shrew,' at 2.30 and 'The Rivals,' at 8.15 p.m.

Friday, Nov. 29.

Second Special Examinations for Ordinary B.A. Degree in Theology, Political Economy, Law, History Chemistry, Physics, Modern Languages, Mathematics, Classics, Mechanism, Agricultural Science and Geography; and Qualifying Examination for the Mechanical Sciences Tripos begin.

Lecture : by Dr Grenfell, at 5 p.m., in the Archaeological Museum, on 'A New Greek Historian of the fourth century B.C.'

King's : Hymn 268.

Rugby : Trinity Hall v. Trinity, Caius v. King's, Emmanuel v. Clare, St John's v. Jesus, Queens' v. Pembroke.

Association League : *Div. III.*, Downing v. Emmanuel II., Caius II. v. Trinity Etonians, Peterhouse v. Magdalene.

Golf : Weekly Sweepstake.

A.D.C : 'She Stoops to Conquer,' at 8.30 p.m.

New Theatre : 'Romeo and Juliet,' at 8.15 p.m.

Saturday, Nov. 30.

Saint Andrew.

Congregation at 2 p.m.

King's : Martin in B flat; anthem, 'How lovely,' Brahms.

St John's : S. S. Wesley in F; anthem, 'If thou shalt confess,' Stanford.

Trinity : Anthem, 'Hosanna,' Gibbons.

Rugby : C.U. v. OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS.

Association : C.U. v. CORINTHIANS (at Queen's Club).

Association League : *Division III.*, Downing v. Trinity Rest II.

Hockey : C.U. v. OLD ROSSALLIANS.

Hare & Hounds : C.U. v. RANELAGH HARRIERS (at Putney), C.U. II. v. RANELAGH H. II. (at Cambridge).

A.D.C. : 'She Stoops to Conquer,' at 8.30 p.m.

New Theatre : 'As you like it,' at 2.30, and 'Hamlet,' at 8.15 p.m.

Sunday, Dec. 1.

Advent Sunday.

Sermon at Great St Mary's at 2.15 by the Rev. J. H. B. MASTERMAN, M.A., St John's College, Vicar of St Michael's Church, Coventry, Honorary Canon of Birmingham, Hulsean Lecturer.

King's : *M.*, Walmisley in D; hymns 49 and 317. *E.*, Stainer in B flat; anthem, 'Comfort ye,' Handel.

St John's : *M.*, Boyce in A; hymn 68. *E.*, Nicholson in A flat; anthem, 'Zion hears the watchmen's voices,' J. S. Bach; hymn 69.

Trinity : *M.*, Wesley in E; hymn 322. *E.*, Walmisley in D minor; anthem, 'Comfort ye,' Handel; hymn 51.

C.I.C.C.U. : Sermon to Members of the University by the Rev. Harry Miller, M.A., of Edinburgh, in St Columba's Church, Downing street, at 8.30 p.m.

Cambridge Church Society : Lecture to Members of the University by the Rev. Dr. Inge, in Great St Mary's Church at 8.30 p.m., on 'Immortality.'

C.U. Nonconformist Union : A. C. Benson, M.A., on 'Charles Kingsley,' in Victoria Assembly Rooms at 8.30 p.m.

St John's College Chapel : Dvorak's Mass in D and other music at 8.45 p.m.

Monday, Dec. 2.

Corpus College Sports.

Rugby : Christ's v. Sidney, Jesus v. King's, Selwyn v. Corpus, Clare v. Emmanuel, Queens' v. Magdalene.

Association League : *Division I.*, Trinity Rest v. Jesus, Clare v. Queens', St John's v. Caius, Pembroke v. Christ's. *Division III.*, Caius II. v. Emmanuel II., Magdalene v. Downing, Peterhouse v. Trinity Etonians.

C.U. Tariff Reform Association : Meeting in the Conservative Club, Market passage, at 8.30 p.m. Miss Violet Brooke-Hunt.

New Theatre : Edward Terry and his Company.

Tuesday, Dec. 3.

General Examination for Ordinary B.A. Degree begins.

Examination for Crosse Scholarships.

Rugby : King's v. Trinity Hall, Pembroke v. St John's.

Association League : *Div. II.*, Pembroke II. v. King's, Corpus v. Selwyn, Sidney v. Emmanuel, St. Catharine's v. Trinity Hall.

Union Debate at 8.15 p.m.

New Theatre : Edward Terry and his Company.

Wednesday, Dec. 4.

Rugby : C.U. v. UNITED SERVICES; Caius v. Jesus, Trinity Hall v. Clare, Emmanuel v. Sidney.

Association League : *Division I.*, St John's v. Trinity Rest, Clare v. Caius, Jesus v. Queens'. *Division III.*, Caius II. v. Trinity Rest II., Downing v. Peterhouse.

Universities' Mission to Central Africa : Meeting in Senate House at 8.30 p.m. to commemorate the Fiftieth Anniversary of David Livingstone's Lecture.

New Theatre : Edward Terry and his Company.

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NEWS AND NOTES.

In one of Henry Kingsley's novels an old nobleman is made to remark that it was fashionable to get drunk when he was young, but now as it is considered 'bad form,' a man is disgraced by it. This broad commonsense view of morality has a great deal to commend it, and is applicable to University life. There are in existence two different types of rowdyness, one which expresses an overflowing and abounding *joie de vivre*, the other silly, because not even amusing. Under which category comes that oldest of pageants, a mock funeral of a man whom his college has sent down? Probably the first demonstration of the kind was amusing and ingenious, but it has been somewhat staled by constant repetition, and its effectiveness can now only be measured by the justice of the indignation of its organisers, not by its intrinsic fun. Whatever our opinion of such performances on principle, it is worthy of remark that Tuesday's ceremony was marked by the utmost good humour and decorum on the part of those who took part in it, and it would perhaps not be amiss to remind the police that they do not win for themselves consideration in times of stress by such petty tyranny as preventing people riding on hansoms as they like—unless indeed the load inflicts cruelty upon the horse! But let not our readers think that our benison is upon such demonstrations generally. Cambridge at the present time is on the upward grade and is winning the confidence of the country as it has perhaps never done before. We therefore hope that all sensible men will see that this is not forfeited by any rash acts or over-exuberant behaviour.

This would certainly be the case if 250 Cambridge men were foolish enough to parade London in support of the University College Students engaged in the attempt to destroy the statue of the little brown dog of Battersea. To permit the erection of the monument was an act of folly, worthy of a Municipal Council, but the behaviour of the students has not added to the credit of their University and it would certainly do Cambridge harm for a number of men to give them active support. We sincerely hope that Sir Philip Magnus may introduce the subject in the House of Commons and that the mendacious effigy may be quietly removed. But it is not the business of Cambridge men to interfere in any way.

One pleasant suggestion has reached us for the reform of the University. 'The Council is obviously overloaded with men of genius and ability—great professors and successful tutors. Who could expect them to understand the undergraduate's point of view—the Poll-man's? All is so easy to such men that they cannot grasp the limitations of the constituency for which they legislate. What we really want is representation on the Council of the great neglected world lying *in statu pupillari*. Propound your new schemes of Generals and Specials, Additionals and Qualifying examinations, to the hearty athlete—it will free you from many a blunder and foolish notion.' Well, there is something to be said for this—as much as for many new ideas. Four new members, a B.A. and three undergraduates, would not outvote age and authority, and might prove to be that 'new blood,' which we are all convinced, the Council needs, and which nothing will induce us to give to it on any definite occasion.

A correspondent writes:—

'Those who have to use the *University Reporter* wonder if its publishers can follow those of the *Review* by issuing it cut and stitched. A well-known literary man and reviewer always mislaid his paper-knife, until a thoughtful wife fastened it by a light chain to the arm of his chair. All subscribers to the *Reporter* are not married.

To take an intelligent interest in University changes there is needed a knowledge of the constantly appearing fly-sheets. The educational value of these at-uncertain-intervals-appearing leaflets is not confined to resident graduates. So it seems odd that no agency exists for supplying, through the post or otherwise, these contemporary appeals to the owners of the University.'

Questions connected with the extinction of the Readership in Animal Morphology, or rather, its transference to Zoology, are too technical for discussion in the *Review*. There are two points, however, which may be worth noting: a stipend of £100 to be offered to a most distinguished man is not worthy of the traditions of this University: even if in some cases our Readers have other sources of income, it it not creditable to us when the office falls vacant to advertise for candidates naming so paltry a sum. The other point is in the representation made by the Board of Electors to the Professorship of Zoology: at least, by the individual Electors *separatim* and not *generaliter* (see Sanchez, Busenbaum, and St Alphonsus de Ligorio, *passim*): however well founded their action in this particular case, such representations seem to effect precedents which may have the most doubtful results in the future.

The report of the electors to the Allen Scholarship makes a somewhat belated appearance—they were directed to report before the end of the Easter term of this year. The point in their recommendations which needs further discussion is the proposal that the Scholarship shall not be tenable with any College Fellowship: one of the electors, indeed, has refused to sign this recommendation.

The subjects for the new Little-go alternative paper have just been published, and fulfil the apprehensions we expressed a week or two ago. In both Heat and Chemistry the questions will be set to discover if the candidate has gone through a course of practical work, in the case of the former including the testing of thermometers, determination of specific heats, and of the latent heat of the fusion of

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ice: in the latter subject experiments involving the preparation of hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, chlorine, carbon and sulphur, and their simplest compounds, such as water, air, ammonia, hydrochloric and carbonic acids, carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide and chalk. They will also be required to know the representation of simple chemical changes of equations.

The result of all this is obvious to everybody: the paper will be child's play to the man who comes up from school with a scientific training, and absolutely impossible for those who have had a general classical education. It is, in fact, equivalent to excusing the scientific student one paper in the Little-go. This, it may be argued, is fair enough, considering the trouble he is caused by having to learn Greek: but think of the branch of learning we have now excused him. Since the unhappy abolition of Euclid, Paley and its Logical alternative were the only studies which made any pretence at teaching him to deduce and argue: and we have no reason to believe that the scientist is the one type born with the logical faculties fully developed and without need of education.

Is it not time that the irritating restrictions upon the entertainment of visiting teams from Oxford were removed? The Cambridge Colleges apparently entered upon a self-denying ordinance some years ago after damage to a railway-carriage, but many of the Oxford Colleges did not join the convention, and the hosts at this University have an annoying feeling of inhospitality when they are unable to return as generous treatment as they have received. The only result of the present system is that individual members of the home team feel it incumbent to provide a bottle of champagne for their guests in their rooms (before dinner!) or to entertain them at the bar of the railway refreshment rooms. Surely neither of these effects can be regarded with satisfaction by the authorities who made the rule. In a College hall or lecture-room the entertainment is at least to some extent under their control.

It is sometimes said that Cambridge men monopolize the London learned societies and really in one instance this seems to be the case: for at the meeting of the London Mathematical Society on November 14, the council and officers for the ensuing session were elected as follows:—president, Prof W. Burnside, Pembroke; vice-presidents, Prof. A. R. Forsyth, Trinity, and Prof. H. M. Macdonald, Clare; treasurer, Prof. J. Larmor, St. John's; secretaries, Prof. A. E. H. Love, St. John's, and Mr J. H. Grace, Peterhouse; other members of the council, Dr H. F. Baker, St. John's, Mr A. Berry, King's; Mr T. J. I'A. Bromwich, St. John's; Mr A. L. Dixon; Prof. E. B. Elliott; Mr G. H. Hardy, Trinity; Dr E. W. Hobson, Christ's; Sir W. D. Niven, Trinity; Mr H. W. Richmond, King's; and Mr. A. E. Western, Trinity.

Considerable attention has been attracted by the rumour of the discovery of a new and important fragment of Greek history in Egypt. The University is fortunate in being about to hear a discussion from the one man who is most competent to describe the find, and the grounds on which it has been ascribed to Theopompus. The lecture will be delivered by Dr Grenfell, under the auspices of the Cambridge Classical Society, at 5 p.m. to-morrow (Friday), in the theatre of the Archæological Museum.

The *Oxford and Cambridge Review* produces several interesting articles. Oxford's head is again broken by the precious balms of 'Jam Senior,' and Mr Hussey Walsh really succeeds in explaining a subject of extraordinary difficulty to people with confused minds, like the present writer,—the internal politics of the Austrian Empire. We may also mention an article on 'Freedom and Responsibility,' which the name of Schiller will commend to our Pragmatist enthusiasts, and an admirable tale, 'The Priest,' by Mr Belloc.

In addition to the articles by Cambridge authors in the *New Quarterly*, which we mentioned last week, there are remains of a man whom Cambridge has scarcely appreciated at his true value, Samuel Butler. We have a first instalment of fragments from his note-books; as well as many illuminating thoughts, there are some stories which, committed to memory, would make any man's reputation as a conversationalist or a Union orator: one in particular, on Imagination, deserves immortality. We are thankful also for the reproduction of the 'Psalm of Montreal.'

We regret to announce the death at Buxton of Mr Thomas Barker (Trinity) who was senior wrangler in 1862. In 1865 he was appointed professor of mathematics at Owens College, Manchester, in which position he remained until 1885.

The musical performance announced by Mr Rootham in the Chapel of St John's for Sunday next will of course take place at 8.45 p.m. not 3.45 as misprinted last week: the tickets may be obtained on and after to-day.

THE TRIALS.

'Let it be written in eight and eight—'
(*Midsummer Night's Dream.*)

How soft and light and delicate
The movement of a Trial Eight!
The white unsplashing waves confess
Commingled force and gentleness;
And in the oarsmen we behold
The One within the Manifold.
Can I, to paint such strength and ease,
Find no prosodic similes?
A Rondel's oft-recurrent rhyme
Must speak that sure unbroken time;
The rowers as they bend to row
Suggest a Ballade's even flow,
A Villanelle to motion set,
No Trial Eight, but Triolet.

E. E. KELLETT.

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UNIVERSITY REFORM.

V. UNIVERSITY REFORM AND THE POLL MAN.

The possibility of a coming Commission seems to be casting a shadow over Cambridge life this term: but much of this anxiety is unnecessary. There is little real reason to dread an outburst of utilitarian fanaticism that will interfere with the academic studies of those who are doing their work well; and on the whole I believe that work, both literary and scientific, is being well done in the University and the Colleges. There is, however, one serious exception. The Poll Men form more than a third of the resident undergraduates; they bring a considerable amount of income to the University, and very little is done for them in return. The neglect of the Poll Man is so grave that it affords an excuse, and as, I believe, the only well-founded excuse, for agitating in favour of having the affairs of the University and the Colleges overhauled by outside authority.

Under these circumstances I regret the somewhat supercilious indifference to the Poll Man which some of my friends are apt to parade. Those who accept the existence of the Poll Man, as a sort of mysterious dispensation to be patiently borne, are not wise to profess too openly their wish to wash their hands of the Poll Man. For this attitude is apt to be misunderstood; it seems dishonest to receive considerable payment and do very little in return*; it seems inefficient to give all one's energy to the best pupils, who can take the points that interest the teacher, and to neglect the harder and less congenial work of awakening interest in other students. There is an appearance of narrow-mindedness in failing to appreciate the possible virtues of those who are not enthusiastic about the pursuits in which we are ourselves engaged. However ridiculous suggestions of dishonesty, inefficiency, or narrow-mindedness may appear in our own circles, it is well to avoid even the appearance of evil when the eyes of the outside world are being turned upon us.

A fundamental mistake is made in Cambridge about the Poll Man by supposing that he is wholly idle and incapable, merely because he is destitute of academic ambition. There are plenty of men of active tastes, who are fond of fresh air and exercise who have no athletic ambition. They do not want to get into the University Eight—or even to attain the modified glory of rowing in the Third Division of the Lent Races. It is too much 'fag'; the attainment of the ambition involves giving up a good deal that is healthful and enjoyable. In much the same way there are plenty of men, of capacity and intelligence, who do not set themselves to be Senior Wranglers, or even Wooden Spoons; it would involve too much 'fag.' Surely the University might attempt to make the most of men of this temperament by awakening fresh intellectual interests, and putting them in the way of pursuing some congenial form of literary or scientific knowledge.

The thing could be done so easily; the means of doing it, with very little trouble and expense, and without any disorganisation of existing arrangements, lie ready to hand. The Local Lectures Syndicate, by means of University Extension lectures, is doing the same sort of thing for men and women all over England—teaching them, examining them and granting them certificates which have, under certain conditions, a recognised value as exempting from examination in Cambridge. The system could be easily adapted to supply a course of teaching for resident undergraduates which might be taken as an alternative for the General Examination.

The scheme I would suggest would be of this kind; that there should be courses of University lectures specially arranged for Poll Men, and prepared and delivered by lecturers who would have considerable freedom in treating their subject and would set themselves seriously to carry their whole class with them—not merely to prepare the better men for some examination. Each course would last for one term, and would consist of two lectures and one class a week; in the class, the weekly papers would be gone over and mistakes corrected orally. This would mean three attendances of an hour each every week; and the work of the class would be further tested by an examination conducted by the lecturer at the end of the term. Certificates would be granted for regular *attendance*, combined with *attentiveness*; and I would desire that any undergraduate who presented eight such certificates obtained in four terms should be excused the General Examination. The normal arrangement would be two courses a term; which would involve one attendance a day or attendance at two courses, three days a week, regularly during four terms. I should wish to have a considerable variety of such subjects as can be taught effectively by this lecture and class system. The experience of the University Extension system shews that they are very numerous. If four courses were provided every term, there would be great freedom of choice for all undergraduates, so that each could take up the things that attracted him, or at all events that were least repellent. The normal arrangement might be a scientific subject on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 9 to 10, and another on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 11; there would also be a literary subject on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 10 to 11, and another on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 9 to 10. Certificates of having pursued eight such courses of instruction might well be accepted as exempting from the General Examination. Those Colleges or individuals, who find that the existing General meets their requirements, need make no change in their practice; but I believe several Colleges might prefer this method of providing for their Poll Men, and that many undergraduates would prefer such a course to a continuance of work at subjects which have already become familiar, and perhaps distasteful, at school. In so far as it was introduced, this scheme would re-act favourably on the whole University. It would free a certain amount of teaching from the tyranny of the Examination Schedule and relegate examining to a very subordinate place. It would also re-introduce a reasonable system of discipline among undergraduates; the outside world does not appreciate the desire of Deans to make all undergraduates dine at a particular hour every day; but the British parent would feel that it was reasonable that resident undergraduates, who have not initiative enough to pursue their own studies in their own way, should be compelled to go to at least one hour's lecturing every day.

And it is just here that we come face to face with what will be urged as a fatal objection to the scheme. There is in Cambridge a deep-seated distrust of oral teaching, and a very strong prejudice against compulsory attenddance at lectures. It certainly is absurd to force men to go to lectures—even if they are given by eminent men—unless the eminent men will be at pains to reach the capacity of the actual audience, as Tait and Lyon Playfair and Allman were careful to do at Edinburgh University in the sixties. But there is a real advantage in bringing even

* See the article on the Ordinary Degree at Cambridge in the *Oxford and Cambridge Review* for July, 1907.

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the dull man into relation with a first rate mind, as a mere listener at a lecture; the method of teaching which is habitually employed with success at other universities, both Scotch and American, is not to be waived aside as futile, because it has gone out of fashion here. For the best honour men, attendance at lecture may be an absolute waste of time; they can very likely do more by reading for themselves in their own way. But for those who have difficulty in concentrating their attention on what they read in a book, attendance at lectures they can appreciate may be the form of instruction from which they get most, and to which they will take kindly.

The change which is here advocated would be the removal of a serious blot on the reputation of the University; but it would be much more, since it would mean a real improvement in one department in the practice which is current in the University. There would be a first step to the resuscitation of reasonable discipline as well as the proper subordination of examining, and the restoration of academic freedom in teaching. This would be a genuine University Reform which might proceed from within, and be undertaken at once.

W. CUNNINGHAM.

Former articles of this series were (1) Oct. 31, The University and the Democracy, by the Rev D. H. S. Cranage. (2) Nov. 7, From a Liberal point of view, by Mr A. I. Tillyard. (3) Nov. 14, Our point of view, by an Undergraduate. (4) Nov. 21, The University and the Colleges. Next week—The Strength of the Colleges, by Dr. ELLIS MCTAGGART.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

SIR,—Mr Charles R. Webster has made a curious mistake. He thinks he has put a difficulty to me. It is I who have put a difficulty to him; and he has not yet got over it.

Far from 'minimising the importance of the fact that capital can leave the country,' I point out that capital can and does leave the country at present. All the capital I have myself invested is invested abroad, with the exception of certain sums which I have invested in England in concerns which present the special attraction of having ventured on what may be described as limited socialism. What has Mr Webster to say to this? His position is founded on the assumption that a system which drives capital out of the country is thereby condemned. Therefore the existing system is out of court as far as he is concerned. I have been kind enough to try to save him from the consequences of his own argument by suggesting that even within the limits of the present system, emigration of capital could be discouraged by a special tax on imported dividends. He replies in despair that 'the easy way in which such a tax could be evaded makes it a practical impossibility.' This shews that Mr Webster has no practical experience of foreign investments. They are taxed almost automatically: the revenue suffers much less from evasions in their case than in that of income made at home. However, if Mr Webster will not have it so, his difficulty is all the greater.

Mr Webster quotes Professor Marshall as saying 'In recent years we have suffered much from schemes which claim to be practical, and yet are based on no thorough study of economic realities.' I entirely agree with Prof. Marshall. There is nothing more appalling in English public life than the way in which politicians of all parties appeal to popular ignorance for permission to lay hands on our industrial system without the most elementary knowledge of economics. Fortunately, that is a reproach which neither Professor Marshall nor any other expert is likely to level at the Fabian Society. Mr Webster, by ascribing such a blunder to Professor Marshall, is committing *felo de se;* and I leave it to King's College to bury him with the ceremonies appropriate to the manner of his decease.

Yours truly,
G. BERNARD SHAW.

10, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.
23rd November, 1907.

RAGGING AT CAMBRIDGE.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

SIR,—Mr Parry's reply to my letter is a little bewildering. He indignantly contradicts statements of mine which he does not even take the trouble to specify, and in order, I suppose, to avoid any suspicion of unfairness goes on to contradict himself. In one part of his letter he comes to the conclusion that I was in the very thick of the stampede through the town, a little later on he supposes that I spent the evening inside the Hippodrome. Perhaps Mr Parry is a Hegelian, and believes in the reconciliation of opposites, perhaps he inclines towards Orientalism, and the doctrine of an astral shape—an astral shape in the Hippodrome! It is all very perplexing.

Then again Mr Parry, who records his disapproval of rags, apparently employs his evenings in 'watching the fun,' which might incline one to the belief that he is, after all, a philosopher of the cynic school.

I gather from his letter that I have been guilty of a kind of blasphemy in comparing the amateur with the professional hooligan. This is how I interpret Mr Parry, for he surely cannot object to the term hooligan as applied to the rings of heroes whom he himself describes as defending stolen property 'for their lives' against the attacks even of both 'the police.' I admit that Mr Parry's contention holds good in so far as our undergraduate hooligans, who are after all usually only sheep in wolves' clothing, are considerally more contemptible and less dangerous than the London variety, however much they may be on a par as regards taste, manners and intelligence.

Mr Parry, I think, means well, but it was surely ill-advised of him to rush into print in order to glorify outbreaks which the great majority of undergraduates themselves regard as merely vulgar and beneath contempt. However funny these exhibitions may seem to an occasional visitor, they are far from being admired by those who have at heart the interests of their University. And if excitement of this kind is an absolute necessity for Mr Parry, I would suggest that he offer his services to some branch of the Women's Social and Political Union. Here he would find both scope and opportunity for his utmost energies in the direction of fighting the police and perhaps even of ragging Mr Asquith. Meanwhile I most earnestly advise him to leave us at Cambridge to 'wallop our own niggers.'

Yours faithfully,
ESME C. WINGFIELD-STRATFORD.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

SIR,—I desire in the interests of the University and Town to draw attention to what I believe is gradually getting to be a public scandal, I mean the attendance and therefore the implied approval of numbers of persons at the various 'rags,' etc., to which Cambridge is addicted, a presence which stimulates and encourages excesses. The nature and extent of this practice is obligingly revealed for us in a letter in your columns of last week, in which Mr Parry comments on the exaggerations of Mr Wingfield-Stratford, and naively wonders why he is not 'ashamed to be seen in the company of such hooligans' as undergraduates who are ragging. Mr Parry has no such false modesty, though he perhaps hardly realises that those, like himself, who go to 'watch the fun,' are thereby aiding and abetting the damage. Nothing can more conduce to such disturbance than the stimulus given by the presence of spectators, who do not seem to disguise their amusement, and are not able to express their disapproval. Mr Parry suggests that Mr Stratford was 'enjoying a pleasant evening at the Hippodrome on the night of the last rag,' in one part of his letter, though suggesting in another that he watched all the operations throughout the evening. Leaving Mr Parry to solve the difficulty, or Mr Stratford to claim the credit, of being in two places at once; it would still be a question whether the viewing of a public performance at the

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Hippodrome would be less venial than the viewing of an even more public performance on Midsummer Common or Christ's Piece. For at least the person who goes to the Hippodrome would pay for his entertainment out of his own pocket, while he, who goes to Christ's Piece, pays for it out of the pocket of peaceful citizens. To those thus satiated by an entertainment which costs them nothing—the world appears in a rosy glow of optimism; destroyers of property are naturally not 'hooligans,' abettors of their work are surely not 'riff-raff.' The humour and large tolerance of Mr Parry is therefore rightly offended at the sarcasm and fanaticism of Mr Stratford. Mr Parry goes to see a 'rag' because he is amused, Mr Stratford goes to see one because he is disgusted. The one bubbles with an overflow of human kindness, the other chokes with a passion of human hatred. One cannot but feel the bracing optimism of Mr Parry as a tonic to the pessimism of Mr Stratford. For Mr Parry finds 'fun' in fires, jest books in resistance to the police, and amusement in the attack on stolen property; Mr Stratford has not the same invincible faith in the ultimately beneficent tendency of such actions. The plain man notes with perplexity that, even if the Vice-Chancellor were to approve Mr Stratford's denunciations of the undergraduate, the Mayor could hardly endorse Mr Parry's methods of preserving law and order. For between the 'hooligans,' whom Mr Stratford attacks, and the 'riff-raff,' whom Mr Parry defends, it requires the niceness of casuistry to assign the unworthy preëminence.

Your obedient servant,

H. W. V. Temperley.

Peterhouse, Cambridge,
Nov. 23rd, 1907.

THE UNIVERSITY PROCTORS.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

Sir,—I think that most members of this University will endorse your remarks in last week's issue with regard to the University Proctors. There certainly was one Proctor who on Nov. 5th made not the slightest pretence at 'capping' when he officially addressed any member of the University.

This matter might be overlooked were there not others worthy of more serious attention. Judging by the amount of 'gateing' as a result of Nov. 5th and 9th, one would think that half the University had been pulled down, whereas, as everyone knows, nothing approaching a 'rag' took place, and the bulk of those 'gated' are quite the quietest element in the University. I think that the Proctors might have shown more tact than to gate men as if the 'rag' had been a record one. It does not encourage the University to stop 'ragging.' Most of the 'gateing' is for loitering about, and surely some more serious charge ought to be proven against a man before he is gated till the end of next term, as has been done in some cases.

Further, we do expect to be treated perfectly honestly by the Proctors, and as gentlemen to gentlemen. It may not be generally known that on Nov. 9th each Proctor had not only the two usual Bull-dogs, but about twenty yards behind were another pair in plain clothes and smoking pipes to look as if they had no connection with the Proctor, to be used when required.

Now if the Proctors are going to stoop to such methods as these, they cannot expect the University to show them much respect in return.

Other incidents might be mentioned of Proctorising in unheard of places and at unheard of times, but the general opinion throughout the University is that the Proctors have lately gone dangerously near the abuse of their Proctorial rights.

Yours faithfully,

'B.A.'

MUSIC.

The first of Mr and Mrs Haydn Inwards' Pianoforte and Violin Recitals took place on the afternoon of Thursday, November 7. The Small Room of the Guildhall was fairly full and the performance was an agreeable and successful one. The programme included Sonatas by Bach (in E major), and Corelli (in C major), Schubert's Fantasia in C major, Op. 159, and concluded with Schumann's Sonata for the two instruments in D minor.

The second Recital of the series was given on Thursday, the 21st, and was drawn entirely from the works of Beethoven.

A C.U.M.S. Concert was given on the evening of Wednesday, the 13th, in the Hall of Trinity College. It took the form of a Horn and Pianoforte Recital by Mr A. Borsdorf and Miss F. Davies. Both of the two distinguished performers were in first-class form. If any criticism is to be offered it is that Mr Borsdorf seemed at first almost too anxious that his part should not be too prominent. His infallible accuracy and lovely tone were as noticeable as ever. The programme being rather short, Miss Fanny Davies greatly obliged all concerned by playing in addition a Brahms Intermezzo and the Liszt-Paganini Campanella. There was a large audience.

The second of the Wednesday Popular Concerts was given on Wednesday, the 20th. The instrumental part of the programme was supplied by the Norah Clench Quartette, who rendered very acceptably Debussy's String Quartette, Op. 10, and Beethoven's Op. 18, No. 2. The ladies' quartette confirmed and intensified the favourable impression they had already made. The fulness and richness of tone in the work of the French composer, who employs a great deal of 'double stopping,' was really remarkable, and the performance of the Beethoven delighted everyone. The vocalist was Miss Alice Mandeville, who may fairly be credited with a good voice and good method. But it may be doubted whether her powers were well expended on Schumann's 'Frauenliebe und Leben,' and it may further be doubted, with all modesty, whether Schumann's powers were well expended on the mawkish verses of Chamisso. Rather more care might well be devoted to the printing of the books of words. It is putting a rather severe strain on any ordinary English translation of German words to print them at all; but if they are printed, it is well so to print them as to keep up the fiction that they are metrical.

UNION DEBATE.

Tuesday, November 26, 1907.

Mr R. M. Pattison-Muir, Caius, Vice-President, moved: 'That the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge are sufficiently in touch with the Nation.'

Ayes.	*Speakers.*	*Noes.*
Mr R. M. Pattison Muir, Caius, Vice-President.		Mr W. Staveley Armour, Jesus, Oxford, President O.U.S.
„ M. H. Richmond, New, Oxford, Secretary O.U.S.		„ C. T. Le Quesne, Exeter, Oxford, Librarian, O.U.S.
„ J. L. Beaumont James, Magd.		„ H. P. W. Burton, St John's.
„ W. G. Elmslie, Pembroke, Secretary.		„ A. Ramsay, Caius.
		„ H. S. Reitlinger, King's.
Rev. W. Barrett, St John's.		„ A. C. Larmour, Trinity.
Mr N. Compton Burnett, King's.		„ J. C. Jolly, King's.
„ J. H. Allen, Jesus.		„ E. H. Dalton, King's.
„ E. J. Nathan, King's.		„ V. E. Cotton, Magdalene.

Ayes, 78; Noes, 97; Majority against the motion, 19.

The Debate was fairly well attended and the Union Society looked forward to the Visitors from Oxford. The one drawback (if drawback it was) of the Debate was the exhaustive speeches of the first four speakers, as it once seemed as if the Debate must stop. Mr Le Quesne's speech alone covered almost the whole subject; after the first four the Debate undoubtedly flagged, the reason lay in the excellences of the Visitors whom the Society so gladly welcomed.

The Vice-President began by declaring that the Universities were not technical schools; that the idea of education was changing. The Universities were accused of being merely the play-grounds of the rich; it was forgotten that living, in college life, could not be

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financially cheapened. The working man on joining these Universities, was only embittered, or perhaps spoilt as a working man; this was recognised by the leaders of the democracy. The Extension lectures fulfilled the function of disseminating knowledge. Cambridge offered four diplomas at least without residence. 'The Carnegieite' knew nothing whatever of what he was talking. Cambridge tackled all the newest subjects by fresh triposes. Cambridge had produced in the past great men; the advantages of great names in the past was with the present generation. The Vice-President was at his best; he was very much in earnest.

Mr W. Staveley Armour, Jesus College, Oxford, President Oxford Union Society, asked if the nation would be ready to say the two Universities were sufficiently in touch. The Government of the nation was transforming: a very present discontent was everywhere. Oxford and Cambridge, as leaders of the nation, had their duty to do to lead this new movement. The presence of working men at their Universities was truly merely a waste of time; but this was surely wrong. Class distinctions, as fundamental in British society, could nevertheless not be denied. The new Social Democracy was here. 'The Carnegieite' was hampered by an absence of a central idea of education. The average Don element could never be claimed as being truly in touch with the national life. Mr Armour spoke entirely without notes, following almost entirely back arguments of the Vice-President; he got the ear of the House and kept it all through his speech. A sound discourse.

Mr M. H. Richmond, New College, Oxford, Secretary Oxford Union Society, said that the innate conservatism of these Universities was excellent. Could not 3,000 members, of two institutions, lead the nation in intellectual matters, rather than the pernicious daily press? The hon. opener had charged the Universities of being eternally snobbish: was not the University Settlement work directly in contradiction to this? He agreed that dons might be effete, but senior members seemed, at Oxford at least, to be becoming younger. Those curious relics, proctors, were still left. Our structure however was conservative: was not the House of Lords and our other features of national life essentially conservative in principle and spirit? The spirit of reform, and its influence in national life, here afforded parallels with University life. The hon. member dealt with the hon. opposer's arguments; his claim that the Universities were in sympathy with the national spirit was clever, and never properly answered.

Mr C. T. Le Quesne, Exeter College, Oxford, Librarian Oxford Union Society, begged to speak truthfully only of Oxford. The three years up here were almost universally held to be the most important and the most pleasant. This was a serious state of things to alter. The Nation had expressed its opinion very openly; the democratic parties had demonstrated in no undecided way their hostility. The hon. opener had claimed that the ladder system was sufficient: Mr John Morley himself exposed the deficiencies of the University Extension movement. The Universities had certainly done something—but only enough to expose to the world what they might and did not do. Eulogies of these Universities from either side he encored, but the question dealt rather with their present position. The Universities were tending to produce but one type of character; below the middle class neither Oxford nor Cambridge appeared; hence they merely afforded lines of cleavage. The new Universities only gave a partial education; the true culprits were the Universities to which men did not go. As long as Oxford and Cambridge did not appeal to the working class, so long would they be out of touch with the nation. He made a speech which must have swayed the debate to a very large extent: it was a most able opposition to the motion proposed by the Vice-President. Mr Le Quesne has a lively invigorating delivery which enabled his subtle speech to be followed with pleasure.

Mr Burton urged that the two old Universities failed as long as they neglected to preach and spread culture. If the Universities were cheapened and enlarged, the difficulties would be got over. Mr Burton should certainly speak again; his was one of the best maiden speeches we have heard this term.

Mr A. Ramsay was indignant against the Vice-President's suggestion that these Universities should remain the playgrounds of the rich. The inroad of the members of the lowest orders would lessen snobbishness, as at the Scotch Universities; in the same way conventionality would decrease; at the same time the working men would see something of college life. Mr Ramsay is always pleasant and nearly always sound.

Mr Beaumont James refused to believe that the opposition was unanswerable; on the contrary, while criticizing they had not proposed anything in its place. The University almost stood by its college system: by the virtues or defects of the college system the motion must stand or fall. The hon. member made a welcome speech, and has fully deserved his position in the House, only he must beware of his manner.

Mr H. S. Reitlinger pleaded for economy and efficiency, Cambridge, being richly endowed, could afford to cheapen her course of education. Our education suffered from absence of technique. Mr Reitlinger's point of view is always original.

Mr W. G. Elmslie, Hon. Sec., championed the cause of the so called hooligans. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge catered for a class, and a large class, which does not eminently desire intellectual benefits. In such respects they were catholic at least. The advantages of scholarships had been increased and broadened to an enormous degree. It was a national peril to destroy the class distinctions as the opposition seemed to desire. It is a matter for regret that the Hon. Sec. has spoken so little this term. We have never heard him so sound.

Mr A. C. Larmour spoke as a Conservative, and as a rabid Conservative; a sense of citizenship came by education not by laws; he desired that scholarships should be given on a more rational basis. Mr Larmour was good.

Rev. W. Barrett said that he had seen and appreciated the work that the Universities had done in North Staffordshire by Extension lectures. It was really hard to be in touch, but from personal experience he realised that the Universities had done their best. A most interesting speech.

Mr J. C. Jolly thought that the educational machinery could be cheapened by removing such things as non-resident fellowships. A Royal Commission was too dangerous to be risked.

Mr Compton Burnett asked for a constructive policy: the new Universities could not be a constructive example for the old Universities. He was good.

Mr E. H. Dalton hoped that the class system was not inevitable. The University did not help class distinctions to disappear. Mr Dalton was interesting.

Mr Allen should certainly speak earlier.

After Messrs Cotton and Nathan, and the hon. opener's reply, the House divided.

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ROWING NOTES.

The Trials rowed a lock-to-lock on Saturday and appeared to be rather better than last year's crews, as far as we can judge by the times, although these should not be relied on too much, as the conditions were very fast this year and the crews are rowing in new and lighter boats. Of the two crews Stuart's were about 15 secs. faster, as they rowed rather a faster stroke, never dropping below 34. As a crew they were much too fast forward and lacked rhythm. Powell's crew started at 36 and dropped very soon to 30 and at one time were only rowing 28; they lacked life and devil. Both crews went to Ely on Monday to practice on the Adelaide Course for the race which takes place to-day, Thursday, at about 2.30.

G. B. Lloyd's Crew.

		st.	lb.
	T. D. Richardson (Trinity Hall), bow	9	12
2	J. N. Peck (Caius)	11	6
3	L. T. S. Barrett (Christ's)	12	13
4	O. A. Carver (First Trinity)	12	8
5	G. C. Hamilton (King's)	13	7
6	G. L. Thomson (Trinity Hall)	12	5
7	E. S. Hornidge (Trinity Hall)	12	3
	G. B. Lloyd (First Trinity), stroke	11	2
	C. C. Dickens (Trinity Hall), cox	8	6

F. H. Jerwood's Crew.

	G. E. Fairbairn (Jesus), bow	11	2
2	Hon. J. H. Parker (Third Trinity)	12	5
3	N. E. Hawdon (Jesus)	12	6
4	J. Walmsley (First Trinity)	12	1
5	C. J. W. Henslow (Lady Margaret)	12	6
6	H. E. Kitching (Trinity Hall)	13	0
7	J. C Warrington (First Trinity)	11	7
	F. H. Jerwood (Jesus), stroke	11	10
	E. Newman (Trinity Hall), cox	8	8

ATHLETICS.

C. U. v. RACING CLUB DE FRANCE.

This meeting ended in a well-deserved victory for the Frenchmen, who were only represented by 11 men in 9 events. Cambridge won the first two events through the agency of A. E. Anderson, who won the sprint by a foot from his second string, and T. H. Just, who outpaced Poullenard in the last 200 yards of the Half-Mile in very fair time considering the heavy state of the track.

The Weight was won by the bearded Tison, though J. L. Michie had the satisfaction of making his best 'put' in a competition.

E. S. Dougall allowed Keyser too much rope in the second lap of the Mile race, and suffered defeat owing to the Frenchmen's superior sprinting powers up the straight. Ex-President K. Powell showed that he had not lost any of his old skill over the Hurdles, and placed another event to Cambridge's credit.

Anderson and Horsfield had no difficulty in winning the Quarter-mile between them, but Cambridge were badly let down in the High and Long Jumps. Had Bellerby and Armstrong but reproduced the form which they displayed in the Freshmen's Sports they would have carried off both events. Unfortunately, both were dead out of form, and since both sides had now won four events, the Three Miles race decided the match.

Here Pearson had no chance with de Fleurac, who is a beautiful runner. At the end of the second mile he went right away and won as he liked by the length of the straight.

The Frenchmen fully deserved their victory, though they were a trifle lucky to win the two jumps with such moderate performances.

100 Yards Race.—A. E. D. Anderson, Trinity, Cambridge, 1; R. H. Lindsay-Watson, Trinity, Cambridge, 2; J. Perrier, France, 3; H. Sandre, France, 4. Won by a foot, with Perrier a yard away. Time, 10 4-5 secs.

Half-Mile Race.—T. H. Just, Trinity, Cambridge, 1; C. Poullenard, France, 2; W. T. Wetenhall, Caius, Cambridge, 0. Won by twenty yards. Time, 2 min. 0 3-5 secs.

Putting the Weight.—A. Tison, France, 39 ft. 4½ in., 1; J. L. Michie, Trinity, Cambridge, 38 ft. 1 in., 2; Dr Paruskevopoulos, France, 33 ft. 6 in., 3; C. C. Barclay, Trinity, Cambridge, 33 ft. 8 in., 4.

One Mile Race.—J. Keyser, France, 1; E. S. Dougall, Pembroke, Cambridge, 2; C. J. Miln, Pembroke, Cambridge, 0; A. J. N. Williamson, Pembroke, Cambridge, 0; L. de Fleurac, France, 0. Won a fine race by four yards. Time, 4 min. 33 secs.

120 Yards Hurdle Race.—K. Powell, King's, Cambridge, 1; H. Molinie, France, 2; V. Imberti, France, 3; M. G. D. Murray, Trinity, Cambridge, 4. Won by eight yards. Time, 16 4-5 secs.

Long Jump.—H. Sandre, France, 20 ft. 1½ in., 1; C. H. Williams, Emmanuel, Cambridge, 19 ft. 5½ in., 2; C. Armstrong, Jesus, Cambridge, 19 ft. 4¾ in., 3; R. Berthet, France, 0.

Quarter-Mile Race.—R. B. Horsfield, Trinity, Cambridge, 1; A. E. D. Anderson, Trinity, Cambridge, 2; C. Poullenard, France, 3; J. Perrier, France, 0. Won by six yards. Time, 53 secs.

High Jump.—R. Berthet, France, 5 ft. 4½ in., 1; C. C. Barclay, Trinity, Cambridge, 5 ft. 3½ in., 2; A. C. B. Bellerby, Emmanuel, Cambridge, 5 ft. 2 in., 3; H. Molinie, France, 0.

Three Miles Race.—L. de Fleurac, France, 1; A. H. Pearson, Queens', Cambridge, 2; H. P. Dawson, Trinity, Cambridge, 0; F. G. Swan, Pembroke, Cambridge, 0; J. Keyser, France, 0. Won by one hundred and eighty yards. Time, 15 min. 17 4-5 secs.

The two teams dined together most amicably in the evening. H. M. Irwin made an appropriate and fluent French speech which was responded to by de Fleurac.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE SPORTS.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, November 19 and 20.

100 Yards Race.—G. M. Bottome, 1; H. H. Wallis, 2; N. L. Clarke, 3. Won by four feet. Time, 11 1-5 sec.

High Jump.—C. T. te Water, 4 ft 10½ in., 1; R. Snowdon-Smith, 4 ft 9½ in., 2.

Putting the Weight.—C. T. te Water, 29 ft 4½ in., 1; J. Simpson, 28 ft 11½ in., 2; N. L. Clarke, 27 ft 3½ in., 3.

Boating Men's One Mile Handicap.—W. B. Brierley, 40 yards start, 1; E. H. Copeman, scratch, 2. Won by ten yards. Time, 5 min. 27 3-5 sec.

Half-mile Handicap.—C. T. te Water, scratch, 1; W. B. Brierley, 60 yards start, 2. Won by fifty yards. Time, 2 min. 5 3-5 sec.

Long Jump.—G. M. Bottome, 18 ft 8 in., 1; R. S. Kennedy, 17 ft 6¾ in., 2.

200 Yards Handicap (for football men)—G. M. Bottome, 5 yards start, 1; N. Minchin, 12, 2. Won by three yards. Time, 21 1-5 sec.

One Mile Race.—J. R. Griffith, 1; C. Bilderbeck, 2; E. Needham, 3. Won by twenty-five yards. Time, 5 min. 9 3-5 sec.

150 Yards Handicap.—Final heat: N. Minchin, 10 yards start, 1; A. D. Agar, 10, 2. Won by a foot. Time, 16 sec.

120 Yards Hurdle Race.—C. Bilderbeck, 1; R. S. Kennedy, 2; R. Snowdon-Smith, 3. Won by three yards. Time, 20 sec.

Throwing the Hammer.—R. S. Kennedy, 61 ft 10 in., 1; A. J. Gardiner, 59 ft 4 in., 2; C. T. te Water, 59 ft, 3.

Quarter-mile Race.—C. T. te Water, 1; D. Rigby, 2. Won by five yards. Time, 55 3-5 sec.

College Servants' 200 Yards Handicap.—T. Barton, 25 yards start, 1; S. Stevens, 1, 2. Won by two yards. Time, 23 1-5 sec.

Two-mile Race.—G. A. Ewart, 1; J. R. Griffith, 2. Won by six yards. Time, 10 min. 42 4-5 sec.

Strangers' Quarter-mile Handicap.—Heat 1: W. H. Pelham, Trinity, 10 yards start, †; A. P. A. Williamson, Pembroke, 12, †; E. S. Dougall, Pembroke, 8, 3; R. B. Horsfield, Trinity, scratch, 0; G. A. Silly, Caius, 15, 0. A dead heat. Time, 51 2-5 sec. Heat 2: W. T. Wetenhall, Caius, 10, 1; C. J. Miln, Pembroke, 10, 2; T. H. Just, Trinity, 5, 3; A. Y. Hill, Trinity, 8, 0; H. L. P. Jolly, Trinity, 12, 0. Won by three yards. Time, 50 4-5 sec. Final heat: W. T. Wetenhall, Caius, 10, 1; T. H. Just, Trinity, 5, 2; A. P. A. Williamson, Pembroke, 12, 3. Won by four yards, a yard between second and third. Time, 51 4-5 sec.,

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DOWNING COLLEGE SPORTS.

On Monday, November 25.

100 Yards Race.—Final Heat: C. K. Cotton, 1; C. R. Whitmore, 2; P. Freeman, 3. Won by two feet. Time, 11 2-5 sec.

Putting the Weight.—V. R. Scully, 29 ft. 4 in., 1; E. C. Barnard, 27 ft. 6 in., 2.

Half-Mile Race.—A. J. Dare, 1; H. B. Dunnicliff, 2. Won by half a yard. Time, 2 min. 17 1-5 sec.

Long Jump.—E. C. Barnard, 18 ft. 2 in., 1; P. Freeman, 17 ft. 4½ in., 2.

Freshmen's 200 Yards Race.—C. R. Whitmore, 1; H. J. Mowlam, 2. Won by three yards. Time, 23 sec.

120 Yards Hurdle Race.—W. E. A. Barclay, 1; P. Freeman, 2; S. G. Bennett, 3. Time, 21 sec.

One Mile Race.—E. C. Barnard, 1; A. J. Dare, 2; D. Portway, 3. Won by eighty yards. Time, 5 min. 21 3-5 sec.

High Jump.—W. E. A. Barclay, 5 ft., 1.

Quarter-Mile Race.—C. K. Cotton, 1; R. T. Rees, 2; C. R. Whitmore, 3. Won by a yard. Time, 55 4-5 sec.

300 Yards Handicap (for boating men).—D. Portway, 30 yards start, 1; E. C. Barnard, 18, 2. Won by twenty yards. Time, 33 2-5 sec.

Strangers' Three-Mile Handicap.—A. Hughes, St John's, 300 yards start, 1; N. C. Hollins, Emmanuel, 400, 2; G. N. Selby-Lowndes, Queens', 200, 3; W. A. Cooper, King's, 350, 4. Also ran; A. H. Pearson, Queens', scratch; F. G. Swan, Pembroke, 100; G. A. Ewart, Christ's, 125; W. Gavin, Trinity, 150; W. B. Loveless, Pembroke, 200; H. P. Dawson, Trinity, 250; H. Malahere, Emmanuel, 400; and W. N. Rae, Corpus, 425. Won by fifty yards; fifteen yards divided second and third. Time, 14 min. 57 sec.

RUGBY.

C. U. v. LONDON SCOTTISH.

This game, which had been anticipated as likely to be a keen struggle, proved to be a most one-sided affair, and the Scottish had a runaway victory by 31 points to 6. Nevertheless the spectators were rewarded by seeing a brilliant exhibition of football on the part of the home team, who were at the very top of their game. The heeling of the Scottish forwards was wonderfully quick and clean, and their backs seemed to find no difficulty in running through the Cambridge defence. Pyman and Scholfield both let themselves be drawn much too easily, with the consequence that Wright on the wing was nearly always left with two and sometimes three men to tackle. The Cambridge forwards were not at their best; they were much too slow at breaking up, and never seemed to get across the field to help in the defending work; they were badly beaten also for possession, though of fault in this respect there has not usually been much ground for complaint this season. Heads did not inspire confidence at full back: he kicks too low, and twice his kick was charged down; his tackling is a variable quantity. The University of course were seriously handicapped by the absence of Macleod, and sadly wanted someone to keep the backs organised.

The Scottish soon opened the scoring with a try by Purves, which Geddes failed to convert. Cambridge quickly replied with a score by Burton, after a good run by Wright and some neat passing across the line. The Scottish pressed hard and scored again through Walter and Purves, and again close on half-time through Moir, Geddes kicking a goal from the last try.

The second half, like the first, requires little description, being little more than a regular succession of tries for the Scottish, varied by an occasional Cambridge raid. Cambridge attacked vigorously at first, and Carey almost dropped a fine goal from a free kick. The Scottish again pressed, and Moir dropped a neat left-footed goal. Purves and Sloan added tries, both of which were converted by Geddes. Cambridge rallied, and, as the result of some good forward work, Lely scored close to the posts; Kennedy failed with the kick. Just on time the Scottish got the finest try of the match: starting a movement from their own '25,' nearly all the backs and some forwards handled, and Wade scored; the kick failed, and the London Scottish were left winners by four goals (one dropped) and four tries to two tries.

C.U.—J. E. B. Heads, Sidney (back); C. C. G. Wright, Pembroke, F. C. Pyman, Caius, J. A. Scholfield, Caius, and D. C. F. Burton, Jesus (three-quarter backs); *T. A. Godby, Magdalene, and B. H. Holloway, Jesus (half-backs); *W. G. Lely, Emmanuel, *R. McCosh, Trinity, *A. E. Evans, St John's, G. V. Carey, Caius, F. C. T. Tudsbery, King's, W. D. C. L. Purves, Trinity, R. S. Kennedy, Christ's, and G. M. Chapman, Caius (forwards).

London Scottish.—G. Paterson (back); A. L. Purves, M. W. Walter, T. Sloan and D. F. Moir (three-quarter backs); A. L. Wade and R. C. Campbell (half-backs); I. C. Geddes, J. R. Simson, G. C. Growland, R. M. Meikle, L. Robertson, W. Cowper, D. A. Hutchison and H. West (forwards).

COLLEGE RUGBY—RESULTS.

Wadham, Oxford, beat Peterhouse	9—0
Caius beat Trinity	11—6
Jesus beat Sidney	17—3
Queens' beat Lincoln, Oxford	23—0
Emmanuel beat King's	9—8
Selwyn beat Magdalene	18—5
Pembroke beat Trinity Hall...	48—0
Oriel, Oxford, beat Corpus	10—3
Jesus, Oxford, beat Christ's...	6—5
Caius beat Queen's, Oxford	18—6
Pembroke beat Jesus...	30—0
St John's drew with King's	14—14
University College, Oxford, beat Clare	10—6
Jesus beat Trinity	15—3
Pembroke drew with Caius	5—5
Queens' beat Trinity Hall	30—3
King's beat Christ's	47—0

ASSOCIATION.

C. U. v. SUFFOLK.

Played on Thursday, 21st, this match resulted in a win for the University by 3 goals to 2.

Cambridge lost the toss and played against the wind. The first half of the game was all in their favour. Only two goals however were scored, owing to bad shooting: Edwards and Hoffmeister getting one each, while the centre-forward for the County rushed the ball through after Whale had saved well. Next half Cambridge fell off. Johnson was weak at back and the forwards did not put enough dash into their play. After a lot of rather scratchy play Hoffmeister scored a third goal for the University: shortly before time the County also scored, making the score 3—2.

C. U. v. OLD MALVERNIANS.

This match shewed that the passing of the Cambridge forwards is good: but they again were, with the exception of Cornelius, lacking in dash: as indeed is the whole team.

The halves have hardly enough weight to break up a really strong defence: while Johnson again was not up to form.

Soon after the start Thew got the ball from a goal kick and passed to Cornelius, who ran through the backs and scored. The remainder of the first half was fairly even, S. H. Day and Bird being very prominent in the Old Malvernians' forward line, while Cornelius played up well for the University: but no more goals had been scored when half time arrived.

In the second half Cambridge pressed, but Page played splendidly at back and Day was excellent in goal, and though Yates and Edwards made some good efforts, they

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usually ruined all chance of scoring by shooting from the wing instead of passing back. Once the ball appeared to have got passed Day, but Page rushed in and cleared: then S. H. Day got possession and passing through to S. E. Day, the latter scored. And with this score, 1—1, the game ended.

C.U.—A. Whale, Pembroke (goal); *V. G. Thew, Trinity Hall (capt), and W. L. Johnson, Pembroke (backs); *W. A. Powell, Pembroke, A. E. Herman, King's, and G. G. Woodruff, Caius, (half-backs); C. E. Brisley, Caius, and C. E. Hoffmeister, St Catharine's (right-wing), *N. S. Cornelius, Clare (centre), V. Edwards, Magdalene, and *H. G. Yates, Queens' (left wing) (forwards).

Old Malvernians.—A. P. Day (goal); R. N. Balfour and *C. C. Page (backs); E. H. Cuthbertson, *G. B. Canny, and F. H. Hooper (half-backs); E. G. Tewson, S. E. Day, *S. H. Day, W. S. Bird and L. A. Vidal (forwards).

GOLF.

A trial match was played at Mildenhall, on Nov. 23rd, when an eight aside match took place between an 'A' team and a 'B' team, each player of the latter being in receipt of two holes start.

In the first match Bovill beat Longstaffe after a very close match by 2 and 1.

Reid found McNeill playing very steadily and never recovered after being five down at the fourth hole. Colman was four down at the seventh but eventually won by 2 and 1. Gore-Browne shared the same fate as Reid.

In the afternoon four-ball foursomes were played, the light at times being very bad indeed.

Longstaffe and Reid easily won with a best ball of 73, the latter putting very well.

Besides this, no very good score was done and the 'B' team eventually won a rather uneventful match by 6½ to 5½.

MORNING.

'A' TEAM.		'B' TEAM.	
V. C. Longstaffe	0	v. E. H. Bovill	1
A. A. Reid	0	v. T. McNeill	1
J. Colman	1	v. J. L. Kennedy	0
C. L. Macdona	0	v. E. H. Lees	1
E. S. Ulyat	1	v. A. F. Percival	0
F. D. Morton	1	v. C. L. Richardson	0
T. E. Cunningham	0	v. J. Hugh Duncan	1
H. T. T. Gore-Browne	0	v. E. R. Campbell	1

AFTERNOON.

Longstaffe and Reid	1	v. Bovill and McNeill	0
Colman and Macdona	½	v. Kennedy and Lees	½
Ulyat and Morton	1	v. Percival and Richardson	0
Cunningham and Gore-Browne	0	v. Hugh Duncan and Campbell	1
	5½		6½

The weekly sweep was played for at Coton, on Nov. 22, the course being again most awfully slippery and the wind being the wrong way for a brilliant score. The new bunker at the 6th hole was used for the first time.

V. W. J. Hobbs	89 − 16 = 73
F. S. Tinker	88 − 15 = 73
T. McNeill	81 − 6 = 75
E. R. Campbell	79 − 3 = 76
B. W. Pigg	84 − 6 = 78

HOCKEY.

C. U. v. HAMPSTEAD.

The University were defeated by Hampstead, on Saturday, by 3 goals to 2. The play was very even for the first half, each side attacking in turn. Leighton managed to score for the University after twenty minutes' play, though there was doubt as to whether the ball went through the side of the net. Cambridge crossed over leading 1—0. In the second half Hampstead quickly scored twice through Eiloart and Shoveller, and Shaw put one through for Cambridge. About 10 minutes before time Preston scored again for Hampstead from a muddle in front of goal, Hampstead thus winning by 3 goals to 2. It was the University's first defeat, but the visitors had a very stong team, and it is not surprising that they beat us. Shoveller particularly played a very fine game for them. The University had perhaps a little more of the game than their opponents, but owing to the excellence of Hill's goal-keeping they could only score twice.

C.U.—G. L. Ham, Christ's (goal); G. S. Bryan Brown, Downing, and E. L. Goodman, Jesus (backs); J. F. Ireland, Trinity, L. M. Robinson (capt.), Peterhouse, and A. J. Bostock Hill, Trinity (half-backs); A. J. Leighton, Caius, B. M. Kitson, Peterhouse, H. J. Goodwin, Jesus, C. L. Shaw, Sidney, and E. F. Edge-Partington, Trinity (forwards).

Hampstead.—R. A. Hill (goal); Morris Sherwell and E. L. Marsden (backs); J. N. Burns, F. W. Orr and C. R. J. Nichol (half-backs); R. E. Eiloart, G. Logan, S. H. Shoveller, R. S. Preston and C. H. Eiloart (forwards).

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Jeremie Septuagint Prizes, 1907.—First Prize, E. C. Dewick, B.A., St John's College; Second Prize, A. E. Talbot, B.A., Emmanuel College.

The Cobden Prize has been awarded to W. T. Layton, B.A., Gresham Student of Gonville & Caius College.

THE HULSEAN LECTURES, 1907—8. The subject of the Rev. J. H. B. Masterman's lectures will be 'The Rights and Responsibilities of National Churches.' 1. The Religious significance of Nationality. 2. The idea of the Church. 3. National Churches; their relation to the Catholic Church. 4. Church and State.

The Disney Professor (Professor Ridgeway) gives notice that he will maintain the thesis that 'Sergi's theory of "the Mediterranean Race" is untenable,' on Wednesday, December 4th, at 5 o'clock, in the Archaeological lecture room.

Mr J. T. Sheppard, of King's College, has been appointed to the Lectureship in Classics, at Emmanuel College, vacant by the death of Dr Adam.

At a Congregation on Thursday last the following Degrees were conferred:—

D.D.—J. H. Srawley, H. Selwyn.

M.D.—E. Ward, Clare.

M.A.—R. J. W. H. Potter, King's; C. A. Hamilton, A. J. Makower, F. A. Obeyesékere, H. L. Randall, Trinity; S. D. Caddick, St John's; W. L. Stock, Peterhouse; A. E. Browne, St Catharine's; A. W. Barker, A. Gledhill, H. Selwyn; F. S. P. L. Girdleston, Non-Coll.

M.B.—W. L. Cripps, Trinity.

The Frances Power Cobbe Memorial trustees offer a prize of £21 for an essay, open to women students of Newnham, Girton, Somerville, Lady Margaret, and Alexandra Colleges, Dublin, on the following subject: 'Though neither the true source of our knowledge of moral distinctions, nor yet the right motive why we are to choose the good, this moral sense of pleasure in virtue and pain in vice is a psychological fact demanding the investigation of the moralist.' Essays are to be sent to the Rev. S. Estlin Carpenter, Principal, Manchester College, Oxford.

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COLLEGE CORRESPONDENCE.

PETERHOUSE.

On the River the trial eights are working hard in joyful anticipation of the race next week, and the most pronounced individualists have realised the necessity of collectivism in rowing.

The Rugby team had an excellent match with Wadham, Oxford, on Wednesday, but were defeated after a hard and even game.

In the Sex on Saturday, J. E. S. Green proposed that 'The present Liberal Government is a menace to the Country, the Constitution and the Empire.' Mr H. V. Temperley opposed, and after an excellent debate the motion was carried by 20 to 16.

The Parnassus met on Sunday in J. E. S. Green's rooms to read Gilbert Murray's translation of the Medea.

CLARE.

As the college rowing trials will have taken place by the time this goes to press, we will defer any criticism till next week. We hope the crews will row up to practice form.

At Association we have won a League match against Pembroke (3—2). The team are improving every match they play, and we hope they will keep up their present form.

On Monday the Rugby team played their 'big' match of the season against University College, Oxford. The game proved very fast for a college one, and University won by two goals to two tries. Some of the Clare team seemed to be suffering from nervousness. The dinner was a success.

We were very glad to see Clare do so well in the Freshmen's Boxing Competition.

PEMBROKE.

(Suggested remedy for College Correspondence.)

Review Reader and Pembroke Correspondent at two ends of a telephone.

R. R. Hullo. Are you Pembroke?.....Morning. I want to hear all the news.

P. C. News?

R. R. Yes, what's been happening during the week.

P. C. Oh. Well, games have been going on much the same as usual.

R. R. Indeed? You surprise me.

P. C. Fact all the same. The 1st XV. drew with Caius. The 2nd XV. with their phenomenal scoring can't find opponents, and so have been having a rest, with what result, do you think?

R. R. Don't know.

P. C. There's been a strange dearth of conversation at tea.

R. R. By Jove, I suppose so. And what about rowing?

P. C. I *think*—I don't know, mind you—that the trials are in full swing.

R. R. Pretty safe to say that. And the Association?

P. C. Ah, yes, its Association to be sure. Let me see .... Oh yes, they have only about another fortnight or so to play their remaining fixtures. And by the way the Hockey XI. took double figures off King's.

R. R. Did they? And what did King's say?

P. C. I didn't listen. Anything more to-day?

R. R. Er —— oh yes, how is Lodge Court?

P. C. Going very healthy thanks.

R. R. What about its state of quiescence?

P. C. Oh, it has quite recovered from that little *contretemps*.

R. R. Well, I must be trotting now. Thanks very much. Hear from you next week, I suppose. So long.

P. C. So long.

TRINITY HALL.

Rowing. The three boats have been out regularly and seem to be improving slightly. We have six men at present rowing in the Trials, which ought to help us to keep our place next May.

Football. The Rugby and Association teams have ended up a rather disastrous season. The Rugby team finished with a heavy defeat at the hands of Queens'.

Congratulations to K. G. Drysdale, H. Fortescue Flannery, E. Evans, R. Affleck and L. Doll.

CORPUS CHRISTI.

During the last two weeks there has been nothing of interest to announce in these columns, a matter of no uncommon occurrence.

At Rugby we have lost to Pembroke II. and Oriel. In the former game we were able to give our opponents a good game, while we were unfortunate in having Gunn disabled early in the Oxford match.

In Association we have lost to Emmanuel (6—1) and King's (8—1).

The trial eights were rowed off on November 23rd; some of the first year gave every expectation of eventually becoming good oars. A trial Lent boat has already made its appearance on the River.

The College Sports are fixed for December 2nd.

A meeting of the College Classical Society was held on November 20th, when E. A. Knight read a paper of a highly interesting nature on 'The Greek Games in their relation to Art.' An animated discussion ensued.

The Gravediggers have read 'A Midsummer Night's Dream.'

On Saturday, November 16th, the question of returning to the days of Chivalry occupied the attention of the Debating Society. It was finally decided by five votes that such a return would be undesirable.

A paper by E. C. Potter on Welsh folklore was read on Friday last to the College Literary Society. The paper evoked much interest and was followed by a lengthy yet enlivened discussion. We congratulate Potter on the interesting way in which he had prepared his subject for the acceptance of English hearers.

QUEENS'.

Rowing. Our trial eights are doing well and we trust to make a good show next term.

Association. The XI. remains unbeaten.

St Bernard Society. A debate on socialism shows that the leaven of Fabian tenets is fast spreading. The Fabians were only reduced by 18 to 16 votes, possibly owing to the long and cloudy peroration of the President.

On Saturday R. P. Muir (Caius), C. Bethell (Trinity), E. Evans (Trin. Hall), A. D. McNair (Caius), came as our visitors and in an excellent debate discussed the opening lines of 'Hyperion.'

JESUS.

The freshmen's trials have been postponed till the 27th, owing to the vagaries of one of the boats, so that the results will be already known by the time this will appear in print. Our freshmen have been challenged by the Caius freshmen, one trial trip only being permitted; but none of our freshmen have yet rowed stroke, which is what may be vulgarly termed a trick. As will be seen elsewhere our representatives, E. Fairbairn, Jerwood and Hawdon, are still appearing in the University Trials.

On Wednesday, the 20th, our Rugby team secured a victory over Sidney, but were unsuccessful against Pembroke, as we could only put a weak side into the field. As we go to press, we hear they were successful against Trinity by 19—3. On Friday, a foolish rag team went over to St Ives, just to teach the natives how Rugby ought to be played. S. J. Galloway's meteoric display at five-eighths was especially worthy of commendation. As to the absolute impotency of Selwyn Pink, and J. G. Shelmerdine's utter perversion of all the canons of Rugby football, the less said the better. Incidentally, the Association captain might after all find it recommendable to stick to his own game. [We are not responsible for these comments.—Ed.]

On Monday, the 18th, our Association team secured a decisive victory (7—3) over St John's after a most exciting game. The last 4 goals were added during the last 5 minutes. Information re the other matches last week is not forthcoming, so we refer our readers to the notices under Association League results.

On Saturday, the Farragoes met in H. Banister's rooms to consider the question of capital punishment. The 'ayes' carried it, by the bare margin of the President's casting vote.

On Monday, F. G. Chandler at last gained the long-looked for opportunity of holding forth on the merits of his not-inaptly-termed protégé, Charles Lamb. Lamb has long been Mr Chandler's golden calf, and this act of homage rendered to his memory was greatly appreciated by all present.

CHRIST'S.

Whilst outside our walls great events have been taking place, church parades, mock funerals, and the like, in our midst but little has occurred to interrupt the normal sequence of things.

The trial eights are to be rowed on the 27th, and of the four 'crocks,' the two senior ones should provide a good race.

The Debating Society announced an 'Impromptu Debate' for Saturday last, and eventually four or five different motions were discussed, to the no small edification of a somewhat limited audience. We should like to see a larger attendance at debates and like functions, especially from the first year.

A Smoking Concert has been announced for Saturday.

TRINITY

The M. and S. have been operating with unparallelled activity of late. On November 15th a smoking concert was held, to com-

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memorate their 900th meeting. Perhaps the most popular items in the programme were the Musical Debate and the Chorus of Ex-presidents. On the following Friday the house continued in committee for the space of two hours together, discussing and slightly modifying the alterations in the rules suggested by the committee appointed for that purpose.

Persons who propose to retire to bed in the later hours of the morning following Commemoration, will be delighted to hear that about that time the first rivets will be hammered into the cistern on the top of the Whewell's Court tower.

EMMANUEL.

We have experienced a quiet week, and owing partly to numerous athletic events having been abandoned there are few events of importance to record.

The Rugby XV. after a closely contested game beat King's by 9 points to 6.

We have to congratulate Lloyd Jones and Rayner on receiving their colours.

The efforts of the Association team seem to have been attended with success, as we gather that Caius and Corpus have been defeated but owing possibly to modesty on the part of its devotees, our information respecting the game is gleaned with difficulty.

During the week the Hockey XI. have visited Hitchin and returned victorious.

At a debate on Saturday, which, by the way, was not so well attended as usual, the house rejected a scheme for the reformation of the House of Lords, introduced by the secretary.

The freshmen's concert will take place on Saturday next.

SIDNEY SUSSEX.

Football. The Rugby XV. has had an unsuccessful week, having lost both their matches v. Jesus (3—21), and the Leys School (0—9). The Association XI. has played two League matches. King's beat us (1—3), but we defeated Corpus (2—1) —a lucky win, for Corpus missed several perchers in front of our goal.

The Theological Discussion Society had a meeting on Wednesday, when H. W. Gooch read a paper on the 'Nature of Christ.'

The Science Society heard a paper from F. Ludlow on 'Insectivorous Plants,' on Thursday.

There was a Smoking Concert on Saturday in the Reading Room, at which the Symphony by the Cromwell Club, who had been having their annual dinner, was a great success.

DOWNING.

The College trials were rowed on Saturday, and ended in a victory for J. L. Green's eight by a length and a half. The Rugby boat acquitted themselves nobly in beating a scratch eight, composed chiefly of rowing men, over the Reach.

The Association team have defeated Fitzwilliam Hall (15—1).

The Rugby team gained a victory over St Catharine's on Tuesday by 33 points to nil.

The smoking concert on Saturday was a great success. Special thanks are due to W. G. Greaves and Mr Wright for so kindly contributing to the excellent programme provided by the Secretary.

The Literary Society listened with interest on Tuesday to a paper by A. W. Bourne on 'The History of European morals.'

SELWYN.

We heartily congratulate the Rev J. H. Srawley on having the Degree of Doctor of Divinity conferred upon him. He received a fitting ovation after taking divine service for the first time in his new robes. The Court was made as bright as possible for the occasion.

On Friday, the 15th, Mr L. A. Borradaile gave a most interesting lecture to the Science Club on 'The Fauna of the Abyss,' supplemented with many excellent lantern slides.

On Monday N. Montgomery read a paper to the Logarithms on 'Mediæval England.'

The College trials took place on Tuesday in the most unpleasant weather: had not one gentlemen left his oar behind the result might have been different. A successful Boat Club Smoking Concert was held on the evening after the races.

We congratulate J. F. Taylor on winning the Novices' Middle-weight boxing.

The Rugby XV. has completed a most successful season by defeating Queens', Magdalene and Jesus II.: thirteen matches have been won and only two lost.

The Association team has not had a very successful term: they have seldom been able to put a representative side in the field. They did well to beat Downing last week.

FITZWILLIAM HALL.

On Wednesday, 20th inst, N. M. Robertson-Smith (King's) read a paper before the Historical Society on 'James I. and VI.' which was the subject of an interesting discussion.

The Theological Society held the last meeting for this term on Friday, 22nd inst., when Mr H. L. Pass, M.A. (St John's), read an exceedingly interesting paper on 'the Mystical Exegesis and Modern Criticism.' We trust it will not be long before we have another visit from Mr Pass.

We had another successful Whist Drive on Saturday last.

The last debate for this term was opened by W. W. Elliot (Vice-President), who proposed 'that this House would welcome the abolition of the House of Lords.' This was successfully opposed by J. E. Staley.

The Boat Captain and Coach have been working hard all the term, and we are looking forward to next term, in hopes that members of our clubs will give them every support.

C. U. M. C.

(391st Concert).

Saturday Evening, November 16th, 1907, at 8.15.

1. Romance and Variations for two Pianos ... *Edvard Grieg*
   F. P. Haines, R. G. Martindale.
2. Song, 'The Roadside Fire' ... ... *R. Vaughan Williams*
   (From R. L. Stevenson's 'Songs of Travel.')
   C. D. Brooks.
3. Sonatina for Violin and Pianoforte, in G Major ... *Dvorak*
   F. Ricard, F. A. Holt.
4. Sonata (Trio) for two Violins and Pianoforte, in G Major ... ... *J. S. Bach*
   J. R. Heath, M. G. White, G. J. Wilkinson.

E. W. Naylor, *Emmanuel College.*

REVIEWS.

The Romanes Lecture, 1907: 'Frontiers': by the Rt. Hon. Lord Curzon of Kedleston. Clarendon Press, 1907.

Including the sea, which Lord Curzon properly includes as being the greatest of frontiers, it is only at frontiers that states are in physical contact with one another. The subtle influence of mind overleaps them, but every other effect which one state has for good or ill on another is wrought, or begins to be wrought, at a frontier. Hence the subject which Lord Curzon has chosen for his Romanes Lecture is full of historical and political interest, to which he has done justice in the full measure permitted by 50 or 60 instructive and interesting pages. We hope that they may help to call more attention to the geographical side of historical and political studies than is common in this country, in which, perhaps because of the unchanging character of the silver streak which bounds us, that side of them is certainly less cultivated than in most others. Its importance cannot be over estimated, for if the past of the world is crystallized in present frontiers, those frontiers are also big with promise or menace for the future, as the demarcation of state authority suits or jars with the demarcation of populations.

J. Westlake.

Life in the Homeric Age. By Thomas Day Seymour, Professor of Greek in Yale University. Macmillan & Co. 8vo. 17/- net.

This book is exceedingly heavy for its size: indeed it weighs over three pounds. But the loaded paper on which it is printed is not really required for the illustrations, which are mostly cuts and neither numerous nor important. There are therefore persons who will begin to read the text with some lurking ill humour, and of these such as knew a little about Homer before will not be appeased with the introductory chapter. For Professor Seymour disclaims all interest in origins and every other 'Homeric question.' To him Homer is the author of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* and of the whole of them (except

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Od. xxiv. and some lines elsewhere), and these poems describe a contemporary civilisation. It is true that Professor Seymour uses here and there language inconsistent with this hypothesis, but in the main he believes or appears to believe it and quotes both poems as of equal authority even when they differ from one another. For instance he notes that Charis is the wife of Hephaestus in the *Iliad* and Aphrodite in the *Odyssey*, but he makes no comment except to hint that Hephaestus might have got a divorce. To a man who starts from this position it is not difficult to write a book on Homeric life. He turns to his *index verborum* and marks every noun in it, common or proper, looks up all the references and writes a translation paraphrase or note of every passage where the noun occurs: if he finds a special epithet attached to it he notes that too, and here is our book fitted.

That is what Prof. Seymour has done and he has hardly done more: what Homer says about anything is here collected, but no inferences are drawn, no theories mooted and where the facts are dubious or obscure, Prof. Seymour gives no explanation, or at least none of his own. He leaves the difficulties of the Homeric house and the Homeric lock and key much where they were before and though he commits himself with unusual courage to Reichel's theory of a fiddle-shaped shield, he does not deny that cylindrical and circular shields seem to have been in use too. His book is in fact a Homeric dictionary written out at large in a chatty manner with references to finds in Mycenae and Crete and many illustrative quotations from the Old Testament. There are also some humorous strokes, as where the insects that infested old Argus are twice named among the Homeric fauna, and when we are told that the Homeric man 'had no hat, collar, neck-tie, cuffs or gloves* and carried no handkerchief,' or again that Agamemnon had no potatoes or tobacco. Within its limits, the book is well done and will be useful by reason of its completeness, but we cannot help feeling that Prof. Seymour has been too sanguine in claiming that his book should prove a complement to such works as *The Early Age of Greece*. From the nature of the case, there is not much more to say in the way of criticism, for Prof. Seymour has had nothing to do but to understand Homer and compile correctly. So much was only to be expected from a professor of Greek. We have noted only two passages where he seems to be mistaken. On p. 84 he follows Liddell and Scott in translating *σκῆπτρόν τ' ἠδὲ θέμιστας* (which Zeus gave to Agamemnon) as 'sceptre and *rights*.' On p. 309 n. he translates *πολυκλῆις* '*with many rowlocks*' and on p. 311 *κληῖδες* '*thole-pins*.' These translations will not, we think, commend themselves to scholars. Y.

A Handbook of Egyptian Religion. By Adolf Erman, translated by A S. Griffith. London: Archibald Constable & Co. 10/6 net.
Religions Ancient and Modern. The Religion of Ancient Egypt by Professor W. M. Flinders Petrie. London: Archibald Constable & Co. 1/- net.

There are differences of opinion among Egyptologists as among other specialists, and they are keenly maintained. The translation of Professor Erman's handbook has called forth an expression of opinion in some quarters not very temperate nor very agreeable. But the general reader, who is in this matter a person to be considered, need not be greatly troubled, for the substantial accuracy of Professor Erman in the region of his subject is hardly to be questioned, and the grave and sober style in which he treats his material is most re-assuring. He is never dull, but he never frolics with fancies or with epigrams—he is in earnest and he knows his subject. His plan is to set forth by means of translations and illustrations the gradual development of Egyptian religion, without discussing 'the theories of the modern science of religion.' The reader will find here, as he says, nothing of animism, or fetichism, of chthonic deities or of medicine men. Of course a well-read reader to-day will overflow with such things and think of them for himself. In the meantime, a straightforward and lucid statement, well illustrated with picture and document, which gives us the facts in a most interesting and absorbing narrative, is a great boon. To the student of religion in general it will be acceptable, as is the much smaller book of Professor Flinders Petrie, with its slighter outline, enriched as it is by acute observation of Egyptian fauna. For Classical students, for whom Egypt is an integral part, and a very significant one, of the Mediterranean world, and for whom Egyptian religion in the later centuries of pre-Christian culture is of the utmost importance, Professor Erman's book fills a gap which no other that we can recall in English does anything to mend. Theologians, too, if they would only consider contemporary religious movements while they are busy at the New Testament, would find much of value to them here. The German work is translated into very readable English, and those who, like the reviewer, will read it from end to end, will endorse his view that it is a most contributive book, and a wholly desirable addition to one's working library.

* We suppose Prof. Seymour excludes *Od.* xxiv., l. 230, as un-'Homeric.'

Sermo die lune in ebdomada Pasche. Richard Fitzjames. 15/- net.
The book of curtesye. 10/- net.

With these two volumes the University Press brings to completion its series of facsimiles of fifteenth century English books in the Library; the former a production of Caxton about 1477, the latter of Wynkyn de Worde not later than 1495. While the Sermon is not particularly interesting reading, the advice to 'lytyl John' deserves a careful study: at meat the child is to be cleanly and polite, and if a hearty appetite makes you loose your girdle, do it 'so couertly that no wight you espye.' Among the authors recommended to be read for edification we find Gower and Lydgate; whose soul is gone—the verse rises to the occasion—to

> 'The sterrid paleys, aboue the dapplyd skye
> There to synge sanctus incessantly
> Amonge the muses ix celestyall
> Byfore the hyest Jubiter of all.'

There were perhaps some of us who would have preferred something of the nature of the cheap Bodleian facsimiles, issued at a shilling or two, but the excellence of the execution of these little books, and the value of the works reproduced has done much to convert us to believe in the wisdom of the Press in its undertaking: let it, as well as Mr Dujardin, who was responsible for the reproduction, receive all the congratulations that are due.

The whole series of twelve books is still to be obtained at the subscription price of £6: but many of the editions of the earlier volumes have been almost exhausted, and any bibliophile who is anxious for the complete set should make an early application: no disappointment is so great as that of obtaining a collection with a gap—and that probably of the volume most desired.

We regret that by a series of misprints Mr Bentwich's name, as author of 'Law of Private Property in War,' was misrepresented as Bentinck. The author must have smiled to see a paragraph at the end of the review to the effect that 'we have noted only a few slips,' giving instances

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LIST OF BOOKS RECEIVED.

(*To be continued.*)

FICTION.

The House Prefect. By Desmond Coke. London: Henry Frowde, Hodder & Stoughton. 1908.

The date on the title-page of this book is a little 'previous'; the relationship between the two firms of publishers whose names appear on it is a little obscure; and the paper is so thick that although the book is but 311 pages in length, in thickness it is two inches.

To write a school book is notoriously difficult. Probably a Fifth-form boy alone could do it—there was an Eton boy who really did do it—and Mr Desmond Coke has long left school. Still he has his 'moments.' The steeple-chase is a fine chapter and the whole tone of the book is sound, healthy, and manly.

New Chronicles of Rebecca. By Kate D. Wiggin. London: Archibald Constable & Co. 1907.

When we first saw this book we, in our muddle-headed manner, thought it had something to do with Mrs Wiggs and her cabbage patch. When we began to read it and the immortal and optimistic Mrs Wiggs failed to appear we felt defrauded, but once having begun we went on reading—for the sake of Rebecca. The book is a charming chronicle of a little American village where Rebecca lives. The monotony of the life in such a community must be seen to be believed, but that monotony is saved from sordidness and from degeneracy by the salt of humour, and the salt of humour keeps every page of 'Rebecca' fresh.

Marcus Hay. By S. P. Hyatt. Westminster: Archibald Constable & Co. 1907. 6/- 328 pp.

This is a typical South African novel. The author knows his country and depicts its features better than he draws men. Like most writers who know South Africa he also knows the world of company promoters who operate in the City. Without any grace of style or any gift for characterisation the author succeeds in interesting his readers, but surely he makes his hero take far too many whiskey and sodas both in his London Club and in the heart of Africa.

THEOLOGY.

New Light on the New Testament. By Adolf Deissman. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark. 121 pp. 3/- net.

Five lectures delivered in the early part of 1905 by the Professor of New Testament exegesis in the University of Heidelberg, translated by L. R. M. Strachan. Dr Deissman's object is to indicate something of the fresh light which has been thrown on the interpretation of the language of the New Testament by the inscriptions and other non-literary remains of the Graeco-Roman period. And what has been thrown is but a fraction of what may be hoped for when the immense field has been thoroughly worked over. He shows that potsherds (*ὄστρακα*) were the ordinary writing material of the lower classes in Egypt, and of these there are probably millions. A wooden tablet hung round the neck of a mummy shews that St Peter did not coin the word *ἀρχιτσολμην*. From ostraca and papyri we find that *κυριακός* was current in the official political phraseology of the East before it was applied to the Lord's Supper by St Paul. The value and interest of the book are enhanced by Mr Strachan's admirable indexes.

Aspects of Christian Mysticism. By W. Major Scott. London: John Murray. pp. 171. 3/6 net.

Eleven chapters containing a few biographical details of eleven well-known mystics from St Clement of Alexandria to Peter Sterry, with brief extracts from their works. These studies are all very slight and the two introductory chapters concerning 'Mystics and Mysticism,' and 'St Paul and St John,' strike us as weak. But they are interesting as far as they go, though the reader will probably find little really attractive in most of the figures sketched except St Theresa. One wonders what meaning such intensely self-centred people could have attached to the 'Kingdom of God.'

A Call to Seamen. By the Rev. F. S. Horan, R.N. John Murray. pp. 176. 3/6 net.

Twenty-one sermons preached at the Royal Naval College at Osborne with a preface by the Bishop of Winchester. The principal characteristic of these sermons is their extreme simplicity. We have seldom seen a better volume of sermons to boys. They would be useful to anyone who has the preparation of school-boys for Confirmation.

All Saints' Sermons. By the Rev. W. R. Inge, D.D. Macmillan. pp. 219. 3/6 net.

The book consists of twenty-two sermons preached by Professor Inge during his incumbency of All Saints', Ennismore Gardens. It is scarcely our place to criticize them, but we think it would be difficult to find large questions more successfully handled within the deplorably brief compass of a modern sermon. But we do not understand why the first 'On Judgement and Salvation' has been printed twice, or why the second 'A little child shall lead them' has been repeated with only a slightly different ending.

Quotations for Pulpit Use. Compiled by Dorothy J. Trevaskis. With a preface by the Bishop of Southampton. Elliot Stock. pp. 339. 3/6 net.

If such books ought to be compiled at all, Miss Trevaskis has done well. Personally we do not think that they ought, because we think that a sermon is worth exactly what it costs to produce. But in this we apparently differ from the Bishop.

In Our Tongues. By R. H. Kennett. Arnold. pp. 166. 3/6 net.

The eight sermons which this book contains are intended to remove some of the difficulties which people must find in their Bibles if they have no knowledge of Hebrew modes of thought or terms of speech. No one could be better qualified to handle such a subject than Canon Kennett, and the book will be valuable to many readers. The last sermon, 'on the Church's authority to forgive sins,' strikes us as hardly up to the level of the others.

The Souls of the Righteous between Death and Judgement. By W. R. Savage. Elliot Stock. pp. 233. 3/6 net.

Perhaps the author's hope may be realised and this book may do something towards destroying the notion that we 'go straight to heaven' immediately after death. But this is the only commendation we can bestow upon it. Mr Savage thinks that it 'savours of blasphemy' to suppose that in the parable of Dives and Lazarus our Lord 'accommodated his language to the popular mode of thought.' He holds the existence of familiar spirits 'proved' by a text in Leviticus; and apparently believes that heaven and hell are places to be reached by ascending or descending. We fear that he has wasted his time in trying to find in the Bible what it was never meant to teach.

POETRY.

The Book of Cecil Rhodes. A Sonnet-Sequence. By Theodore Watts-Dunton. London, Henry Frowde. 40pp. 1/6.

Of all writers of to day Mr Theodore Watts-Dunton has most cause to thank his fortune and the public. Whether from the reflected light of great names, or from some supreme journalistic value in his own work, it has met with consistent over-praise. In turn he has been hailed as one of the great English novelists, an inspired sonneteer, a second Borrow, and our premier critic. A prominent journalist has appreciated him for some hundreds of pages. And with all this he has written nothing of the best. He has a genius for friendship; for literature a wide talent.

His latest work, however, is not up to his own level. These eight decorous sonnets obviously proceed from one who has read and written a great many others. Their technique prevents them from ever failing badly; but it is worn a little thin, and shows nothing underneath. In the rather confused preface Mr Watts-Dunton is a prophet of discredited faiths, wondering, a little plaintively, why he could never reconcile William Morris to the ideals of Cecil Rhodes. He thinks that 'enthusiasm is, nowadays, in bad form,' not realising the many enthusiasms for other, better dreams, nor seeing that his ideal can spare few nowadays, not even himself. To have been the 'friend of friends' of Swinburne and Rossetti is a sufficient destiny for any man. It is a pity to strive after another and lower one. B.

The Odes and Epodes of Horace. Translated into English Verse, corresponding with the original metres. Dent. 2/6 net. xxviii + 308.

The life of Horace at the beginning, and the notes at the end, are not of importance: but Dr Marshall has propounded for himself a serious task in his attempt to render Horace in a rhymed translation which shall have the following characters; (1) every idea of Horace to appear clearly in the translation, line by line; (2) no idea not expressed or implied in Horace to appear in the translation, however congruent or decorative; (3) the diction of the translation to convey at least the impression and dignity of poetry; (4) no dilution or amplification.

The version is scholarly and accurate, and it is perhaps inevitable that a line-for-line correspondence should make the English measures long, in the translation, for instance of I. 4 (Soluitur

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acris hiemps) the couplets are of seven and five feet, and the rhymes occurring in the alternate lines cause the ear an almost intolerably long wait. The ideal translation of Horace is of the future, perhaps the Elizabethan translators showed their wisdom in not attempting him, but Dr Marshall has contributed his share towards giving some slight impression of the character of his poetry to the general reader.

Poems. By William Wordsworth. Selected and annotated by Clara L. Thomson. Cambridge University Press. xxviii. + 144 pp. 1/6 net.

A sensible uninspired introduction; and a good selection. The notes are sometimes unnecessary; for instance, on the first line of 'The World is too much with us.' *The World. That is the preoccupation with material and worldly things.*

Songs of Exile. By Maurice Browne. Samurai Press. 32 pp. 2/- net.

Mr Browne writes many fine lines and verses, but never quite succeeds in producing a good complete poem. Occasionally his love of sonority leads to extravagance. But it is all good work especially, perhaps, 'at Dusk.' The print and binding of the volume are pleasant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Arthur of the English Poets. By Howard Maynadier. A. Constable & Co. and Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 6/- net.

Mr Maynadier's volume furnishes additional evidence, were such needed, of the interest taken in early English literature by American scholars and of the services they are rendering to it. The present work is based on lectures given at Harvard and Radcliffe and it is intended less for the specialist in Arthurian legend than for the larger audience of 'general readers' interested in a fascinating subject. Mr Maynadier discusses the growth of the stories that gathered round 'the historical Arthur,' his appearance in the chronicles, lais and romances, the contributions of Chrétien de Troyes, the addition of the grail element, Layamon, Malory, Spenser's attitude to the Round Table and the Arthurian influence in the later centuries, through the age of reason and during the romantic revival to the days of Tennyson. He writes pleasantly and his pages are carefully annotated to enable further studies to be made. The chief fault we have to find is with the weakness of the chapters dealing with Welsh origins, which might, with advantage, have been fuller, even at the expense of dealing at less length with the better known modern developments.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

Honorary Colonel: THE KING.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, by Colonel H. J. Edwards, Commanding.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27th, 1907.

RANGE.

Morning, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Afternoon, 2 p.m. to dusk.

Thursday	Nov. 28th	Class Firing.	
Friday	Nov. 29th	Morn.	Practice Wale Plate.
		Aft.	Reserved for C Coy.
Saturday	Nov. 30th	Class Firing.	
Monday	Dec. 2nd	Morn.	Class Firing.
		Aft.	Reserved for E Coy.
Tuesday	Dec. 3rd	Morn.	Class Firing.
		Aft.	Wale Plate Competition.
Wednesday	Dec. 4th	Morn.	Class Firing.
		Aft.	Reserved for B Coy.
Thursday,	Dec. 5th	Class Firing.	
Friday,	Dec. 6th	Morn.	Class Firing.
		Aft.	Private Practice.
Saturday,	Dec. 7th	Class Firing.	

The Wale Plate Competition will take place on *Tuesday December 3rd*, not December 7th, as stated in last week's orders. Names of teams to be sent to the Adjutant by 12 noon Friday November 29th.

RECRUIT DRILLS.

Daily at Headquarters from 11.45 to 12.45 and 5.45 to 6.45. (No evening drills on Saturdays.)

FIELD OPERATIONS. Nov. 28th.

In conjunction with the undermentioned Cadet Corps:—Harrow, Leys, Felsted, Perse, and Cambridge County.

Parade: 1 p.m. Silver Street Bridge.

Dress: Drill Order, with Puttees. Officers: Field service order.

Band, Buglers, and one Stretcher Party will parade with the Battalion.

Blank Ammunition will be issued on parade.

Members are reminded that empty cases must be picked up and returned, because the Corps has to pay for cases that are lost.

MOUNTED INFANTRY.

(i.) Field Operations, Nov. 28th.
Parade: 12.45 p.m. Corner of Lensfield and Trumpington Roads.
Dress: Drill order, with best Kerseys, Field Glasses. Note Books and Maps to be carried.

(ii.) There will be a drill on the Range on Thursday, December 5th, at 2 p.m.

(iii.) Members wishing to be examined for Proficiency Certificates must send their names to the O.C.M.I. at once.

SIGNALLING.

(i.) Parades daily on the Range at 2 p.m.

(ii.) Lecture on 'Application of Signalling,' on Tuesday, Dec. 3rd, in the Adjutant's Room, at 8.15 p.m.

(iii.) Signallers will parade for Field Operations, Nov. 28th, at the time and place notified above.

(iv.) Examinations for Proficiency Certificates will be held as under:—

Wednesday, Dec. 4th.	Reading and sending tests.	2 p.m.
,, ,, ,,	Oral Examination.	5 p.m.
Thursday, ,, 5th.	Written Examination.	1.30 p.m.
,, ,, ,,	Lamp test.	8.30 p.m.
Friday, ,, 6th.	Field Scheme.	12.30 p.m.

MAXIM GUN DETACHMENT.

(i.) The Detachment will parade with the Battalion at the time and place notified above.

(ii.) There will be a class for instruction on Wednesday, Dec. 4th, at 8.30 p.m. in the Armoury.

WALE PLATE.

Only rifles issued from the Armoury may be used. Sights may not be painted in anyway whatever.

LECTURES.

Certificate A.—A lecture will be given in the Saddle Room at 8.15 p.m., 2nd Dec.

Certificate B.—There will be no lecture this week.

EXAMINATIONS.

Written examinations for certificates 'A' and 'B' will be held on Thursday, Dec. 5th, at 8.15 p.m., in the Adjutant's Room.

Oral examination for certificate 'A' will be held on Friday, Dec. 6th, at 8.15 p.m., in the Saddle Room.

The Practical examination for certificates 'A' and 'B' will be held at the beginning of next term.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS, dated 27th Nov.

Sergt.	G. G. Woodruff,	C Coy,	to be	Color-Sergt.
L.-Corpl.	J. H. Mason	,,	,,	Corporal.
,,	J. Crompton	,,	,,	,,
Pte.	D. P. Forman	,,	,,	,,
,,	J. C. Armstrong	,,	,,	Lce.-Corporals.
,,	G. Day	,,	,,	Lce.-Corporals.

F. M. RUSHMORE, Captain,
Acting Adjutant,
Cambridge University V.R.C.

NOTICE.

Revolver Range will be open for practice on Friday 29th inst. and Tuesday 3rd Dec. at 2 p.m.

THE UNIVERSITY PULPIT.

SUNDAY, November 24.

Notes of a Sermon at Great St Mary's by the Right Rev. A. E CAMPBELL, D.D., Clare College, Lord Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway.

'And some began to cover His face.'—St Mark xiv. 65.

We are indebted to a master in the spiritual life, who has now passed to his rest, for drawing attention to the significance of this veiling of the face of Jesus.

The veil was the first material instrument used in the Passion. You recall the circumstances: Jesus, Our Lord, is before Caiaphas, who gives his challenge 'Art thou the Christ, the Son of the Blessed?' and Jesus, silent until then, replies 'I am' —even as God had answered Moses—then they covered His face and blindfolded Him.

The veil is used at death. The last act of piety is to draw the veil over the face of the dear one whose soul has passed—all is reverence.

But note the contrast: here was no act of reverence or even of pity (as the white cloth is drawn down upon the face of the condemned): but looking back upon this act in the Sacred Passion, it appears as an insane attempt to veil the Face of God: a contra-

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diction of the Omniscience of Him, 'to whom all hearts are open, all desires known and from whom no secrets are hid.'

We might most profitably dwell upon the significance of this, as exposing the guilt of letting our sins pass; first wishing, then hoping, that, by lapse of time, God will forget—as we do: just as if sin were the transgression of an arbitrary decree that had no relation to the necessities of life.

But for the moment let us put that aside—and return to it when we make our meditation, and on our knees are alone with God.

How it comes to pass that His Face is covered.

There is another veiling: no harsh and rude irreverence this: it is the almost tender covering of the Face of Jesus by those who deem Him dead. Wonderful-Counsellor indeed; but not the Mighty God. One who did well for his generation: but has now fallen on sleep.

For such as they, there remain two great powers that reign well-nigh supreme. All the forces that gather under the banner of Science. All the armies that render obedience to the power of gold.

Great indeed have been the victories of Science: yet we are confident that they promise even greater things to come. Each year brings us to the threshold of a new treasure house. Each year some new power is tamed and harnessed for the service of man. So that gold—dross on a desert island—has acquired an enhanced value: for it makes man master of the fruits of scientific victory. And indeed, without gold, the laboratory, with all its wealth of complex apparatus, cannot exist.

The triumphant march of victorious scientific development goes forward with a step so regular and so secure: the power which possession of gold puts into our hand is so incontestable; that we cannot wonder if (apart from a little professional philosophizing) many find it difficult to conceive of reality which lies outside the field of experiment, or of value which cannot be expressed in gold.

Add to this the apparent feebleness of the Body which exists to witness for something more than these: the apparent ineffectiveness of the Church which stands for the reality of faith and love: and it cannot be wondered at that many who are not precisely Gallios, care for none of these things.

By these three is the Face of Jesus covered.

The capacity for love must be preserved if the Face of Jesus is to be uncovered.

But if you are to do this you must preserve unimpaired the capacity of apprehending love in its Highest Manifestation: a duty to be learned while the evil days come not, nor the years draw nigh when thou shalt say, I have no pleasure in them.

The conditions of life to-day tend to increase the difficulty of preserving this capacity. The machine looms larger than the individual.

It is fatally easy to settle down, and allow the tolerance of good natured benevolence to usurp the place of love, until the capacity for love, which ever demands self-sacrifice, becomes insensibly but gradually atrophied.

It is true that much careful thought is being expended, and much painstaking work is being done to ameliorate the conditions of living. And this you would naturally expect to be the case; for modern social life is greatly intolerant of discomfort, and democracy hates bodily pain with an intensity akin to that of God's Saints for sin.

Therefore:—

Dread above all things loss of capacity. Cultivate the Spirit of Holy Fear. Fear sin because it destroys capacity. Love of money leaves no room for love. Sins against purity destroy capacity for Love. Strive after purity, unselfishness, self-sacrifice with the same energy with which you would train for any other calling. (Strange that men should think the Christian calling the only one that needs no training.) Then you will be able to untie the knots that bind the veil upon the Face of Jesus.

The world awaits this.

It is your duty to do it.

At His coming, the Face of Jesus will be uncovered.

In vain is the attempt made to veil the Face of the Son of Man.

We may be with Peter; but Jesus will turn and look on us, and all our sins will be brought to remembrance.

We may have it in our heart to betray our Master: but the very betrayal must be sealed face to face with a kiss. We may be unprepared in the hour of crisis, as Pilate, and try to avoid the responsibility: but before judgement is given we must find ourselves alone with Jesus.

We may seek shelter in the crowd in the Hall of Judgement: but the words will yet reach us, 'Behold the Man!'

Even if for the whole of our life on earth the veil remain, yet will come that day when He returns in glory and the whole world will look upon Him whom they have pierced.

The Sacred Face of Jesus may be uncovered by Faith and Love.

You enter upon the wider activities of life to find yourself amid surroundings such as these. And to those who have been enrolled as soldiers of the Cross is given the task of removing the veil from off the Face of Christ.

I ask you to consider the claim to reality made by that which is outside the field of experiment and by that which money cannot buy. For Love, and that which gathers round it, is almost the one thing that money cannot buy: and trust (which is faith), must for ever remain outside the test of scientific experiment.

These are the neglected forces for lack of which many social problems remain unsolved; and it is the duty of each individual Christian to be the means of bringing these forces into play. This is uncovering the Face of Jesus.

Follow the natural course:—

The poet tears his faulty verses. The inventor discards his ineffective model. Obsolete machines are cast upon the scrap heap, and—further still, under pressure of scientific commerce, the man who stands behind the machine is also set aside when past his prime, for neither science nor commerce have any use for what is inefficient or obsolete. In Mr Upton Sinclair's book which professed to describe the horrors of a certain industry in Chicago, the true moral in that tale of the hideous economies of scientific commercial development was this:—Every waste product has its value, the very offal has its market; but the man who stands behind the machine alone is not worth being saved. When you cover the face of Jesus you lose the sense of relative values.

Here we perhaps have some explanation of the fact that, though winning all along the line in science and commerce, successful beyond our dreams when dealing with iron, steel, or copper, we fail when the material is human nature.

In the domain of science you tread under foot your failures, until they become stepping stones to success. In the realm of commerce argosies that have perished in the great deep are written off like so many bad debts.

Try however these scientific and commercial methods with the mother of a prodigal son. Explain to her with every argument and illustration that she has other sons who have done well, and the prodigal is only the natural product of inexorable law. Bid her write off her lost boy as a tradesman writes off a bad debt. . . . . But you dare not even try it.

Why not?

Because the bond uniting mother and son is the bond of love.

Are we to deem love unreal because it has no specific gravity; or valueless because it is not quoted on the Stock Exchange?

Money will buy faithful service, and in some cases health, nay almost life itself; but you cannot buy love, nor can it be manufactured by scientific process.

Love is a free gift and tolerates no subjection to economic law.

Love is the ultimate and interpenetrating force that alone can completely subdue the waywardness of human nature. And God is Love. The neglect of this truth is why we so often fail to solve the problems that vex humanity.

And further: love can only be apprehended by trust (*i.e.* faith).

'Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God,' put in modern idiom is merely a statement of the fact that you cannot devise a test by which to determine the quality of love.

For example: it is inconceivable that a husband who loves his wife should propose an experiment to test her faithfulness—for that would mean the death of trust—and loosing hold of love.

It is good to perfect your means of transit: your railways and your ships. It is good to apply your scientific knowledge to increase the fertility of the soil.

It is good to persevere in your search for economic truth.

It is good to penetrate the depths of the starry sphere.

It is good to pursue knowledge for its own sake and not for commercial gain.

But in the final issue the only solvent when you deal with the problem of human nature is—humanity.

In the end God's plan persists that only by man, instinct with the divine power of love, can you assuage the travail pangs of suffering humanity.

'He that loveth not, knoweth not God, for God is love.'

By love and trust do we uncover the Face of Jesus.

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The WILLIAM BROWN EXHIBITION, of the value of £100 per annum (tenable for two years), is awarded by examination to a Perpetual Pupil of the Hospital every second year.

The WILLIAM BROWN EXHIBITION, of the value of £40 (tenable for three years), is awarded by examination to a Perpetual Pupil of the Hospital every third year.

The ALLINGHAM SCHOLARSHIP, of the value of £50 (approximately), is awarded annually for the best Surgical Essay.

PRIZES.

The BRACKENBURY PRIZE in MEDICINE, of the value of £40; the BRACKENBURY PRIZE in SURGERY, of the value of £40; the WEBB PRIZE in BACTERIOLOGY, of the value £30; and many other Prizes are awarded annually.

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Students have the advantage of a well-fitted Library of Medical and Scientific Books, which is kept thoroughly up to date.

The WINTER SESSION commences on October 1st, the SUMMER SESSION on May 1st, but Students can enter at any time or for any particular course.

Further information may be obtained from the Warden of the Medical School.

H. S. PENDLEBURY, F.R.C.S., *Hon. Treasurer.*
E. I. SPRIGGS, M.D., F.R.C.P., *Dean.*

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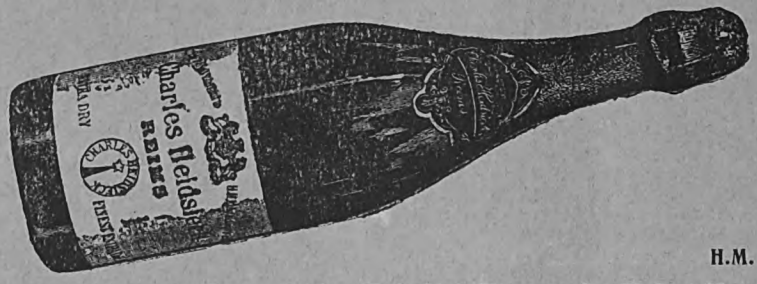

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THE CAMBRIDGE REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF UNIVERSITY LIFE & THOUGHT

VOL. XXIX. No. 719. **THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1907.** PRICE SIXPENCE.

CALENDAR.

Thursday, Dec. 5.

Congregation at 2 p.m. Discussion of Six Reports after the Congregation.
Previous Examination, Part I. begins.
Second Special Examination in Music for Ordinary B.A. Degree begins.
King's: Prout in F; anthem, 'It is high time,' Barnby.
Rugby: King's v. Trinity, Pembroke v. Christ's, St John's v. Emmanuel.
Association: C.U. v. ESSEX COUNTY.
Association League: *Division II.*, Selwyn v. Pembroke II., St Catharine's v. Emmanuel, Sidney v. Corpus. *Division III.*, Emmanuel II. v. Trinity Rest II., Magdalene v. Caius II.
New Theatre: 'Charley's Aunt,' at 8.15 p.m.

Friday, Dec. 6.

Founder's Day at King's College: Garrett in D; anthem, 'Zadok the priest,' Handel; hymn 298.
Rugby: Caius v. Clare, King's v. Christ's.
Golf: Weekly Sweepstake.
New Theatre: 'Charley's Aunt,' at 8.15 p.m.

Saturday, Dec. 7.

Previous Examination, Additional Subjects.
King's: Gadsby in C; anthem, 'How lovely,' Brahms.
St John's: Kelway in B minor; hymn 345.
Trinity: Anthem, 'Sleepers wake,' Mendelssohn.
Rugby: St John's v. Trinity.
New Theatre: 'Charley's Aunt,' at 2.30 and 8.15 p.m.

Sunday, Dec. 8.

Second Sunday in Advent.
Sermon at Great St Mary's at 2.15 p.m. by the REV. J. H. B. MASTERMAN, M.A., St John's College, Vicar of St Michael's Church, Coventry, Honorary Canon of Birmingham, Hulsean Lecturer.
King's: *M.*, Stanford in B flat; hymns 47 and 49. *E.*, Stanford in A; anthem, 'The wilderness,' Goss.
St John's: *M.*, Bennett in A; anthem, 'Thou Judge of quick and dead,' Wesley; hymn 375. *E.*, Bennett in A; anthem, 'Zion hears the watchmen's voices,' Bach; hymn 356.
Trinity: *M.*, Stanford in B flat; hymn 222. *E.*, Stanford in B flat; anthem, 'The sorrows of death,' Mendelssohn; hymn 52.

Monday, Dec. 9.

Full Term ends.
Previous Examination, Part II. begins.
First and Second Examinations and Part I. of the Third Examination for M.B. Degree begin.
New Theatre: 'The Coal King,' at 8 p.m.

Tuesday, Dec. 10.

Third Examination, Part II. for M.B. Degree begins.
Class Lists published of Special Examinations for Ordinary B.A. Degree.
Rugby: C.U. v. OXFORD (at Queen's Club).
New Theatre: 'The Coal King,' at 8 p.m.

Thursday, Dec. 12.

Congregation at 2 p.m. General Admission to B.A. and LL.B. Degrees.
Rugby: C.U. v. EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY (at Edinburgh).
New Theatre: 'The Coal King,' at 8 p.m.

Friday, Dec. 13.

Hockey: C.U. v. HAWKS (at Walton).
New Theatre: 'The Coal King,' at 8 p.m.

Saturday, Dec. 14.

Rugby: C.U. v. EDINBURGH WANDERERS (at Edinburgh).
Hockey: C.U. v. MID-SURREY (at Richmond).
Hare and Hounds: C.U. v. OXFORD (at Roehampton).
New Theatre: 'The Coal King,' at 8 p.m.

Monday, Dec. 16.

Rugby: C.U. v. WEST OF SCOTLAND (Glasgow).
Hockey: C.U. v. SURBITON (at Surbiton).

Tuesday, Dec. 17.

Hockey: C.U. v. EAST SHEEN (at Mortlake).

Wednesday, Dec. 18.

Rugby: C.U. v. EDINBURGH ACADEMICALS (Edinburgh).

Thursday, Dec. 19.

Michaelmas Term ends.
Inauguration of Bachelors of Arts, Law and Music.

The Editor wishes it to be distinctly understood that he in no way makes himself responsible for opinions or statements contained in correspondents' letters, whether printed in inverted commas among the 'Notes and News,' or in other columns.

Our next Number will be published on THURSDAY, *January* 16*th*, 1908.

The EXTRA NUMBER, *containing* LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY IN RESIDENCE, *will be issued early next term. Corrections should be sent to the Printers, Guildhall Street, before January,* 13*th*, 1908.

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NEWS AND NOTES.

We are informed that the Senior Proctor, as representing the Proctorial body, absolutely denies the truth of paragraphs 2, 3, and 5 of a letter which appeared in our last issue over the signature of 'B.A.' We therefore give publicity to his denial, and we beg leave to express our regret for any inaccuracy there may be in that letter.

In leaving Cambridge Dr Drury will carry with him many regrets from a great variety of friends. For the last eight years he has been a firm and kindly Principal of Ridley Hall, wise and liberal and with a peculiar power of winning affection and regard. Mrs Drury too has been a remarkably able manager on the domestic side of his large institution. He leaves the Hall full and overfull of students, and bequeaths excellent traditions to his successor. Last Saturday, in York Minster, he was consecrated Bishop of Sodor and Man, and thus returns to his native island, where he was for some time a schoolmaster in King William's College.

His successor at Ridley is the Rev. Arthur James Tait, who has been since 1901 a successful Principal of St Aidan's Theological College, Birkenhead, which he found small in numbers and has raised to a flourishing condition. Mr Tait was Scholar and Naden Student of St John's College, and graduated in Classical Honours in 1894, taking a first class in the Theological Tripos two years later. He was a student at Ridley Hall under Bishop Moule, and became a Tutor of the Church Missionary Society's College at Islington in 1896 under Dr Drury. While there he married his Principal's eldest daughter, so that neither he nor Mrs. Tait will have any strangeness to overcome in entering upon their new home and work. We may be allowed to assure them that they will find a hearty welcome upon their return to Cambridge, and to express the hope that the friendliness and effectiveness which we have become accustomed to associate with the Principal's Lodge may continue undiminished during their occupancy of it.

Selwyn College is making a determined effort to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary by building a Hall and its adjuncts. The building which has served the purpose of College meals and gatherings may be fairly described as obviously temporary, and sadly mars the appearance of a fine court. With the removal of this building, and the erection above the existing kitchens of the fine structure designed by Messrs Grayson and Ould, the College will gain a signal improvement. We are informed that to build the Hall alone about £4,500 will be required, and that to add the buttery and stores, and the Bursary, will probably cost about £3,000 more. The whole scheme for the south side of the court is estimated to need about £12,000. The College has no endowments or savings available for the purpose. We understand that thus far about £2,800 has been paid or promised, and that contributions will be very welcome, and may be sent to the Master. The project has called out great enthusiasm in the College.

The report of the sites syndicate on the position of the proposed school of Agriculture raises points rather too technical for discussion here: the differences of opinion seemed to be rather in the direction of doubt whether the new building should form a second court, the beginning of a succession of courts, next to the present Botany buildings, or whether a wide road or alley should separate them. But the suggestion of one speaker may be noted, as an example of magnificence in ideas: he proposed that the whole of the land bought from Downing should be handed over to the Agricultural Board, and advocated the building of the Agricultural School in the shape of a farm-house, its back towards Botany, and its front to what would then be a farm on a small scale. We imagine that on such a proposal as this the Board would pray to be saved from their friends.

How little do the knights of the Press know about Cambridge or for that matter Oxford 'life.' A mixed multitude of town and gown who, like a famous crowd of antiquity know not wherefore they are come together, is magnified into a riot, and any foolish demonstration is noted as a serious event. But the *Daily Mirror* which photographed the Junior Proctor on his way to the University Church had the good sense to remark on his smiling indifference; and it is generally acknowledged in Cambridge that he has borne somewhat rough times with a pluck and good humour which has been noted and appreciated by many. We hope that he may be no further troubled, and have little doubt that now he has won more good-will by his courage than ever he lost by his severity. A great deal can be forgotten in a vacation.

Last Friday the Classical Society provided a lecture on the new Historical fragment by Dr Grenfell, the senior member of the 'firm' who discovered it. In the short space of an hour he gave an exceedingly lucid statement of the characteristics of the eight hundred lines concerning the history of the years 396-5, and a discussion of the question of authorship; and incidentally promised the publication of this and other fragments within a fortnight. The most important information seems to be the description of the constitution of Boeotia; the most interesting perhaps, an explanation of the Spartan conduct to Dorieus which annuls eight pages of Grote. The author is, as a historian, impartial and approximates to the objective standpoint; stylistically he is dull and falls far short of what might be expected from a writer in the fourth century. As an authority he is followed especially by Diodorus, presumably however through Ephorus; also by Justin Polyaenus Pausanias and others, but not by Plutarch, who is generally considered to have drawn from Theopompus. A few incidental resemblances and the general nature of the narrative (obviously a continuation of Thucydides) has led Dr Grenfell to identify him with Theopompus, but we found the most convincing part of his lecture to be his dispassionate destruction of his own theories as to the authorship. Where is the gorgeous rhetoric and Gargantuan scandal of the Isocratean? The alternative is

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Blass' Cratippus, or 'complete agnosticism.' There is no reason to reject and little to accept the former.

The lecture is perhaps the best ever supplied by the Classical Society; and strikingly free from the popular or extensionist character of some recent effusions. Our best thanks are due to Dr Grenfell and those who persuaded him to lecture. We hope that some were spurred by the advice of Mr Cornford to seek a profitable 'investment' in the company of which Dr Grenfell is a director.

A correspondent writes:

'Did the University and the Colleges become their own insurers against fire and so forth, enough money would be saved for the annual help of any constantly recurring fresh need. A year's trial could thus be given to any novel plan or new scheme of promise.'

At the Congregation to be held at 2 p.m. to-day the Rev. Herbert James Molony, of Pembroke College, B.A. 1887, M.A. 1907, Bishop-designate of Mid-China, will be presented by the Public Orator for the complete degree of D.D. *honoris causa*. For the last seventeen years Mr Molony has worked for the Church Missionary Society in the Central Provinces of India. It is understood that his predecessor, the Bishop of Durham's brother, Bishop George Evans Moule, who was presented by the Public Orator for the D.D. degree 27 years ago, proposes to remain in China with a view to assisting his successor. Seven others who bear the same honoured name are working in the missionary cause in the same country.

Dr Hastings Rashdall will deliver a course of lectures next term, in succession to Dr Sanday of last year and Dr Inge of the year before. The course will be for men only, in the Victoria Assembly Rooms at 5 o'clock on Wednesdays, beginning January 22nd. There will be six lectures on the whole subject of 'Philosophy and Religion', divided as follows: (1) Mind and matter. (2) The why of things. (3) Good and evil. (4) Difficulties and objections. (5) Revelation and faith. (6) Christianity. Dr Rashdall hopes to have a full syllabus of the lectures for distribution before the first is given: and they should be the more useful in that the lecturer intends to devote half an hour, if possible, after each lecture, to discussion and the answering of questions.

The Library of the Cambridge Philosophical Society has been enriched by presentations of two fine busts in plaster. One of them is of the late Sir George Stokes, Bart., who was Lucasian Professor of Mathematics from 1849 to 1903, is presented by his daughter, Mrs Laurence Humphry. The other is of the late Arthur Cayley, who held the Sadlerian Professorship of Pure Mathematics from 1863 to 1895, is presented through the kindness of a number of Cayley's friends.

Both busts have been executed by the well known Cambridge sculptor, Mr Henry Wiles.

The closer connection between the University and Town, which is one of the recent developments of Cambridge life, is specially noticeable in connection with political meetings. The Conservative Club kindly placed their room at the disposal of the University Tariff Reform Association on Monday night, when Miss Violet Brooke-Hunt delivered an address on 'Tariff Reform as a winning policy.' The confidence she shewed in the progress of Fiscal Reform must have been very encouraging to all the Unionist workers who were present. The charm of her manner as a speaker and the beauty of her diction added piquancy to the arguments in which she advocated a strenuous campaign.

We sometimes feel that we are of more use in calling attention to such a pamphlet as is now before us than in all our serious reviewing. It is a list of the Senior Wranglers of Cambridge from 1748 to 1907, and is published at Bury St Edmund's, by F. T. Groom & Son for half-a-crown. The compiler, Mr C. M. Neale, has really performed a task of the utmost service in attaching to each name a short biography, and the name of a book of reference, if any exists, in which more may be discovered: he also gives a few names of other distinguished wranglers of each year. The whole is preceded by a careful introduction dealing with the history of the Tripos, and an analysis of those Senior Wranglers who have risen to fame in any profession: and an index closes a little book, which, unpretentious as it is, may save a researcher into family or other history days of unproductive labour.

We regret to record the death of an old and valued contributor to the *Review* in the person of Mr H. J. R. Gaskoin, who was the compiler of the summary of members of the University in residence, which appeared regularly in our columns. He had lived a life full of interest: he retired in 1888 from the post of a Principal in the War Office, having served for many years in various capacities—for instance, during the Crimean war he was private secretary successively to Lord Panmure (afterwards Lord Dalhousie), to Sir John Ramsden, to Lord Hardinge, and to Lord Rosslyn. After his retirement he filled many posts of public utility in Cambridge, being for some time a Guardian for the Bridge Ward and churchwarden of All Saints', and he acted as treasurer to the Cambridge Licensing Reform Committee until the day of his death. The tabular summary which he contributed to the *Review* was of the greatest value in estimating the growth of the University and of the Colleges, and to its compilation he devoted ungrudging labour without publicity or reward.

The death is announced of a distinguished member of the Liberal party, Lord Battersea. Born in 1843, Harrow, Trinity, and a call to the Bar led to a seat in Parliament, which he kept until raised to the peerage in 1892. He will long be remembered as a patron of parliamentary sport, as well as for his political activities. He leaves no family.

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UNIVERSITY REFORM.

VI. THE STRENGTH OF THE COLLEGES.

I desire, in this article, to protest against the assumption, which seems implied in much of the discussion of possible reforms, that in proportion as the work of teaching was transferred from Colleges to the University, the Colleges would lose their independence and utility and would become mere aggregations of rooms in which undergraduates lived, or 'mere lodging-houses,' to use a phrase which has already appeared several times in this controversy.

This view seems to me to be utterly mistaken, and those who uphold it seem to me to be (unconsciously, no doubt) the worst enemies of the College system. They declare its utility to be inseparably connected with the one part of that system which has ever been seriously challenged. They ignore the great—the incalculable—benefits which that system gives us quite apart from College teaching, and which it would continue to give us if all teaching were given by the University.

The suggestion that all teaching should be given by the University seems to me, however, a mere parody of anything which has been brought forward, either in Cambridge or outside. I have not heard of any scheme which proposes to remove the *individual* instruction of the men from the Colleges. The most drastic scheme which has, to my knowledge, been even suggested is that all *lectures* should be given by teachers appointed and paid by the University. This, it will be noticed, would make but a slight change in the method of instruction, since most lectures are already inter-collegiate, and the number is steadily increasing. It would only alter administrative and financial arrangements.

I am not arguing here that such a plan should be adopted. I believe, indeed, that it would result in a slight decrease in expense, and a considerable increase in efficiency. But there are difficulties in detail, and, though they could doubtless be met, I think that no scheme has yet been formulated for meeting them. And I entirely agree with the view which has been already expressed that the chief difficulty about our money is not that it is badly managed, but that there is not enough of it, and that no reorganization will give us a satisfactory system without additional endowments. But I maintain that, even if the most drastic transfer of teaching functions should be made, the Colleges would still retain their unique value and importance for Cambridge, because they are not primarily teaching institutions, but societies of students.

Each College is a society in two senses. There is, first, the visible society, consisting of all the residents who belong to the College, of whom the undergraduates are the most important, because the most numerous, section. Not only the Colleges of the University, but also Selwyn, Girton, and Newnham are societies in this sense. But, in addition to this, in the seventeen Colleges, strictly so called, we have the narrower legal society of the Foundation—the Head, Fellows and Scholars. I maintain that both the visible and the legal society would remain, uninjured and indispensable, by whatever authority the teaching of Cambridge was controlled.

Take first the visible society. Would the College be reduced for the undergraduate to a mere lodging house, even if all lecturers were appointed and paid by the University? The College would still be a society, to which he would only be admitted on condition of conformity to its rules, and of which he might, if he chose, remain a member for his whole life. It would remain a society, with historical memories of which its members were proud, with its special traditions and characteristics. It would still have its common Hall, its common societies and games. It is these things which make a College a living unity, and these things would be untouched. Besides, no one has suggested that the tutors should cease to be College officers, and it is unnecessary to remind Cambridge men how close and how valuable the relation between tutor and pupil may be, even when the tutor is not among the pupil's teachers.

We need not consider hypotheses, however, for we have facts. There are many subjects in which almost all lectures are already inter-collegiate. (In some of the smaller subjects, indeed, all instruction is practically inter-collegiate.) And no one, I think, would assert that undergraduates who take these subjects are less proud of their Colleges, or participate less intensely in their social life, than those whose teaching is more collegiate. Now if all lectures were transferred to the University, the effect, from the undergraduate's point of view, would be just what it is now in these subjects. He would be getting his lectures on a University system as he did before. The only difference would be that all those lectures would be given by teachers appointed by the University, while at present some of those teachers are appointed by one College, and some by another. Would an administrative change like this diminish the importance of college life for the undergraduate?

Might I suggest an analogy? There are many families where all the children go out daily for work—the younger to day-schools, the elder to business—and return in the evening. No one, I think, would say that such a home was reduced to a mere lodging house. And why should we fear this about Colleges, which, as we see every day of our lives here, are societies quite as vivid and intense as any family.

Passing to the societies in the narrower sense—the societies of the Foundations—it is equally evident that the value of those societies would not be affected by the transfer of teaching functions. The Foundation of a College is not, as some people suppose, a roundabout contrivance for providing teachers for the undergraduates, and rewards for the more meritorious of their number. If it were, it would be indefensible, for it would be a most clumsy and expensive way of providing such a result. Foundations are justified because they are not teaching machines but societies. They are societies of students, who receive certain emoluments and privileges on varying conditions. In the case of the junior members—the Scholars—the condition is simply that they shall occupy themselves in learning. In the case of the senior members the first condition is still that they shall learn—for the Fellow is primarily a student, not a teacher. But the Fellows—at any rate after a few years probation—are required to make a return for their advantages by actively promoting learning. In some cases this is done by holding the administrative offices which render a University possible, and so advance learning indirectly—such offices as those of Tutor, Dean or Bursar. In some cases it is done by research, and in some cases by teaching in the University—as when a Fellowship forms part of the stipend of a Professor or Reader.

At present, of course, in very many cases the work done is that of College teaching. But if College teaching were entirely abandoned (and, once more, no one suggests this) the Fellowships would still be all wanted, and the Foundations would be what they are now. They would still be societies—how close, and how dear, those know who belong to them—each charged in its corporate capacity with the control of its own undergraduates, each

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united by its own common life in Hall and Combination Room, and each united by its own common task—that each member shall, in the manner assigned to him, do what he can for increase of learning.

Our Colleges are our peculiar strength. In other matters we may venture to hope that Oxford and Cambridge compare not unfavourably with the great Universities of Europe, or—a more relevant question—of the United States. But in other matters we can but compete. Here is something which in the near past was all our own, and, even at present, is almost all ours.

But we need not fear that we shall be left in a position of isolation. For wherever the English race spreads, there are signs that this system meets its needs as no other does. It is already established in Australia, and young as the younger Universities of England still are, they already possess Hostels to which in the future great Colleges may look back as Trinity looks to Michaelhouse.

In America, too, the same signs are to be seen. This is of special importance, since of all the Universities of the world the greater American Universities are those which most closely resemble Oxford and Cambridge. And the question is now being raised in America whether the University is not too large, and the 'fraternity' too small as centres of academic life, and whether the solution will not lie in the formation of Colleges within the Universities.

Meanwhile, we have what others wish to have. It is incumbent on us to realise that the good of the College system does not depend on such controverted functions as the maintenance of College lectures, and that, if every teacher in Cambridge held his authority from the University, the greatest work of the Colleges would remain theirs, and theirs only.

J. Ellis McTaggart.

A REDISCOVERED POET.*

The Cambridge University Press is to be congratulated on making a new departure in its publications. It has made accessible in good type with notes and glossary and at a moderate price a poet whose works have heretofore been practically unknown to the mass of ordinary students, who have not access to large libraries and are unable to spend several pounds on the purchase of a single work. The name of William Dunbar has had some perfunctory reference made to it in most recent histories of English literature and in such books as Ward's *English Poets* or Chambers' *Cyclopaedia of English Literature* a few scanty extracts are given. In most of the earlier histories he does not appear at all. Even his name does not appear in Taine. Some people know that Lowell had but a poor opinion of him, and others, perhaps, that Walter Scott thought he was the greatest poet that Scotland had produced. But if the ordinary man wished to learn more it was difficult. The best text was published at a high price in Vienna, the best commentary in a limited edition confined to the members of the Scottish Text Society.

Though it is now universally admitted that Dunbar is the greatest English poet between Chaucer and Spenser, his Scottish origin has been detrimental to his fame. His own countrymen executed such a *volte face* at the Reformation that a Rabelaisian Franciscan like Dunbar had no interest for them. When 'moderate' Presbytery allowed the revival of the older literature, Dunbar had been long forgotten. Early in the eighteenth century Allan Ramsay included some of Dunbar's poems in the *Evergreen*, and other anthology makers, as time went on, gradually introduced him bit by bit to the reading public. But Scotsmen were unwilling to admit that they shared even their language with the 'auld enemy' England, and for a considerable period investigators were put off the proper track by the attempt of Dr Jamieson and others to show that the Lowland language spoken north of the Tweed was an entirely different thing from the remarkably similar dialect spoken south thereof. Writers on English literature, bored to death by the overpowering dulness of Chaucer's immediate successors, and thinking they beheld in their Scottish contemporaries another host like unto these bearing down upon them, thanked God they had not to deal with Scotland and passed on. Their fear was justified and yet not justified. It would have been a marvel if the influence of Chaucer had not penetrated to the north, and as a matter of fact, the continuation of *Troilus and Criseyde* by Henryson, the schoolmaster of Dunfermline, is the most Chaucerian product of the Chaucerian school. It was not likely that Dunbar, the poet laureate of Margaret Tudor, who accompanied to London the embassy sent from Scotland to arrange her marriage with James IV., and whom Henry VII., careful of his 'saxpences' as any Scotsman, rewarded and tried to retain at his court, should escape similar influences. Nor did he. His poem on London, surely as hearty a panegyric as that much-maligned city has ever received, is couched as far as possible in the very language of Chaucer.

> London, thou art of townés A per se,
> Soveraign of cities, semeliest in sight,
> Of high renown, riches and royaltie;
> Of lordis, barons, and many a goodly knyght;
> Of most delectable lusty ladies bright;
> Of famous prelatis, in habitis clericall;
> Of merchantis full of substance and of myght:
> London, thou art the flour of Cities all.

Although its river has lost its 'beryall stremys, pleasant and preclare,' though London Bridge sees few merchants that are 'full royall to behold,' and though in London streets no longer 'goth many a semely knyght In velvet gownes and in cheynes of gold,' it may be hoped that the merchant's wives are still 'fair and right lovesom' and that London maids are still 'clere' even if no longer 'lusty under kellis' (high crowned caps). It is obvious from Dunbar's address to the merchants of Edinburgh that he found London a more delectable place to live in than the Scottish capital with its 'stinking school' holding the light from the parish kirk, and its streets full of stale fish and the wrangling of fishwives. He is not afraid to praise Chaucer 'the rose of rhetors all' for

> 'Was thow nocht of our Inglis all the licht,
> Surmonting every toung terrestrial,
> As far as Mayis morrow dois midnycht?'

But when he tells us of 'Morale Goweir and Lidgait laureat,' that their angelic mouths 'most mellifluat' have brightly illuminated our rude language, we cannot help thinking that the gentleman doth protest too much and that this can only be the politeness of the agreeable foreigner.

In Dunbar there is imitation of Chaucer. But it is not the most important element in Dunbar. The Scottish poet indeed resembled Chaucer in externals. He was in his Sovereign's service and he went in the train of embassies to foreign courts, certainly to France as well as to England, and, if we may believe his own statement to the King in a poem asking a living as a reward for service

* 'The Poems of William Dunbar' with introduction, notes and glossary by H. Bellyse Baildon. Cambridge: at the University Press. 1907.

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done, also to Ireland (why?), Germany, Italy and Spain. But Dunbar had not much in common with Chaucer's genial and humorous outlook on life. We know little of Dunbar's personal history, but according to his poetic enemy Walter Kennedy, he was connected with the Earls of Dunbar, who for centuries held the balance between England and Scotland on the border. He was born about 1460, say the editors, because he graduated at St Andrews in 1479. The date is, if anything, too early rather than too late, as Mr Baildon thinks, for graduation came, till recently, very early in the life of Scotsmen. Even four hundred years later there were men alive who had entered College at eleven, and graduated at fifteen. At some period in his life, but probably much later, Dunbar visited Oxford. He was certainly, like many of his countrymen, a student at Paris. And it is with French writers that Dunbar shows most community of spirit. Kennedy hints that, in his time, Dunbar had been a knight of the road, and another knight of the road is both his prototype and his model. He is François Villon, and the confession that Stevenson puts into the mouth of Villon would have been equally appropriate in the mouth of William Dunbar: 'I am a poor Master of Arts of this University, I know some Latin and a deal of vice. I can make chansons, ballads, lais, virelais and roundels, and I am very fond of wine.' If there be any truth in Dunbar's own dictum that 'ying sanctis maks ald feyndis,' he himself apparently had every chance of making a good end

Throughout the middle ages the wandering student had been a characteristic figure, impecunious, dishonest, now priest, now highwayman, with a keen eye to the short-comings of his betters, and a sharp and witty tongue to give utterance to his complaint. To him we owe the Goliard literature with its doggerel Latin, and its satire upon churchmen and others in authority. The Reformation brought an end to this type of the wandering student (Oliver Goldsmith, centuries later, represented him in a more respectable form), and Dunbar was one of his last, and one of his best, representatives in literature. The Goliard often protected himself against the civil authority, by entering the minor orders of the church. Dunbar, intended for a churchman from his cradle,

> I was in youth on nurse's knee
> Dandely, bishop, dandely,

entered the brotherhood of St Francis much against his will. When in a vision of the night the foul fiend in the guise of St Francis appeared to him, Dunbar set forth his unwillingness:

> Off full few freiris that hes bene sanctis I reid;
> Quhairfor ga bring to me ane bischopis weid
> Gife evir thou wald my saule zeid unto Hevin.

A large part of his manhood he spent as a hanger-on of the Scottish court, writing poems on and to the King with a plainness and a coarseness of speech surprising when addressed to a monarch and still more surprising when addressed to the only member of the court for whom Dunbar seems to have had a genuine admiration—the Queen, Margaret Tudor. Most of the poems to the King are petitions, now satirical, now humorous, now pathetic, for a benefice, for which by his own confession he was far from a suitable incumbent. That he was alive after the disaster at Flodden is shown by a poem addressed to the Queen Dowager, but a reference in a poem of Lyndsay's shows that he was dead before 1530. Whether his long deferred promotion ever arrived is unknown. As payments to him cease to be mentioned in the Royal Accounts after Flodden, it is generally supposed that the Queen Dowager, to whom he had been always a faithful servant, provided him with a living, and that to this last period of his life belong his religious poems. These, though sharing the fortune of much religious poetry in a falling off of poetic fire, still manifest the extraordinary power over metre which distinguishes Dunbar above his predecessors and his successors before the Elizabethan age. Mr Baildon is probably right in saying that the *Thissil and the Rois* is the best royal epithalamium that was ever written; he might with equal justice have said that excluding Spenser's it is the best epithalamium in the English language. Though Dunbar is sometimes, as here, Chaucerian, he never attempts to meet Chaucer on his own ground. The poem of the *Freiris of Berwyk* which tells a merry scandalous tale of the friars, such as Chaucer and Chaucer's audience loved, is the work of a gentler hand than Dunbar's; his undoubted works in this vein, *The tua mariit wemen and the wedo* and *The tua Cummeris*, have a violence and pungency entirely foreign to the more genial Chaucer. The former poem in its long alliterative line, managed with admirable mastery, goes back to the older models of Huchown's *Morte Arthure* in his own country and of *Piers Plowman* in England. In some of his other poems as the *Droichis part of the play*, an interlude, the merriment has no parallel save in Rabelais.

But like most humorists, Dunbar had in him a more serious and a more melancholy strain which, from modern readers, probably wins him more favour than aught else. His *Lament for the Makaris* (suggested probably by Villon's *Ballade des seigneurs du temps jadis*) with its haunting refrain *Timor mortis conturbat me* is a masterpiece.

> The stait of man dois chainge and vary
> Now sound, now seik, now blyth, now sary,
> Now dansand mirry, now like to die;
> Timor Mortis conturbat me.

Again and again, after an interlude of boisterous mirth, he returns to what he calls the *warld's instabilitie*:

> So nixt to symmer, wynter bene;
> Nixt eftir confort, kairis kene;
> Nixt eftir mydnycht, the myrthfull morrow;
> Nixt eftir joy, ay cumis sorrow:
> So is this warld, and ay hes bene.

Otherwise to modern taste the world in which he mixes and which he portrays is not a lovely place. The world of 'Scotch drink, Scotch religion and Scotch manners,' which vexed the somewhat superior soul of Matthew Arnold, when he met it in Burns, was not a growth of the eighteenth century. In the corruption of the court of James IV., in the corruption of the churchmen who filled all important positions in Church and State with their illegitimate offspring, and who, when the Reformation came, calmly converted themselves into lay proprietors of church lands, we see a state of things no less unlovely than that which Burns satirised. In *Holy Willie's Prayer* the mantle of Dunbar seems to have fallen upon the later poet. In another age the author of the *Fenzeit Freir of Tungland* might well have written *The Holy Fair*, and the *Jolly Beggars* of Burns is in the lineal succession to the ancient Goliard. There are even curious similarities of phrase. The well known lines in the epistle to Lapraik,

> 'A set o' dull conceited Hashes
> Confuse their brains in Colledge-classes,
> They gang in stirks and come out Asses,'

seem like a reminiscence of Dunbar's verses in *A General Satyre*,

> 'Cumming fra the sculis so mony anis (asses) and mulis
> Within this land was nevir hard nor sene.'

But it is unlikely that Burns had ever heard of them,

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Part of the unloveliness of Dunbar's world is the fault of the poet's vision. Part of it is a mannerism of the time. Munro tells us that the abuse Catullus heaps upon some of his contemporaries is not to be taken very seriously. The foul words of the poet might even be counted to the subjects of them for righteousness. It is even so with Dunbar. The Gargantuan filth of the Flyting of Dunbar and Kennedy is not to be taken as the outcome of envy, hatred, malice and all uncharitableness. It is a literary pose. It differs only from the controversial manner of such respectable contemporaries as Luther and Sir Thomas More by being in verse and in the vernacular, and without the *odium theologicum*. Mr Baildon thinks that the court of James IV. must have been specially vulgar. We have Samuel Pepys's statement that the language and behaviour at the court of James's descendants after five generations was not much superior, and if we may believe the writers of memoirs, the tone of the court and its language were not much better under the early Georges.

The religious poems are generally disregarded by the critics, but unjustly. Apart from their poetic merits they are of interest as the intermediate link between the northern English hymns of Richard Rolle of Hampole and his school on the one hand, and the Gude and Godlie Ballates of Dunbar's Protestant successors in Scotland on the other. The Scottish Reformers were of Rowland Hill's opinion, that the devil should not have all the best tunes. It is not generally known that the limitation to the dreary uniformity of Rouse's version of the Psalter, still regarded in some parts of Scotland as inspired, was not brought about in the time of the Westminster Assembly without considerable resistance, including a vote of censure upon the representatives who had weakly consented to the adoption of Rouse's version.

Now that the Syndics of the University Press have made a beginning with the earlier literature, it may be hoped that their success will encourage them to further efforts. They would be discharging no less a service to English scholarship could they undertake a student's edition of Henryson, Dunbar's elder contemporary. Dr Baildon died early in September, and criticism of his work would come too late. But it is necessary to say that there are some defects which, in other books of the kind, should be avoided, and which will require amending in any later edition of the present work. In a student's book, as this is intended to be, it is necessary that the introduction, notes and glossary should contain all that is important for the student's purposes. It is idle to refer him for necessary information to inaccessible learned publications, whether in foreign languages or in his own. Mr Baildon adopted in the main Dr Schipper's text, but there are lines, whether through defective proof reading or otherwise, which will not scan, positive evidence that they do not appear in the form that a metrist like Dunbar gave to them. It is no reply to this objection to say that they stand so in the sources. It is the business of an edition which does not give the readings of the MSS. to present a readable text and indicate corruptions by foot-notes or, where the corruption cannot be corrected, by an obelus in the text. When the references in the glossary, as here, are by poem and line, the number of the poem should be indicated in the headline of the page. When the time for a new edition arrives, the glossary, which errs both by omission of some things which are in the text and inclusion of others which are not, must be revised, and in the notes a more rigid proof reading will be required to eliminate such things as 'Cockelbie's son' (sow p. 263), Calzecot, 'Calcutta' (p. 271), a mistake borrowed from Schipper, 'the termination in nouns *are*' (p. 275), 'you' or 'thou' ('Yon or thon' p. 278), the Scotticism of *would* for *should* (p. 286). The Benedictines were not Friars (p. 293) and the description of the Lord of Aubigny (a Stewart by origin) as Lord Bernard Shaw (p. 277) seems to confuse him with an eminent modern personage not yet raised to the peerage.

UNIVERSITY OLYMPIANS.

No. II. THE BURSAR.

Behold the Bursar! Man of crop and rent
Afar on rustic visitation bent;
Who late in Learning's depths a dreary drudge,
Is now of fillies, foals and fowls a judge.
Doffed is the gown, the hood, the cap, the bands,
In suit of checks the sporting Bursar stands,
A wily straw to chew is now his love
(See him remove it with his driving glove!).
His meagre calf, too thin to farmers face,
Well passes muster in its gaitered case;
No snorting steed his soaring soul alarms,
In motored ease he views the country's charms;
Good Farmer Hodge with hearty words he greets
And speaks of turnips as a child of sweets;
On mangel-wurzels succulent, and swedes,
Exhausted soils and fertilizing needs,
He now discourses with the man of herbs,
As once with pupils on the roots of verbs.
He pats the pig and patronises cocks,
Avoids the cattle, prods the fleecy flocks,
Quaffs home-brewed ale, or what the farm affords,
And learns the manner of manorial lords—
But now in office see him as he strays
Through mortgage, lease, and deeds of other days;
The Audit comes, he must his budget state,
The other Fellows only chafe and wait;
With anxious faces painfully they hear
The balanced lucre of the passing year,
On Bursar's features watch what may portend
And tremulous expect the dividend.
It comes at last; if of dimensions great
They haste the Bursar to congratulate,
Then hurry homeward to relieve distress
With promised bonnet or expected dress:
Of shrunken incomes should the Bursar tell
Their painful murmurs in deep chorus swell,
With lagging steps they home reluctant go,
In trepidation, to the coming woe.
Thus on the Bursar hangs of homes the fate,
To men of feeling a depressing state;
Yet hardened by the fast revolving years
His anxious torment slowly disappears,
Come praise, come blame, come blessing, or come curse,
The busy Bursar ceases not to burse.

A. P.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PREFACE TO THE UNIVERSITY SERMON.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

SIR,—The 'use' before the University Sermon is in accordance with Parliamentary Enactment. The Act of Uniformity of 1662 enjoins that at the world-wide-known Sunday afternoon service at St Mary's-the-Great there be said an adaptation of the 'Bidding Prayer' set out by the Canons of 1604. The ancestry of the contents of Canon 55 with its mention of James, King of England, France, and so on, is interesting but un-

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suitable on this page, yet since in the Canon the opening words are—'Ye shall pray,' it is scarcely more than a *quasi*-prayer. At what date did Cambridge take the responsibility of adding to the Bidding Prayer the clause, 'that they [*i.e.*, all the Commons of the Realm] may live in sincere and conscientious communion with the Established Church'? Now, in twentieth century Cambridge, they are surely an anachronism and an ungrateful one. Surely a Sunday afternoon in Great St Mary's is (happily) a time when not only worshippers from Westminster College and Cheshunt College, but even thoughtful non-christian subjects of our Indian Empire are often found sitting side by side, at a worship where we ought to welcome rather than repel them.

Yours truly,

H. W. P. Stevens, LL.D.,

Rector of East Hatley with Tadlow and a Chaplain of Downing.

MUSIC.

The third and last of the Wednesday Popular Concerts for the Term was given on Nov. 27th. There was a satisfactorily large audience. The performance began with the Funeral March from Beethoven's Eroica Symphony, played in memory of Dr Joachim. A short well-written notice in the programme set forth the claims of the deceased musician to honour in Cambridge. Audience and musicians alike stood while the march was being played and any criticism on the performance would seem out of place.

This was succeeded by Brahms' Rhapsody for contralto solo, chorus of male voices and orchestra (op. 53). This very beautiful work received a careful, and on the whole, very satisfactory interpretation. But it is not a work written for effect; and it may be said that the most perfect rendering of it will always need to be supplemented by a thoughtful and sympathetic attitude on the part of the listener. The listener who goes thus far will accept it as one of the richest legacies that Brahms has left to us. Miss N. Anderton is much to be congratulated on her rendering of the solo part, combining as it did beauty of tone and intelligence. To conclude, Schubert's Octet sent us all happy away.

THE A. D. C.

We have reason to be grateful to our friends of the A.D.C. for this revival of one of the master-pieces of English literature. The writer of this notice did not have the privilege of seeing the performance of the same play, which, by a happy coincidence, was given at the New Theatre earlier in the week: but he will venture to say that he is sure that Mr Ian Maclaren did not produce a better *Tony Lumpkin* than that of the president.

Some notes which appeared in these columns a fortnight ago on 'She Stoops to Conquer,' from the pen of a much esteemed contributor, fortunately save us from having to display our ignorance upon the genesis and history of this charming comedy: be it enough to say that it is not only essentially English in character and surroundings, but it fulfills every requirement that a comedy should possess: in very truth ἔχει μητέρα τὸν γέλωτα, γίνεται δὲ ὁ ἐκ τῶν πραγμάτων γέλως ἐκ τῆς ὁμοιώσεως καὶ ἐκ τῆς ἀπάτης: and there were very few occasions on which the performers failed to bring out the full humour of the text and action.

Perhaps one of the reasons that Mr Durnford's *Tony Lumpkin* gave us such keen pleasure was his age. At a performance of professionals the part is almost always taken by a man twice as old as Mr Durnford—generally more—and however fine an actor he is, it is physically impossible for him to represent the hobbledehoy, clownish but kind, lazy and drunken but yet willing to put himself to great trouble for his friends' sakes. Mr Durnford's make-up and appearance was wholly admirable, and we are sure that he will forgive us if we tell him that he has the type of features suited to the part.

The honours of the evening were shared with Mr Durnford by Mr Buckley, whose playing of young *Marlow* displayed extraordinary natural dramatic gifts, especially of facial expression; particularly to be commended was his 'shy' scene with *Miss Hardcastle* and then his bolder manner with the same lady when she comes in disguise.

Most of the rest of the caste maintained a very high pitch of excellence. We must single out Mr Justin Brooke, who was charming as *Miss Hardcastle*; he seems to have a particular aptitude for women's parts, and is even able to move with the peculiar action that we associate with femininity. Much of this impression is gained, no doubt, from his great mastery of stage-craft. We cannot omit from the catalogue of praise Mr Robinson as *Hardcastle*: for female parts the A.D.C. must be glad to welcome new blood in the person of Mr Noel, who should be of use to them when their present indefatigable secretary goes down.

As to the minor parts, it is difficult to particularise: the four servants were well drilled, as were the 'shabby fellows' at the Inn: and Mr Crewdson, as *Hastings*, flourished an expensive-looking lace handkerchief with easy grace: but really, with the two exceptions mentioned above, the merit of the performance lay in the level quality of the acting, the result of careful and continuous stage-management. We will conclude this brief and all too imperfect notice with an expression of sympathy to the member of the caste who was absent through illness, and by hoping that the A.D.C. will continue once a year to give us one of the great classical plays. Would a Cambridge audience sit through Congreve?

UNION DEBATE.

Tuesday, December 3, 1907.

Mr O. F. Grazebrook moved: 'That in the opinion of this House the present Government no longer deserves the confidence of the Country.'

Ayes.	*Speakers.*	*Noes.*
Mr Owen F. Grazebrook, Caius, *Retiring President.*		Hon. E. S. Montagu, M.P., Trinity, *Ex-Pres.*
„ F. D. Livingstone, Peterhouse, *Ex-Pres.*		Mr A. D. McNair, Caius.
„ G. S. Shaw, Trinity.		„ E. Evans, Trinity Hall.

The Honourable Opener having replied, the House divided:—

Ayes, 121; Noes, 107; Majority for the motion, 14.

The vote of thanks to the retiring officers was passed: and Mr Grazebrook rose to propose the motion. The Liberal Government did once deserve the confidence of the country. It got in on lies and false posters; but it looked as if it was going to do good. Liberals had promised that the prices of commodities would go down. On the contrary they had gone up, and only securities had fallen. The Scottish Land Bill was a catastrophe, the Education Bill a gigantic fiasco. The behaviour of the Liberals in the imperial conference towards the colonies was abominable. The result of the government's policy towards South Africa was that the moss was growing up in the streets of Johannesburg; and the present Transvaal Government was corrupt. In the Peace conference the Liberal Government had got neither peace nor honour. It had nearly made a tactless blunder by sending delegates to congratulate the Russian duma. It was a great pity that Mr Lloyd-George took a part in the railway crisis. That problem would have been settled much better by the directors. The retiring president wished to state that he

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would rather the Liberals did not dabble in finance, a thing about which they know nothing. The preparation that they had made for the lean years to come was merely to sacrifice the fatted kine that came from the fatted years of the past. As regards Ireland, old women were shot down behind hedge rows and before the police, and nothing was done. A deleted treasury, and a desolate empire were the results of liberalism. The retiring president was graceful in his simplicity. He charged the Liberal Government with the most atrocious crimes in the most delightfully naive manner. It was a great party speech.

The motion was opposed by Mr Montagu. The hon. opener had claimed for his side the monopoly of keenness and energy. The hon. opposer denied that any part of the majority of the liberal government had been obtained by lies; that was too low an accusation for any party to bring against the other. (Mr Livingstone was seen to take copious notes at this point). As regards the rise in the price of wheat, the Cobdenite says that as wheat is the raw material out of which flour is made, and flour is the raw material out of which the bread is made, a tax on wheat would cause a rise in the price of bread. This is all that the Cobdenites meant when they spoke of the price of commodities during the last election. The hon. opposer agreed that it was sad that British securities were going down from the point of view of those who own them. But this was owing to the fact that trade was so flourishing now that capitalists preferred to invest their money in trade rather than gambling on the stock exchange. The retiring president had concentrated his attack upon things which the government had not done, rather than against those things which it had done. As regards the education bill, if the coming bill of Mr McKenna's was a failure, no other government would ever attempt that thorny question. The Conservative Government under Mr Balfour had failed. The present Government, with its huge majority, had failed once. The facts with regard to the Empire were that the colonial conference, in spite of the efforts of the tory press, was conducted by Cobdenites, protectionists, tariff reformers, and all kinds and sorts, without a hitch. The restoration of peace to South Africa was one of the finest achievements of any government. The hon. opener was surprised that tory hatred for Liberals would go so far as to dislike even Mr Lloyd-George's saving of the railway crisis. It was always the lot of Liberal Governments to put right the finance of the country. How could even the retiring president find any fault with the Government in this respect? The Government had reduced the nation's debt by an unparalleled amount. Mr Birrell was trying in Ireland to settle difficulties by allowing the normal law to run its normal course. He did not put into force the crimes act and he did not endeavour to abolish trial by jury. Mr Montagu made a splendid defence of the Liberal Government. He knew too much about the subject to enable his opponents to meet him on equal grounds: and he concluded with a strong appeal for more fair-mindedness in party politics.

Mr Livingstone rose to restore the hopes of his shattered party, and did so completely. He failed (with a magnificent flow) to see how any person could support the present Government which had reached its position by false pretences with regard both to Chinese labour and the education bill. Liberals had held out great promises of social reform. They had all been broken in one session. So why should they not be broken another session? Mr Livingstone went straight for Ireland. Why in the name of thunder did the Liberals not give home rule to Ireland? They had an enormous majority. Why? Because they were pledged not to grant home rule, for they thought the electorate was against it. To see the Liberals so swallowing their convictions, pocketing their principles, and sitting upon their words, would make the dead face of Mr Gladstone blush in his grave. Mr Birrell put no law into force in Ireland. He might even put down cattle-driving, of which he had so approved in his speeches. Mr Livingstone licked his lips when he thought of South Africa. The conduct of the Government at the time of the war was like slime which sticks on weeds. To gloat over the granting of self-government to the Transvaal was premature. If it was successful it would not be owing to the present Government. In 1905 the agitation against the Chinese in South Africa began, and ever since then the financial prosperity of that country was steadily decreasing. The whole victory of the war seemed about to be thrown away. The British people were being driven out, owing to the bad financial condition. Opportunism, insincerity and dishonesty marked the Liberal Government. The ex-President from Peterhouse was glorious. Liberal facts were swept aside, and Liberal arguments were shown to be nothing by a most merciless application of byronical alliterations. Conservatism is magnificent when personified in Mr Livingstone—ramping, tearing, invincible, as a savage god.

Mr McNair was quiet after the great storm that had just swept over the House. The charges of home rule were unjustifiable. The Liberal ministers held that so vital was free trade to the interests of the country that they were willing for the time to subordinate home rule. He defended the eviction act. If it was far too early to be pleased with the policy of the Government in South Africa, it was far too early to condemn it. The trades disputes act, Mr Lloyd-George's intervention in the railway crisis were at least justification of the Government. The hon. proposer held out no alternative. There was nothing to take the place of the Liberals. Mr Asquith's budget was a triumph, and that minister was setting aside money to provide for old age pensions. That there was no organised party at present to take the place of the Liberals, this was sufficient to vote against the motion. Mr McNair made an effective criticism of the motion.

The cant and cry of Mr McNair against the great Conservative party brought Mr Shaw to his feet. Conservatism had grown up with the people and the English constitution: and was particularly suited to them. Mr Shaw spoke with a faith that would move mountains.

Mr Evans answered him. His blood was boiling at the accusation that the Liberals had got in by telling lies. And yet the hon. ex-president from Caius said that once this government had deserved the confidence of the country. Mr Evans defended the attitude of the government towards Ireland. Mr Evans provided a good debating speech as an end to a remarkably good debate.

The following was the result of the poll:—

President:—Mr R. M. Pattison Muir, Caius, unopposed.

Vice-President:—Mr W. G. Elmslie, Pembroke, unopposed.

Secretary:—Mr C. Bethell, Trinity, 184 votes, elected; Mr E. Evans, Trinity Hall, 107 votes; Mr R. H. E. H. Somerset, Queens', 99 votes; Mr A. Sandison, Trinity, 37 votes,

Committee:—Mr A. D. McNair, Caius; Mr R. S. T. Haslehurst, Trinity; Mr E. H. Dalton, King's; Mr A. Ramsay, Caius; Mr G. S. Shaw, Trinity; Mr A. C. Larmour, Trinity, elected.

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ROWING NOTES.

The race between the two trials took place at Ely on the Adelaide Course last Thursday. The actual race was rather disappointing, as Jerwood's crew were far superior to the other boat, and although Lloyd's crew were rather faster off the mark, after half a minute or so there was no doubt as to which were the better crew. Both strokes started off at 40, Jerwood subsequently dropping to 36 and 34, while Lloyd dropped to about 35 and 33. The official verdict was that Jerwood's crew won by 2½ lengths in 13 min. 54 sec., which was not a bad time considering that there was a good deal of stream and some wind against them. In the winning boat stroke, 6, 5, 3 and bow shewed up well, while in the losing boat 7, 6 and 4 rowed hard.

	F. H. Jerwood's Crew.	st.	lb.
	G. E. Fairbairn (Eton and Jesus), bow	11	2
2	Hon. J. H. Parker (Eton and Third Trinity) ...	12	5
3	N. E. Hawdon (Charterhouse and Jesus)	12	6
4	J. Walmsley (Shrewsbury and First Trinity) ...	12	1
5	C. J. W. Henslow (Lancing and Lady Margaret) ...	12	6
6	H. E. Kitching (Uppingham and Trinity Hall) ...	13	0
7	J. C Warrington (Marlborough and First Trinity)	11	7
	F. H. Jerwood (Oakham and Jesus), stroke ...	11	10
	E. Newman (Private and Trinity Hall), cox ...	8	8
	G. B. Lloyd's Crew.		
	T. D. Richardson (Private and Trinity Hall), bow	9	12
2	J. N. Peck (Sedbergh and Caius)	11	6
3	L. T. S. Barrett (Cheltenham and Christ's) ...	12	13
4	O. A. Carver (Charterhouse and First Trinity) ...	12	8
5	G. C. Hams-Hamilton (King's College School and King's)	13	7
6	G. L. Thomson (University College, London, and Trinity Hall)	12	5
7	E. S. Hornidge (Sherborne and Trinity Hall) ...	12	3
	G. B. Lloyd (Leighton Park and First Trinity), stroke	11	2
	C. C. Dickens (Eton and Trinity Hall), cox ...	8	6

ASSOCIATION

C.U. v. CORINTHIANS.

The game was much better than the score indicated, and during the first half Cambridge let go several good opportunities of the scoring. Trechmann opened the score for the Corinthians, and Edwards replied for the University; at half-time the score being 1—1.

After half-time the Corinthians had the better of the exchanges. Trechmann scoring two goals, Harris one, and Corbett one. Cambridge still kept going and were often dangerous. The shooting was not good. Vassall was in great form, being responsible for most of the Corinthian goals.

C.U.—F. H. Adams, Queens' (goal); *V. G. Thew, Trinity Hall (capt.), and J. W. Stretton, Caius (backs); *W. A. Powell, Pembroke, E. H. Cuthbertson, Clare, and A. E. Herman, King's (half-backs); C. H. Jones, Queens', and C. E. Hoffmeister, St Catharine's (right-wing), *N. S. Cornelius, Clare (centre), V. Edwards, Magdalene, and *H. G. Yates, Queens' (left wing) (forwards).

Corinthians.—F. A. H. Henley (goal); C. C. Page and W. U. Timmis (backs); I. E. Snell, M. Morgan-Owen and F. H. G. Tudor-Owen (half-backs); G. C. Vassall, S. H. Day, G. S. Harris, O. L. Trechmann and A. L. Corbett (forwards).

LEAGUE (up to Tuesday, December 3rd.)

Division I.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals. For.	Ag'st.	Points.
Queens'	9	6	2	1	39	11	13
Caius I.	9	6	3	0	24	15	12
Clare	8	5	2	1	22	16	11
Jesus	9	5	4	0	37	26	10
Trinity Rest I.	8	4	3	1	9	11	9
Pembroke I.	7	3	4	0	20	13	6
St John's	9	3	6	0	21	46	6
Christ's	9	0	8	1	12	46	1

Thursday, Nov. 21st	Trinity Rest I.* beat St John's ...	2—0
Monday, Nov. 25th	Queens'* beat St John's	14—1
	Clare* beat Pembroke I.	3—2
	Caius I.* beat Jesus	4—3
	Trinity Rest I.* drew with Christ's ...	1—1
Thursday, Nov. 28th	Pembroke I. beat St John's*	7—0
	Queens' beat Christ's*...	5—1
	Jesus* beat Caius I.	4—3
Monday, Dec. 2nd	Trinity Rest I.* beat Jesus	3—2
	Clare* beat Queens'	4—0
	Caius I. beat St John's*	4—1
	Pembroke I.* beat Christ's	4—1

Division II.

St Catharine's	8	7	0	1	37	6	15
King's	8	6	0	2	31	8	14
Sidney	12	5	4	3	25	20	13
Emmanuel I.	9	5	2	2	24	15	12
Corpus	10	4	6	0	14	33	8
Selwyn	8	2	5	1	11	26	5
Pembroke II.	8	1	6	1	10	21	3
Trinity Hall	7	0	7	0	1	34	0

Wednesday, Nov. 20	King's beat Corpus*	8—1
Friday, Nov. 22nd	St Catharine's* beat Pembroke II. ...	4—0
	King's* beat Sidney	3—1
Wednesday, Nov. 27	St Catharine's beat Corpus*	6—0
Thursday, Nov. 28	Emmanuel I.* beat Sidney	2—0
	Selwyn beat Pembroke II.*	2—1
	King's beat Trinity Hall*	5—0
Friday, Nov. 29.	St Catharine's beat Sidney*	1—0
Tuesday, Dec. 3.	Sidney* drew with Emmanuel I. ...	1—1

Division III.

Downing	11	10	0	1	80	10	21
Magdalene	8	7	1	0	33	15	14
Emmanuel II.	9	5	2	2	22	16	12
Trinity Etonians	11	4	6	1	25	12	9
Caius II.	7	2	3	2	18	29	6
Peterhouse	9	2	6	1	3	31	5
Trinity Rest II.	6	1	4	1	15	15	3
Fitzwilliam Hall	9	0	9	0	4	72	0

Thursday, Nov. 21.	Downing beat Fitzwilliam Hall* ...	15—1
	Emmanuel II.* beat Trinity Etonians	2—1
Monday, Nov. 25.	Emmanuel II.* drew with Caius II....	2—2
Wednesday, Nov. 27	Magdalene beat Trinity Rest II.* ...	6—1
	Peterhouse beat Fitzwilliam Hall ...	1—0
Friday, Nov. 29	Magdalene beat Peterhouse*... ...	6—0
	Downing* drew with Emmanuel II....	0—0
	Caius II.* drew with Trinity Etonians	1—1
Saturday, Nov. 30.	Downing* beat Trinity Rest II. ...	2—0
Monday, Dec. 2.	Trinity Etonians beat Peterhouse* ...	4—0

* Denotes ground played on.

RUGBY.

C.U v MONKSTOWN.

This match on Thursday needs little description, and served no useful purpose, save to show that the Cambridge three-quarters, if given plenty of the ball, possess remarkable scoring powers. It is true that Monkstown offered very little opposition, but, even so, to score 14 tries in a match is no mean performance. The Cambridge forwards were far from good, and had their heeling been clean the score must have been even bigger than it was. The University opened the scoring four minutes from the start, and from then onwards the game was little more than a procession. Monkstown scored one try in the first half by Stevens, and at half-time Cambridge led by 19 points to 3. Cambridge had matters even more their own way in the second half, and though Monkstown registered two more converted tries, they were both rather lucky, and were snatched from a chance opportunity. Coates played a fine game on the left wing for Cambridge, scoring 5 tries in all, while Wright had 4, Macleod 3, and Gibb and Evans one each. Atkinson kicked six goals. Gibb again had to retire during the second half through injury to his ankle, and Evans was taken out of the scrum—but the loss

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of one man made little difference. The final score was 6 goals 8 tries (54 points) to 2 goals 1 try (13 points).

C.U.—M. L. Atkinson, Emmanuel (back); C. C. G. Wright, Pembroke, †*K. G. Macleod, Pembroke, (capt.), P. Gibb, Emmanuel, and V. H. M. Coates, Caius (three-quarter backs); *T. A. Godby, Magdalene, and B. H. Holloway, Jesus (half-backs); *W. G. Lely, Emmanuel, *R. McCosh, Trinity, *A. E. Evans, St. John's, G. V. Carey, Caius, F. C. T. Tudsbery, King's, W. D. C. L. Purves, Trinity, G. M. Chapman, Caius, and R. S. Kennedy, Christ's (forwards).

Monkstown.—A. C. Hallows (back); Capt. L. M. Stevens (capt.), Robin-Wright, E. C. Deans and C. Kelsall (three-quarter backs), T. L. N. Mostyn and J. D. M. McCallum (half-backs); L. Robertson; T. S. Reeves, W. Ryan, A. A. Comyns, G. N. Humphreys, G. A. Harris, E. J. Garstin and E. C. Miller (forwards).

C.U. v. OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS.

This match, played on Saturday at Cambridge, was perhaps the best display given by the University this season. The Old Merchant Taylors were by no means an inferior team, their forwards in particular having weight and plenty of dash. But they were no match for the Cambridge pack, who were in good form, and showed well in the loose. In the tight, they almost invariably got the ball, and on the whole their heeling was good. An experimental full back, R. C. C. Campbell, of King's, was played instead of Atkinson, and with experience in that position should do well. His tackling was above reproach. H. S. Bartlett, of Caius, also a new comer, took Gibb's place in the three-quarter line. Coates again played well, though he had the misfortune to twist his knee early in the game, and had to hop over the line for his last try. Macleod and Wright were as effective as ever, and between them were responsible for much of the scoring.

Cambridge kicked off, and within five minutes from the start, Macleod, receiving from Coates, scored a try from which he kicked a goal. Immediately after, Godby kicked across to Wright, who being tackled just short of the line, passed to Godby for the latter to run in. Macleod kicked another goal. The O.M.T.s now had more of the game, but after about a quarter of an hour's more even play, Bartlett went through well, for Macleod to score beneath the posts, and again himself converted. Cambridge again came back from mid-field, and Godby, after dribbling, kicked across, and Wright gathering added another try, Macleod kicking his fourth goal. Just before half-time, Macleod appeared to drop a good goal, but the referee was not in a position to see it.

The Old Merchant Taylors started the second half by immediately scoring between the posts from the first scrum. The kick failed. The game now for some twenty minutes was rather uninteresting, and Cambridge seemed to fall off temporarily. However, they ultimately got going again, and Macleod scored an unconverted try. Soon after the same player gained another try from a cross-kick by Godby. The kick again failed. The Cambridge forwards now put in some fine dribbling work, and used their feet cleverly. Wright made a good attempt to drop a goal, but Coates, though very lame, just managed to cross the line and score. Evans kicked a good goal, and Cambridge were left winners by 5 goals 2 tries (31 points) to 1 try (3 points).

C.U.—R. C. C. Campbell, King's (back); C. C. G. Wright, Pembroke, †*K. G. Macleod, Pembroke (capt.), H. S. Bartlett, Caius, and V. H. M. Coates, Caius, (three-quarter backs); *T. A. Godby, Magdalene, and B. H. Holloway, Jesus (half-backs); *W. G. Lely, Emmanuel, *R. McCosh, Trinity, *A. E. Evans, St John's, G. V. Carey, Caius, F. C. T. Tudsbery, King's, W. D. C. L. Purves, Trinity, G. M. Chapman, Caius, and R. S. Kennedy, Christ's (forwards).

Old Merchant Taylors.—G. Sanders (back); C. L. Parker, E. N Fuller, A. S. Herbert and W. H. Bull (three-quarter backs); H. E. Crawfurd and C. J. Sherwin (half-backs); A. C. Tannahill, J. M. Wyatt, S. S. Nevill, A. A. Hanhart, T. H. Alderton, J. R. Pound, R. H. Wells and A. B. Wallis (forwards).

COLLEGE RUGBY—RESULTS.

Trinity beat Keble, Oxford	14—10
Caius beat King's	41— 0
Pembroke beat Queens'	22— 0
Emmanuel beat Clare	13— 0
Magdalene beat Corpus	19— 0
Pembroke beat Caius	12—10
King's beat Jesus	13— 6
Queens' beat Magdalene	22— 6
Emmanuel beat Clare	11— 0
Christ's drew with Sidney	6— 6

ATHLETICS.

SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE SPORTS.

Nov. 27. In the Strangers' event, Throwing the Hammer, R. Lindsay Watson was evidently short of practice, and did not come anywhere near his own record, though a throw of 120 feet is not to be despised. On the handicap Michie just beat Irwin, both throwing well over 100 feet.

100 Yards Race.—L. Sutcliffe, 1; E. W. Hamilton, 2; J. L. Fisher, 3. Won by six inches. Time, 11 1-5 secs.

Putting the Weight.—I. Mavor, 27 ft. 9 ins., 1; R. R. Fletcher, 27 ft. 6 ins., 2; R. S. Pedraza, 27 ft. 2 ins., 3.

Half-Mile Handicap.—J. L. Fisher, 25 yards start, 1; E. F. Boyd, 15, 2. Won by twenty yards. Time, 2 mins. 11 secs.

Long Jump.—A. L. Sutcliffe, 18 ft. 10½ ins., 1; R. R. Fletcher, 18 ft. 2 ins., 2.

One Mile Race.—P. Haswell, 1; R. D. Macrae, 2. Won by three yards. Time, 4 mins. 53 secs.

Throwing the Hammer.—F. Ludlow, 59 ft. 1; R. R. Fletcher, 41 ft. 3 ins., 2.

Quarter Mile Race.—R. R. Fletcher, 1; S. J. Edwards, 2; A. L. Sutcliffe, 3. Won by four feet. Time, 58 3-5 secs.

Strangers' Throwing the Hammer Handicap.—J. L. Michie, Trinity, allowed 30 ft., 106 ft. 4 ins., 1; H. M. Irwin, Selwyn, allowed 25 ft., 109 ft. 5 ins., 2; R. H. Lindsay Watson, Trinity, scratch, 120 ft. 4 ins., 3; K. W. Elmslie, King's, allowed 40 ft., 76 ft. 10 ins., 4,

High Jump.—E. W. Hamilton, 4 ft. 11½ ins., 1; C. C. Lambert, 4 ft. 10½ ins., 2.

Boating Men's 300 Yards Handicap.—I. Mavor, 25 yards start, 1; J. L. Fisher, 15, 2. Time, 33 3-5 secs.

120 Yards Hurdle Race.—E. W. Hamilton, 1; S. J. Edwards and L. Spiro, dead-heat, 2. Won by ten yards. Time, 19 3-5 secs.

Two Mile Race.—P. Haswell, 1; R. H. Matterson, 2; R. D. Macrae, 3. Won by sixty yards. Time, 11 mins. 10 secs.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE SPORTS.

Dec. 2. In the Strangers' event, Long Jump, none of the competitors took off from anywhere near the board with the exception of Bellerby, who showed some of his School form. Williams lost at least a foot at the take off of all his jumps.

100 Yards Race.—S. H. Stevens, 1; R. C. Lyle, pen. 1 yard, †; W. F. Foulston, †. Won by three yards. Time 11 secs.

Putting the Weight.—S. H. Stevens, 30 ft., 1; W. C. Crowther, 26 ft. 7½ in., 2.

120 Yards Handicap.—Final heat: S. H. Stevens, 1; W. F. Foulston, 2; R. C. Lyle, 0. Won by two yards. Time, 13 secs.

High Jump.—S. H. Stevens, 5 ft. 1 in., 1; J. de C. Pook, 4 ft. 8 in., 2; W. C. Crowther, pen. 2 in., 4 ft. 9 in., 3.

One Mile Race.—W. N. Rae, pen. 20 yards, 1; M. O. H. Duke, 2. Won by 160 yards. Time, 5 min. 5 secs.

Long Jump.—S. H. Stevens, 18 ft. 6¼ in., 1; R. C. Lyle, 18 ft. 5 in., 2; W. F. Foulston, 18 ft., 3.

Quarter-Mile Race.—W. F. Foulston, 1; R. H. Bell, 2; S. H Stevens, 3. Won by four yards. Time, 57 2-5 secs.

Half-Mile Handicap.—W. N. Rae, scratch, 1; R. C. Lyle, scratch, 2. Won by twelve yards. Time, 2 min. 14 secs.

Freshmen's Quarter-Mile Race.—W. F. Foulston, 1; C. J. Hunter, 2. Won by two yards. Time, 65 2-5 secs.

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120 Yards Hurdle Race.—A. Rowan, 1; W. C. Crowther, 2; R. C. Lyle, pen. 3 yards, 3. Won by three yards. Time, 21 secs.

Two-Mile Handicap.—R. R. Jones, 300 yards start, 1; R. A. Leakey, 300, 2; M. O. H. Duke, 200, 3. Won by 110 yards. Time, 10 min. 4 secs.

Half-Mile Relay Race.—The winning team were S. H. Stevens, R. A. Leakey, R. R. Jones and J. de C. Pook, who won by half a yard from E. A. Knight's team.

Strangers' Long Jump Handicap.—A. C. Bellerby, Emmanuel, all. 1 ft., jumped 20 ft. 8 in., 1; W. G. D. Murray, Trinity, all. 9 in., jumped 19 ft. 8½ in., 2; A. L. Sutcliffe, Sidney, all. 1 ft. 6 in., jumped 17 ft. 11¼ in., 3; C. H. Williams, Emmanuel, scratch, 19 ft. 4½ in., 4; D. Montgomery, Selwyn, all. 2 ft. 6 in., and R. H. Lindsay Watson, Trinity, all. 2 ft. 6 in., also competed.

HARE AND HOUNDS.

C.U. v. RANELAGH H.

We entered on our last match before meeting Oxford without the services of A. H. Pearson, who was having a rest. Dougall turned out for the first time, but otherwise there was no alteration in the team. The race was started over Putney Heath at 3.30, the University pack going away in a bunch accompanied by F. B. Thompson. At half-way the order was Inman, Gavin, Thompson, Selby-Lowndes, Loveless, Pratt and Swan. Crossing the plough, Swan went up to fourth place, while Thompson on the heath beat Gavin, but failed to catch Inman, who very wisely took matters fairly easily. Thompson's performance was all the same a first class one, and he quite ran himself out in his effort to catch the winner. Gavin showed much improved form while Selby-Lowndes failed to maintain his previous standard. Dougall has obviously not had enough cross-country work to enable anyone to judge his merit.

Time and placings:

1.	E. C. Inman, Caius	37 5
2.	F. B. Thompson, Ranelagh	37 8
3.	W. Gavin, Trinity	37 28
4.	F. G. Swan, Pembroke	37 35
5.	G. N. Selby-Lowndes, Queens'	37 45
6.	C. J. Pratt, Caius	37 51
7.	F. J. Williams, Ranelagh	38 21
8.	F. L. Whittingback, Ranelagh...	38 24
	E. S. Dougall, Pembroke	38 38
	W. B. Loveless, Pembroke	38 40
	A. Hughes, St John's	38 41
9.	F. Church, Ranelagh	39 38
10.	W. Hastings, Ranelagh...	39 52

Also ran: K. Hooper, Queens'.

Team placings:—C.U. ... ... 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 = 19
Ranelagh H. ... 2, 7, 8, 9, 10 = 36

C.U. II. v. RANELAGH H. II.

In the second team match, which was run over the University course on the same day, W. A. Cooper showed much improved form and accomplished the excellent time of 41.50 on heavy going. Though the University scored a hollow victory, some keen racing was witnessed, as the times show. Krige continues to improve while a promising recruit has been found in H. P. Dawson, who won the Freshman's mile. 42 min. 12 sec. for the first time round the University course is decidedly good.

Time and placings:

1.	W. A. Cooper, King's	41 50
2.	W. D. Wills, Trinity	42 5
3.	L. J. Krige, Caius	42 6
4.	H. P. Dawson, Caius	42 12
5.	G. S. Woodman, Jesus	43 36
	J. Crompton, Caius	44 3
6.	G. Dewar, Ranelagh	44 4
	W. N. Rae, Corpus	44 5
7.	P. E. Marrack, Ranelagh	45 6
8.	C. Roffery, Ranelagh	45 16
	W. Telfer, Clare	45 16
9.	H. Shelton, Ranelagh	45 40
10.	T. McC. Johnson, Ranelagh	46 25

Club placings:—C.U. II. ... ... 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 = 15
Ranlagh H. II. ... 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 = 40

HOCKEY.

C.U. v. OLD ROSSALLIANS.

We began to fear last week that our eulogies of the Hockey team had caused their downfall—that an Herodotean deity had resented the praise of their success. But in last Saturday's match they shewed their powers again, and although the Old Rossallians played up after half-time and almost equalised, the University was finally victorious by eight goals to six. Goodwin played with great brilliancy, and was unfortunate not to get through even more goals than he did, and he was handsomely supported by the captain, L. M. Robinson.

C.U.—A. K. Soutar, Emmanuel (goal); G. S. Bryan Brown, Downing, and W. G. Pound, King's (backs); J. F. Ireland, Trinity, L. M. Robinson (capt.), Peterhouse, and A. J. Bostock Hill, Trinity (half-backs); E. F. Edge-Partington, Trinity, A. Sutcliffe, Emmanuel, H. J. Goodwin, Jesus, B. M. Kitson, Peterhouse, and A. J. Leighton, Caius (forwards).

Old Rossallians.—R. C. Cutter (goal); R. M. Milne and C. L. Stocks (backs); F. C. Scott, G. Hardy and E. Fletcher (half-backs); P. E. Boswell, A. L. Draper, T. S. Stafford, L. V. Harper and H. H. Yates (forwards).

GOLF.

The last but one weekly sweep for this term was played for on November 29th. The entry was poor owing to the dismal day and the slippery state of the course, caused by the overnight frost.

G. H. Isitt showed great steadiness in his round and his score thoroughly deserved to win, considering the day.

G. H. Isitt	79 − 4 = 75
E. R. Campbell	83 − 3 = 80
H. M. A. Woolf	85 − 5 = 80
V. C. Morton	88 − 8 = 80
N. H. Winder	86 − 4 = 82

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Carus Greek Testament Prizes. The Prize for Bachelors has not been awarded. The Prize for Undergraduates has been awarded to L. S. Thornton, of Emmanuel College.

At a Congregation on Saturday last the following Degrees were conferred:—

M.A. (*honoris causa*)—H. D. Hazeltine (Reader in English Law), Emmanuel.

M.A.—H. H. Champion, King's; A. S. B. Bankart, G. M. Brown, D. Obeyesèkere (by proxy), A. R. Pope, L. G. Wilson, Trinity; W. Ashcroft, Gonville and Caius; M. Fairhurst, Trinity Hall; H. F. Fisher, Christ's; R. Davies-Colley, H. C. Turner, Emmanuel.

M.B.—C. A. W. Pope, Trinity; F. A. Barker, R. B. Lloyd, Emmanuel.

B.A.—E. A. de Rothschild, Trinity.

B.C.—A. S. B. Bankart, Trinity; R. Davies-Colley, Emmanuel.

COLLEGE CORRESPONDENCE.

PETERHOUSE.

The trial eights finished their serious practise work with a course on Saturday covered in good time. The race is taking place on Tuesday.

The Rugby team have been resting awhile from their labours: their last match is against Magdalene on Friday.

The Association team lost to Magdalene on Friday and Downing on Monday.

The Sex in flippant mood discussed the alleged superiority of classical over scientific studies. The President gave his casting vote in favour of science.

The Historical society met in L. D. Agate's rooms on Wednesday when F. D. Livingstone read a paper on 'English Sea Power in the times of the Commonwealth.'

On Sunday, at a Parnassus meeting in L. R. Lloyd's rooms Marlowe's 'Faustus' was read, and A. Loveday contributed a paper on the Faust Legend. The Troglodytes read 'The Merry Wives of Windsor' in E. E. Bibby's rooms.

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CLARE.

Last Wednesday it looked as if the College rowing trials were to take place in a deluge of rain, but it was considerate enough to clear up in time for the races, although a strong wind remained. Owing to the wind the back station was a distinct advantage, as the front boat had more of the Long Reach. The senior race was a very close one and 'A' boat won after a hard struggle. The winning crew were well together and this served them in good stead when they came into the Reach. The junior race was won by 'C' boat and also produced a great struggle.

The Association team have truly distinguished themselves this last week by defeating Queens' (4—0) and their victory is all the more creditable when one learns that they only had ten men for the greater part of the game.

At Rugby we have suffered defeat twice at the hands of Emmanuel (13—0) and (11—0). The team are falling off.

On Thursday a Smoking Concert was held in the hall when Mr Fulford presided. The hall was well filled and a most enjoyable programme was provided. The Concert was a success in every way. At the end, a presentation was made on behalf of the College to Mr Fulford, the retiring Dean. We announce his departure with the deepest regret.

On Friday the Visitors' Debate took place—'That this House would welcome the payment of Members of Parliament in the interest of political efficiency.' The motion was proposed by Mr E. G. Selwyn, and opposed by Mr S. Gaselee, both of King's College. Mr A. Sandison, of Trinity, spoke third, and Mr R. H. Somerset, of Queens', spoke fourth. The debate was most successful, and the House was treated to some excellent speeches. We would thank our visitors most heartily who came and gave us of their best. The motion was lost.

PEMBROKE.

The Association team wish it to be known that the bad luck that dogged their footsteps the beginning of the term has at last been left behind, and they have been winning matches like anything. They have concluded their fixtures for this term, and we wish them a merry Christmas and prosperous and bright New Year.

The Rugby devotees have been very busy. The 1st XV. succeeded in inflicting on Caius their first defeat by a narrow margin. The question of the hour is, are Caius going to have their dinner?

The 2nd XV's. score sheet reads 464 points to 29 in 13 matches. Like the gramophone, this speaks for itself and we should like to congratulate E. C. Kneen (please Mr Printer, don't omit the first *n*).

The 3rd XV. are known to their intimates as the Mudlarks, headed by their Bannerman and chief Mudlark they have also some more victories to report, and their score sheet is 154 points to 38 in 9 matches. Pembroke is really getting quite notorious.

We should like to wish the whole 45 sturdy fellows a merry Christmas and a prosperous and bright New Year.

There are no rowing notes! (loud sobs).

The Hockey team have had a number of matches lately, including one with Trinity, which they lost by 6 goals to 4. Pembroke were without a goal-keeper, and of course hockey without a goal-keeper is like bacon without mustard. We should like to wish the Boating and Hockey heroes what we wish the other people.

Finally, Lodge Court is at last in what looks as if it would be a permanent state of quiescence, and Mr Plane smiles again. We should like to wish the Master, Mr Plane and Lodge Court, and in fact all sundry *Review* readers a very merry Christmas and an uncommonly prosperous and bright——— (the rest of this valuable M.S. was burnt).

GONVILLE AND CAIUS.

On the River things appear to be progressing favourably. The first Lent boat is now out. Congratulation to J. N. Peck on his Trial cap.

At Rugby we have turned out successful against Emmanuel (13—0), and King's (47—3). Heartiest congratulations to Pembroke on the crushing defeat administered to our team, which, in parenthesis, lacked six of the usual number. For particulars apply to Pembroke letter.

The Association team has proved victorious in matches with Queen's, Oxford, (4—1), and John's (4—1).

TRINITY HALL.

The boats are making steady progress, especially the second and third, who seem to have many promising men in them. They would improve a good deal if they were to study D. A. Wauchope's article in the forthcoming 'Silver Crescent.'

The great feature of the week was a Rugby match played by the Rugby team against the Boat club. After a keen game the Rugby team won and for this we must congratulate them, although the Boat club would very probably have proved successful had some of them known the rules. The best players for the Rugby team were Leakey and Trill, while Thomson, Kitching and Coles distinguished themselves for the Boat club.

The two Hall debating societies viz., 'the Black and White' and 'the Owls,' are in a very flourishing condition and have had some remarkably good debates this term.

Congratulations to H. E. Kitching, G. L. Thomson, T. D. Richardson, C. C. Dickens, and E. D. Newman on rowing in the Trials and also to E. Olivier on getting his Rugby Crescent.

KING'S.

We have three items for our congratulation list this week. F. C. T. Tudsbery has been awarded his Rugby blue, and G. C. H. Hamilton took part in the University Trials.

No small part in the success of the A.D.C. performance of 'She Stoops to Conquer' was due to the efforts of R. S. Durnford, B. F. Crewdson and C. T. Swift.

The Rugby XV. are nearing the end of a moderately successful season. In the last fortnight they have lost to Caius (3—41) and Emmanuel (6—9), drawn with St John's (14—14) and defeated New College, Oxford (41—8), Christ's (49—0), and Jesus (13—6).

The Association XI. are still unbeaten in the 2nd League, and entertain hopes of returning to the 1st.

The Hockey XI. have had a pleasant trip to Huntingdon. It was not entirely the Secretary's fault.

The Wall XI. were defeated in their opening match against Eton College by 4 shies to nothing.

ST CATHARINE'S.

Scratch fours, freshmen's sculls, and the occasional appearance of a Lent boat, have comprised the work on the river during the past fortnight. The trial eights produced an exciting race.

The football term has practically ended. The Association team has been unusually successful in the League, whilst the Rugby XV. wound up with a victory over Haileybury Wanderers 'A' team.

A novel feature was introduced into the Literary Society last Monday in the shape of lantern slides to illustrate the 'Construction of the Musgrave Channel' by A. Hare Duke. The idea proved a decided success. Debates have been rare of late.

JESUS.

The freshmen's trials took place last Wednesday. The honours of the day eventually fell to Goldsmith's boat, but if Jerwood's crew had not had the misfortune to break a rigger near the start, as the net result of a series of unrehearsed acrobatic feats in the bows, things would probably have gone differently. The remaining boat, having laid out three strokes in succession, was stroked by its coach, F. G. Hudson, so of course * * * The freshmen's race against Caius is fixed for Tuesday, so the result will not be obtainable in time for publication.

The Rugby team have beaten St John's (30—0) and lost to the Leys and King's. Looking over this term's card one sees perhaps more defeats than victories, but it must be borne in mind that in almost every match we have been minus our best three-quarters.

The Association results are, as usual, unobtainable, so the reader is referred to the League notes.

The Farragoes met on Saturday, in A. A. Nathan's rooms, and decided by an overwhelming majority that they did not strongly condemn the conversion of the savage, in spite of R. S. Wood's eloquent pleading on behalf of the simple life and the nobility of savage ideals.

On Sunday evening an address was given to the Ordinands by Dr Foakes-Jackson in the college chapel.

In passing, we would like to point out, that with regard to last week's issue, we did not intend to suggest that it was a *trick* on our part that we possessed no stroke among our freshmen—far from it. What we really thought it was, was a *brick*, but the compositor is doubtless to be pardoned for his ignorance of so vulgar a word.

Again, we may perhaps be blessed with a very good opinion of ourselves, but we have never yet been guilty, as we were made to appear last week, of affixing the symbol *Ed.* to our own comments. And now the weary peruser of these notes, if any there be, shall enjoy peace and rest till the coming of the Lent term.

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CHRIST'S.

The College trials were rowed last Wednesday, the two junior 'crocks' providing a very good race. The Haworth Pairs for freshmen in tubs were rowed on Tuesday, a noble effort was made by a Rugby pair but they were unsuccessful. Two Lent boats have been got out. Whilst the 'rejected' enjoy bathing from funnies.

The Concert on Saturday was most successful, the quartett especially distinguishing itself. There was a large and appreciative audience and we were glad to welcome several visitors,

Congratulations to D. F. Buckley on his able interpretation of the part of young Marlow in 'She Stoops to Conquer' at the A.D.C.

ST. JOHN'S.

We have to apologise for a mistake we made in our last notes in stating that our Association XI. beat Jesus. Such, unfortunately was not the case.

We must congratulate C. J. W. Henslow on the splendid form he showed in the University Trial eights which were rowed on Thursday last. We hope to see him in the University boat next term. Two Lady Margaret eights rowed down to Ely, and we have no doubt that the flash of the scarlet blazers on the bank had an inspiring influence on our representative in the winning boat. The same evening a 'port' was held in Lecture Room Six when the members of the winning crews in the recent 'crock' eights were presented with their hard-won trophies. Music and appropriate sentiment occupied the evening. A venerable member of the winning senior boat felt constrained to give utterance to the thoughts that arose in him on receiving his pot. We trust that his inspiring remarks will not be lost upon those gentlemen who were privileged to hear them.

On Saturday evening the Visitors' debate took place in Lecture Room One. Mr Benians moved that intellectual activities are the object of a University education. He was supported by Mr Dalton of King's and opposed by Mr Mozley of Pembroke and Mr Evans of Trinity Hall. All the speakers were in excellent form and the result was an enjoyable evening for the house. The motion was lost by 15 votes to 9.

The performance of Dvorak's Mass in D and Cesar Franck's 106th Psalm took place in the College Chapel last Sunday evening. Everything reflected the greatest credit on Mr Rootham, who has done so much to foster the reputation of St John's as a musical college. The singing of the chorus was a feature of the evening.

MAGDALENE.

As anticipated the trial eights produced a very even contest. Both crews rowed with plenty of pluck, and there was little to choose between them before Ditton. Scarlett's crew, keeping the better length, finally won a good race by just under half a length. The form displayed promises well for our second boat next Lents.

The Rugby XV. has, for various unforeseen reasons, played few games. We have beaten Corpus and lost to Queens'.

The Association team has played one League fixture, which was against Peterhouse, whom we beat (6—0).

At the Kingsley Club, G. H. L. Mallory read a paper on 'Idealism in Art.' He was original and decidedly interesting.

EMMANUEL.

The usual round of college matches has to be recorded, and although we have no information to hand of the Association XI. we hear that the Rugby XV. has played two matches against Clare, the results being 13 points—0 and 11—0 in our favour, but has been defeated by Caius.

We have great pleasure in congratulating our Hockey captain, A. K. Soutar, also A. Sutcliffe, who played for the University v. Old Rossallians last Saturday.

The Hockey XI. drew with Pembroke, 2—2, and defeated Caius, 2—1. The latter match concluded the programme for this term.

At the last meeting of the Law Society A. C. B. Jones read a very interesting paper on the 'History and Theory of Punishment.'

SIDNEY SUSSEX.

Rowing. The trial eights were rowed off on Saturday last and resulted in a very close race. M. V. Hardy's crew, coached by J. D. Clarke, just managed to beat E. M. Mair's crew, of which H. B. G. Russell had charge, in the good time of 8 min. 35 sec.

Football. The Rugby XV. has profited by its short rest, for last week we put up a very good fight against Christ's (6—6). The forwards in the second half played with refreshing vigour and very nearly won the match for us. The Association XI. has played three League matches. Two were against Emmanuel, the first we lost (0—2) the second was drawn (1—1). We also lost to St Catharine's (0—1) after a good game. Our defence is very good this year, but the forwards appear quite paralysed when the ball comes near them. Sa far we have marked 13 points in the League.

Hockey. A very scratch Hockey XI. managed to lose to Caius (3—6) last Saturday.

Athletic Sports. The Sports were held on Fenner's last Wednesday on a very heavy track, which accounts the indifferent times. The mile produced a fine struggle and was won by P. Haswell in the very fair time of 4 min. 53 sec. A. L. Sutcliffe's jump of 19 feet in the Long Jump was very creditable.

DOWNING.

There is little of interest to record this week. We believe a Lent boat has been out once or twice, but no particulars are to hand.

The Association team have beaten Trinity Rest II. (2—0), and drawn with Emmanuel II., neither side scoring. We desire to express our thanks to Magdalene for so kindly allowing us to postpone our league match with them, so as to enable us to bring a full team against them at some future date.

At Rugby, an 'A' team drew with Pembroke III. (6 all).

On Tuesday last, H. Jackson, Esq., M.A., read a most interesting and instructive paper to the Literary Society, the subject being 'Dante.'

FITZWILLIAM HALL.

On Wednesday, 27th ult., H. C. Threlfall read a paper before the Historical Society on 'Mahomet.'

Our Football results have not been in our favour this term, but the team has made a great deal of improvement and we have played all our matches. We look forward to some success next term.

We had our usual concert on Saturday last, and it proved a fitting ending to what has, indeed, been a jolly term.

The attendance at the weekly debates and concerts seems to have justified the alteration made for this term, and in many ways it is to be hoped that the next general meeting of the clubs will decide to continue them.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

C. U. M. C.

(392nd Concert).

Saturday Evening, November 30th, 1907, at 8.15.

1. Andante and Variations for two Pianos (Op. 46) ... *Schumann*
   W. C. Denis-Browne, R. Hackforth.
2. Song, 'The Willows' ... ... *Goring Thomas*
   V. S. Brown.
3. Pianoforte Solo, Papillons, Op. 2 ... ... *Schumann*
   R. Hackforth.
4. Songs (*a*) 'Long ago when I was still free'... } *Francis*
   (*b*) 'Shepherd, see thy horse's foaming mane' } *Korbay*
   V. S. Brown.
5. String Quartette in C major (No. 17 Peters) ... *Mozart*
   M. G. White, R. L. Eber, F. Fisher, G. J. Wilkinson.

F. Fisher, *Clare College.*

On Thursday, November 28th, at a meeting held in Trinity College, a Society was founded to be called the Cambridge University Women's Suffrage Association. The object of the Association, of which Doctor Whitehead was elected president, is to promote discussion of the subject of women's suffrage among members of the University. Mr J. Brooke, Emmanuel, is secretary of the Association.

CAMBRIDGE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

At the Meeting of the Society held on Monday, 25th November, 1907, at 4.30 o'clock, in the University Chemical Laboratory, Dr Hobson, President, in the Chair.

The following were elected Fellows of the Society:

C. L. Boulenger, B.A., King's.
A. S. Eddington, B.A., Trinity.
E. Gold, M.A., St John's.
T. H. Laby, B.A., Emmanuel.
W. Malden, M.D., Trinity.
J. Mercer, B.A., Trinity.
R. N. Salaman, M.D., Trinity Hall.

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LITERARY SUPPLEMENT.

THE REGISTRARY'S 'LIBER BARNWELL.'*

About the year 1296 a canon of the Augustinian Priory at Barnwell outside Cambridge sat himself down to make notes of such matters connected with the rise and progress of the Priory as he thought it useful to have on record. The original of this work is not extant, but a copy entitled *Liber Memorandorum ecclesie de Bernewelle* is preserved in one of the Harleian Manuscripts in the British Museum.

These notes, which are arranged in eight books, follow no chronological or geographical scheme, but are of a peculiarly miscellaneous and varying character, sometimes approximating in form to a chronicle with anecdotes interspersed, sometimes to a cartulary, in some portions detailing the special customs and observances of the Barnwell monks in their daily life, in other portions merely copying *in extenso* such public documents as statutes and taxation rolls. The feature, that perhaps most of all distinguishes the work, is the unusually large number of unabridged transcripts which it contains, of official entries relating to Barnwell Priory or its estates, taken from the judicial rolls both of the central and the local courts. The author evidently had a great number of such transcripts before him and he everywhere weaves them into his narrative, making his selection no doubt with an eye to future claims against the Priory. The result is that most of his pages bristle with technical terms and formulas which render any attempt by a modern reader to elucidate their meaning, without help, a difficult undertaking. Owing perhaps to their somewhat nondescript character, these 'memoranda' were not included among the monastic registers and chronicles printed in the Rolls Series, but none the less they have always been regarded as the chief authority for the history of Barnwell Priory, and passages from them have been frequently relied on and quoted by writers on Cambridge history, the manuscript being referred to as the Barnwell Register or Ledger Book.

To have left a work of so unique a character so long unprinted is somewhat of a reproach to Cambridge scholarship, but Mr J. W. Clark has now more than made up for the omission by the thoroughness and completeness of the edition which he offers us. Already some years ago he printed and translated Book VIII., that is to say, the part of the work which sets forth the observances of the Canons. He now presents us with the remaining and more purely historical portion, namely Books I.—IV. and Books VI. and VII., Book V. being omitted as containing only statutes which are elsewhere easily available.

Mr Clark, by way of elucidating the text, has furnished (1) an Introduction, in which he discusses the date of the work, the succession of the Priors, and the topography of Cambridge and its environs at the end of the thirteenth century; (2) a Chronological Summary, in which he sets forth the chief matters mentioned in the text in their true chronological sequence; (3) a Glossary, in which the more obscure terms are explained, in many cases with considerable detail; (4) a map of Mediaeval Cambridge; and (5) a very complete Index of 44 pages, in which he further analyses the text, and which makes the book very handy for reference.

Mr Clark has not undertaken the explanation of the legal technicalities himself, but here he has had the good fortune to have obtained the assistance of the greatest master of the subject, the late Professor Maitland, who indeed first persuaded Mr Clark to undertake the editing of the manuscript, and who, almost as his last work, wrote a special introduction dealing with the various legal cases *seriatim*. In this introduction explanations will be found of just those matters which would otherwise most puzzle a modern reader, given with all Professor Maitland's sureness of touch and directness.

It must not be thought that the book is important solely for its bearing on the history of Barnwell Priory. On the contrary, in Book VI. it contains a record, dating from about 1240, which is invaluable for the feudal and manorial history of all the villages of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire, exclusive of the Isle of Ely, and which also throws a light, which can be obtained no where else, on the mediaeval system of rating—a matter which has not yet been adequately explained by constitutional historians. This document, the original of which was kept at Cambridge Castle in the charge of the sheriff, is almost contemporary with the returns in the well known Testa de Neville, but a comparison of the two at once shows how very incomplete the Testa is as a feodary of either county. Here, too, we get set forth the incidence of such rates as the sheriff's aid, the pontage, the ward-pennies, and the sums due for frank-pledge and castle guard from each estate in either county. Other documents, such as the 'Inquisitiones post Mortem,' here and there mention one or other of these matters, but no where else do we get a complete statement covering a connected tract of country of any size, much less covering a whole county and so showing what the total revenue of the sheriff was from these sources. If it were only for presenting this document in a handy form, with the place names properly identified, Mr Clark will have done constitutional historians a considerable service.

As to the general execution of the work, it need only be said that Mr Clark is to be heartily congratulated both for his general accuracy and for the pains he has taken with the details of the subject. One rather important misconception should however be pointed out. In their respective introductions, both Mr Clark and Professor Maitland speak as if Book VII. contained a full rental of the estates belonging to the Priory. This is not at all the case. The bulk of the property of the Priory, producing at least two-thirds of the total rental, consisted in rectory manors and tithes, held in free alms, and classed as spiritualities. None of these are included in Book VII., and even of the temporalities, or estates subject to secular dues, only a part are inserted, as will be seen by comparing the names of the estates dealt with with the full list of the temporalities belonging to Barnwell in 1291 taken from the 'Taxatio Papae Nicholai' and given in an earlier section of the book on pages 202—3.

W. J. CORBETT.

* *Liber memorandorum Ecclesie de Bernewelle.* By J. W. Clark, with introduction by the late Prof. Maitland. C.U. Press. 15/- net.

Cathedral Cities of France. By Herbert Marshall, R.W.S., and Hester Marshall. With sixty illustrations in colour by Herbert Marshall, R.W.S. London: William Heinemann, 1907. 8vo.

Those who know Mr Herbert Marshall's work have been awaiting with considerable interest the appearance of this book. Mr Marshall is so much at home in France, and so much the master of his art, that it would go hard with him if he could not produce a successful work. Moreover it is some time since we have had a really artistic treatment

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of the subject. Turner in his *Annual Tours* of 1833, 1834 and 1835, was perhaps the first to open the eyes of our countrymen to the beauties of populated cities across the Channel. We are not speaking here of architectural studies, such as are associated with the names of Samuel Prout and Cotman and Charles Wild. All these delighted in the display of detailed window or archwork or façade. The successors of this style have been many, and the work, which is now proceeding, of De Baudot and Perrault-Dabot shows with what skill architectural reproduction is being now carried on in France; not to mention the praiseworthy volumes of Elize Whitlock Rose, illustrated by the photographs of Vida Hunt Francis, upon South France, which form welcome helps to the subject for students of the present day, shortly to be supplemented by companion volumes, from the same collaborators, upon the cathedrals and cloisters of Burgundy, Savoy, Dauphiné, Auvergne and Acquitaine. Nor is it possible to ignore the simple photographs with which Mr T. E. Bumpus illustrates his *Summer Holidays*. But for charm, we must turn from the architects and photographers to the artists, and here realize that the three-colour process of to-day, which has swept down upon us with such amazing progress, is the actual successor of the old steel engraving of the first half of the nineteenth century, so cruelly done to death and apparently for ever in the last half of it. Who that is familiar with Turner's 'Chateau of Blois,' for example, engraved by Wallis, or his 'Orleans,' engraved by Thomas Higham, can fail to discover the revival of the same magic of atmosphere and colouring in these water-colours so deftly reproduced for Mr Heinemann? We are not arrogating for Mr Marshall a position which would ignore the wonderful brush-work of—to name no others—Mr Ruskin himself and Mr T. M. Rooke. But Mr Marshall's luck has been to arrive at the moment when pictorial reproduction has arrived also. It is nothing new to us to be held spell-bound by Mr Marshall's work; but it is quite new to have sixty of Mr Marshall's drawings so wonderfully reproduced as these. The publisher and the artist alike are to be congratulated.

We have said nothing so far of the letter-press of this volume, because the illustrations obviously command the principal attention of the reader. But we have read the *causerie* which accompanies them with pleasure and instruction. Miss Marshall has taken quite enjoyable authorities as companions of travel with her. That forgotten book, Whewell's 'Notes on a Tour in Picardy and Normandy,' is among them, and Henry James, and Walter Pater: these and others are set out in a preface that forms a delightful bibliography skilfully concealed.

Many of these sketches were made only last year. Mr Marshall will allow us to congratulate him that he should have preserved his eyesight and his cunning until well nigh the psalmist's allotted period. We may even venture to remind him that he is an old Cambridge man and an old Trinity man, and to wish him no more delightful task than to bring out next year as the result of another Annual Tour, such another volume as the one before us, with memories of Quimper and Albi and Avignon behind him. In fact *two* such annual tours are obviously indicated, and we have shown Mr Marshall what we already think of the comparison which will then be possible.

The Rise of the Greek Epic. By Gilbert Murray. Oxford, at the Clarendon Press. 1907. 6/- net.

It is not easy to write of Mr Murray's Harvard lectures, printed in this very attractive book. He stands in a way by himself among those who write of Greek literature. In general, it is true—regrettably true from a classical student's point of view—that the best critics in England during the last century have concerned themselves but little with the Classics. If a classical student is really to learn critical methods, other than those of mere manuscript-collation and text-construction, he has to be directed to books which do not refer to the authors he is studying. What critics of the Classics had the last reign to show equal to Carlyle and Arnold in their several ways? It is humiliating to read the critical efforts of the great scholars of that time—their naive and childish judgements betray so amazing a lack of response to anything other than words, lexicography or syntax. Even to-day, are the Classical Association, 'with Reform inscribed on their banners,' as someone magnificently said, doing anything at all on a level with what Prof. Bradley and Prof. Raleigh are doing in English literature?

Mr Murray is the exception. His renderings of Greek tragedy—particularly in the lyrical passages—suggest the original association of Greek poetry with emotion and experience, in a way astonishing to those whose training has been on orthodox classical lines. It is clear that he enjoys Greek literature in a sense in which the word cannot be used of most scholars. There is a keenness of response to the human element in it all, which is wanting in many who are eloquent on the value of Greek. Humanity is much on their lips, but no one really believes them. What the Classical Association wants is what theologians call a change of heart, and all which that implies in quickening and happiness.

Now the book before us illustrates what we are saying. Matthew Arnold, like most men to whom literature means anything, held strongly to the individual authorship of the Homeric poems—waiving, of course, occasional passages inserted. The men of grammar and linguistic have been busy for a century dissecting lays and strata, and explaining how easily an epic tone could be kept, how often genius comes in droves—as witness Wordsworth, Byron, Coleridge, Shelley, Keats, and so on—why not a similar heap of Homers? As if men, who talked in this way, were capable of judging the *Iliad* and *Odyssey!* Here for the first time we have a man for whom literature is a reality—a man who is himself a poet—definitely taking the side of the divided Homer, and dealing with the question in a way likely to touch minds for whom Digamma is not the central fact and pivot of Greek epic poetry, nor the use of bronze either. Mr Murray has all the facts of the scholar and the grammarian under his control, and yet may fairly be said to love Homer. He shows us how it is possible to reconcile poetry with grammar and archaeology—at least he suggests a line along which we may work toward such a reconciliation, for it is not to be quickly reached.

From another point of view Mr Murray's book is extremely interesting. Quite apart from the Homeric question, his treatment of the Dark Age between the 'Mycenaean' civilisation and the 'Hellenic' period, familiar to us in literature, is masterly. The second of these lectures, in particular, seems to us to illustrate what it is when a spirit breathes on the dead bones—and very few they are—of a lost age, and life comes upon them, colour in the eye and weapon in the hand. It shows what an element imagination (in the true sense of the word) is in writing history.

If we do not analyse the book for our readers, we have perhaps managed to show them that it has done certain things for us, and taken one great question and some

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others of old acquaintance up to a new level of life and sunlight. What is more—if it is not needless to say so—the book has the charm and fascination of others from the writer, and yet with some novelty, for here he is in a new field, and a much less promising one.

If the Classics are to be defended, it must be along some such lines. We must enjoy our literature; it must be seen that it means something to us that can be felt in what we say, and not less in our silence, and that humanity is not an old word from which the meaning has ebbed, but a living one charged with more emotion than it can carry. If we can follow Mr Murray's methods, if we can show that Greek literature may mean as much to us as English, something may yet be done for the Classics.

Israel in Europe. By G. F. Abbott. London: Macmillan & Co. 1907. 10/- net.

Religions Ancient and Modern. By Israel Abrahams, M.A. London: Constable & Co. 1907. 1/- net.

Mr Abbott is not here re-counting adventures of his own, such as we enjoyed when he told the Tale of a Tour in Macedonia. His aim is to give us an epitome of the long and uncomfortable story of the relations of the Jews with European nations. He prefixes four pages of authorities, and then launches away. A few more footnotes might have been an advantage in the earlier part of the book, but there is no lack of references when he comes to modern times—the period which readers will probably find most interesting. He shows how the Jew has never been quite at home with his European neighbours, though some, as he says, are later arrivals than the Jews. Once religion, and now nationality— there is always something that provokes European dislike of the seed of Abraham. Mr Abbott's endeavour is 'neither to excuse nor to deplore; but only to describe, and in some measure to explain.'

Nationalism is, on the whole, a new force in Europe—it is an old one in Judaism, which it has made and preserved through the centuries; and now the Jews are likely to find it more and more operative against them. Cosmopolitanism is in the background at present, and few nations care for the unassimilable alien—the man, who was a Roumanian subject in 1895, was English in 1900, and is now equally American, is a citizen, of whose citizenship, though legally proven, we none of us can feel very sure. Alien the Jew has been, and alien he is. 'The old-fashioned Jew is inclined to think himself superior to other men. Such a thought has its pathos,' says Mr Abrahams, and here all Jews seem to remain old-fashioned.

Mr Abrahams in his little book raises, by his words and by his silences, some very curious problems. Here is a new Judaism, a cultured and modern descendant of an older Judaism, wonderfully like its parent, and strangely unlike. Criticism makes strange work of Judaism. No Moses (or very, very little of him) in the past—no Messiah in the future—a God very much less definite than of old, and really very abstract, to whom prayer is addressed though with little expectation of answer,—a tribal tradition of circumcision, the Sabbath and some other odd taboos, recognised by the educated to be taboos, but still endeared by long association, though hardly defensible otherwise,—what is there before such a religion? Thrice daily, Mr Abrahams says, prayer is made in most synagogues for the speedy coming of a day when idols shall be cut off and monotheism shall be universal—and Judaism is virtually like Parsi-ism, a religion with no propaganda, no mission, and no desire for proselytes. The contrast is curious.

Mr Abrahams says noticeably little about Sabbath, butter, or kosher. Mr Montefiore, in his *Liberal Judaism*, says a good deal. Between them it is clear that they feel these things have no real place in religion; yet for 'the millions of the Jewish people,' whom Dr Schechter triumphantly quotes for their delight in the Sabbath, these matters have a very large place in the Jewish religion. It looks as if the Jewish faith rested on nationalism, and dissolved under the influence of criticism except so far as sentiment saves it. How long can a religion rest on sentiment alone? This is a question which we may all feel to be a searching one.

The Jewish race has had a profoundly tragic history, and it is easy to pity their sufferings, when we have one Jew to a thousand Englishmen. But we must remember what they mean to a community where they are a much larger fraction, and by their genius and their clannishness hold a power quite out of proportion even to their numbers. If nationality is as sacred a thing as the family—and the Jew has survived because he thinks so—can we quite condemn nations for trying to protect themselves against a parasitic society that clearly enfeebles their own national life? We cannot praise murder, but we can feel for men 'perplext in the extreme.' And for some time to come we all seem likely to be perplexed by this same eternal problem.

Rambles and Studies in Greece. By J. P. Mahaffy, C.V.O. Macmillan. 1907.

Professor Mahaffy's well known work has reached its fifth edition, and when a book has reached such a stage in its career little needs to be said of it. The author attributes its vitality to the undying interest of the subject of which it treats, but we venture to suggest that some books treating of the same subject are very dead. The fact is, Prof. Mahaffy is always readable, because he writes his books awake, for one thing, and because—as is fitting for one who writes of Greece—he 'has seen the cities of many men and learnt their mind.'

It is interesting to put this fifth edition beside the first. It is smaller in height, depth and thickness, and yet is a third as long again. Nine of the ten illustrations are gone. Photographs, we are told, are quite easy to get. In short, the book is now 'well-girt' for further rambles and studies in Greece, in the pockets of all who care for a lively travelling companion.

International Journal of Ethics. October 1907. Vol. XVIII. No. 1. Swan Sonnenschein.

In the opening article of the Journal for October Professor Fite discusses the 'Theory of Democracy.' He distinguishes between what Professor Sidgwick has called 'Civil' and 'Constitutional' freedom and points out that 'Constitutional' freedom may exist where 'Civil' freedom is abridged to any extent, and where there is a tyranny of the majority. He takes 'Civil' freedom as the ultimate political end, and the democratic ideal, but to the inevitable question: 'How is a genuine social unity to be made compatible with genuine individuality?' his principles do not enable him to give any satisfactory answer.

'In Law and Ethics' Mr David J. Brewer, of Washington, pleads for the view that in every lawsuit counsel on each side should 'candidly and fully present all the facts and the law as he understands them.' Here, as in the previous article, the world as it is seems to have slipped out of sight.

Mr R. F. A. Hoernlé, of Oxford and St Andrews, next gives a long and very interesting discussion of the 'Conception of Possibility in its relalation to conduct,' reaching the conclusion that 'when we regard alternatives in conduct as possible, we do not mean to express ignorance

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or incomplete knowledge . . . . Taking the volitional experience as it stands, it consists in the practical determination of the undetermined. And the undetermined is the possible in conduct.'

The paper following Mr Hoernlé's is on the 'Unsatisfactoriness of modern classifications of Duties and Virtues' by Mr Walter L. Sheldon. He complains of the prevailing want of system in this subject which we find in modern treatises on Ethics, and demands a fresh ethical terminology and a list of fresh virtues. But it seems difficult to see what 'fresh' virtues could supersede Bishop Butler's trio: 'Justice, Veracity, Regard to Common Good.'

'Fragments of a Statement of Idealism,' by Miss Helen Wodehouse (Cambridge and Birmingham) is a sequel to her article called 'The Idealist and the Intuitionist' in the January number of the *Journal*. Miss Wodehouse here attempts to illustrate 'Idealism' from the point of view that Good for anyone means fulfilling his need, approval of anything means recognition that it would fulfil need, self-realisation means the greatest possible fulfilment of a being's needs, while want is 'the only possible reason' for choice. But what we really need is the realisation of the General Will, 'the service of the world.' The article is interesting and earnest, but it leaves us still asking: what after all does so-called 'Idealism' in Ethics amount to, how do we know what is the General Will, or what we 'really' need, or what from this point of view the 'service of the world' consists in—how do we know that because most of A's wants are similar to B's, therefore A's wants will not clash with B's?

Mr Freeman's paper on 'The Ethics of Gambling' seems on the whole, though sensible and well-informed, to be rather trite; but he probably hits the right nail on the head when he suggests that gambling is largely due to monotony, ennui, dull mechanical work, to the fact that for one reason or another people find their lives 'uninteresting.'

In a short article on 'The Parent and the School,' Professor Findlay, of Manchester, expresses his view that parents should take a definite part in the management of the schools in which their children are pupils. He would like the parents to have a share in choosing the managers or governors, to express their own opinions, and to decide with the teachers of their children's school to what extent religion should play a part in school life.

In the last article—'Some Points of Ethical Controversy,' by Mr A. C. Pigou—three points are discussed. (1) The method of ethical inquiry. Mr. Pigou here pronounces for the method of 'direct perception' as against 'the *a priori* method of deduction from the nature of things.' (2) The qualities which make up the goodness of any conscious being. Mr Pigou agrees with the thinkers who hold that the only good things are states of conscious life, but refuses to accept the view either that Happiness is the only good, or that the Good Will is so. (3) How is the good of one being related to that of others? Mr Pigou does not accept Bishop Butler's and Professor Sidgwick's doctrine of the Dualism of Practical Reason, nor does he think that an admission that the goods of different people may compete involves any contradiction. He quotes without approval Mr Moore's statement: 'that a single man's happiness should be the sole good, and that also everybody's happiness should be the sole good is a contradiction which cannot be solved by the assumption that the same conduct will secure both; it would be equally contradictory, however certain we were that that assumption was justified.' It may be observed that Mr Moore's argument here derives what plausibility it has from the unexplained substitution of sole good for intrinsic (or 'absolute') good, and that if the good is Happiness, the acceptance of others' Happiness as good necessarily involves the previous acceptance of one's own Happiness as good (as intrinsically, in itself, good, not as sole good). By the way, if the quotation from Tennyson on p. 100 is from 'Will Waterproof,' Tennyson's view of the relation between Good and Permanent does not seem quite so paradoxical as is suggested.

The rest of this very interesting number of the *Journal* is occupied with book reviews from various hands, and a list of books received.

E. E. C. J.

Cairo, Jerusalem and Damascus. By D. S. Margoliouth, with illustrations in colour by W. S. S. Tyrwhitt. Chatto & Windus. 20/- net.

Lisbon and Cintra. By A. C. Inchbold, illustrated in colours by Stanley Inchbold. Chatto & Windus. 10/6 net.

Two new volumes, in the colour-printing now familiar to us, may claim some note as Christmas time approaches or birthdays occur.

Prof. Margoliouth has written an account of Cairo and the other cities, for 'the chance of being associated at any time in his life with the Fine Arts constituted a temptation which he was unable to resist.' And indeed, if he had the pictures before him, we can understand the temptation. For though books of pictures printed in colour are many nowadays, few offer so much to eye and imagination as these of Cairo. Jerusalem and Damascus as here drawn are less attractive, but Cairo has the larger share of the book, and the scenes and streets and buildings live again in their wonderful colours, well rendered with a delicacy of tone and a mastery of touch, not often found in illustration. Dr Margoliouth's task in dealing with Cairo is a little gloomy—so little is represented by the weary succession of slave-sultans, infant heirs, and slave-ministers who oust their predecessors and replace their masters. The chapter on Jerusalem is more manageable and therefore more interesting.

The Lisbon Volume is not so beautiful. No doubt the scenes represented are given here in great faithfulness, but, with the Cairo pictures fresh in one's mind, those of Lisbon and Cintra seem lacking in the imaginative quality, and perhaps a little crude and obvious. The English too is not always successful. Visitors, who 'pass through Lisbon superficially,' may not readily guess what alternatives they neglect or escape. 'Chroniclists' is a new word to us, and it seems a little French to 'assist' at an earthquake. Still there is plenty of matter in the book which will appeal to the traveller, who is not a devotee of scientific history, and does not mind a volume of the inevitable weight of this series,—but of course he can read it when he comes home, and so repeat his holiday.

Essays, Speculative and Suggestive. By J. A. Symonds. Third edition, with an Introduction by Horatio F. Brown. Smith, Elder & Co. pp. xvi. + 432. 7/6.

All admirers of the work of the late Mr Symonds owe his publishers a debt of gratitude for the new edition of this book, which had long ago gone out of print and fetched high prices in the auction-room. The Essay on Style is, as the author said, a book in itself, and almost the only work of its kind which commends itself to those interested in that intangible and elusive quality. Mr Brown's introduction is sympathetic, and the account of the manner in which Mr Symonds received the notices of the first edition must stir up remorse for past severities in the mind of even the most truculent reviewer.

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LIST OF BOOKS RECEIVED.

CLASSICAL.

The Life of Alexander Severus. By R. V. Nind Hopkins. Cambridge University Press. 1907. 4/-.

This book embodies the essay by Mr Hopkins of Emmanuel, which was awarded the Prince Consort Prize in 1906. It is a competent piece of work. Mr Hopkins has his authorities well in hand—authors, inscriptions and coins, and is familiar with the modern literature. He writes with judgement and supplies his reader with the material for forming an opinion of his own. The style is clear and sound, and at times the narrative is distinctly interesting. Not always, for the authorities are often scant, and the writer has to set them forth at length and weigh them, and such deliberative processes, though necessary, are not readily readable. Altogether the book deserves a place on the shelves of the student, and consultation by all concerned with the period.

Herodotus, books IV. to VI. Translated by G. W. Harris. (The New Classical Library.) Swan, Sonnenschein & Co. 1907. 3s. 6d. or 4s. 6d. net.

This is not a translation but a piebald purple-patchy paraphrase. Its lucidity may be judged from this sentence (V. 98):—'He sent therefore a messenger to the Paeonians of the Strymon into Phrygia, who had been captured by Megabazus, and settled independently in Phrygia, who spoke to them on his arrival as follows.' The author's scholarship is worthy of his style. He speaks of Sinopis, Simonides of Cos, Marsalia, Cynosargos; he confuses Miletus, Mytilene and Mylasa; he gives us such renderings as these:—

V. 9. *γένοιτο δ' ἂν πᾶν ἐν τῷ μακρῷ χρόνῳ*: 'it must have occurred in prehistoric times.'

V. 45. *τὸν ἱδρύσασθαι συνελόντα τὴν πόλιν Δωριέα λέγουσι Ἀθηναίῃ ἐπωνύμῳ Κραθίῃ*: 'which Dorieus built, they say, after the capture of Sybaris, called by the Athenian name, Crathia.'

Thus are the classics brought home to the million under the care of Dr Emil Reich.

Appendix Vergiliana. Recognovit R. Ellis. 4/-.

Demosthenis Orationes: Tomi II., Part I. Recognovit S. H. Butcher. 3/6. Clarendon Press.

The latter is the first part of the second volume of Demosthenes, in the admirable series of Oxford Classical Texts. The volume contains the speeches against Leptines, Meidias, Androtion, Aristocrates, Timocrates and Aristogeiton. The editor certainly needs no introduction to Cambridge readers, and it is sufficiently high praise to say that the Demosthenes maintains the standard of previous volumes in the series,

The minor poems of Vergil have long been without a satisfactory text, except for the little pocket edition which is also due to Professor Robinson Ellis: the want of a really critical text is at last supplied, and wise men will bind it up with the similar version of the other poems. The tradition of the manuscripts is extremely complicated, and we do not propose even to cite an instance of the difficulties: let it suffice to say that Professor Ellis, probably, with Professor Mayor, the deepest Latin Scholar in England, has supplied an apparatus criticus with which each critic can judge for himself as to the text. The book will take the classical student into an interesting side-path. The *Moretum*, for example, is an exquisite little piece, whoever wrote it. It has the endorsement too of one of our own poets, for Cowper translated it, and his taste was pretty sure. Neither of these two volumes bears any date on the title-page.

SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING.

Continuous Current Engineering. By Alfred Hay, D.Sc., M.I.E.E. London: Constable & Co. 5/-. net.

This book attempts to supply the demand on the part of teachers of electricity for a book which may be recommended to students who have mastered the elements of electricity and magnetism, and who wish to acquire a working knowledge of the theory of electrical machines without the necessity of learning advanced mathematics. The treatment of the subject is simple and clear, whilst the subject matter is quite up-to-date. If there is any fault to be found with the book it is that, to use a nautical simile, the author 'has tried to get too much on the displacement;' the book is somewhat too crowded, so that certain important sections, such as that on the 'Potentiometer,' are briefer than they might otherwise have been. A good feature is that the more practical side of the subject is included with the theory, but that confusing diagrams, such as those relating to the practical winding of dynamo armatures, are avoided. Another good point is the care with which the comparatively little known subject of 'Photometry' is treated.

Higher Text Book of Electricity and Magnetism. By R. Wallace Stewart, D.Sc. London: University Tutorial Press. 6/6.

This work has now reached its second edition, and new chapters on the 'Electronic Theory of Matter' and 'Radioactivity' have been added. It is intended for students of physics, and as such it deals almost entirely with what may be termed the laboratory side of electricity as opposed to the workshop side. A knowledge of the elements of Differential and Integral Calculus is assumed, but it may be doubted whether sufficient for the purpose could be gained 'in a few hours,' as the author states in his preface. The matter dealing with the recent advances in the electronic theory is carefully written and lucid, explaining in simple language the ideas which it is usual to surround with obscure technical phraseology, the rest of the book being on well-known lines.

Electric Power and Traction. By F. H. Davies, A.M.I.E.E. London: Constable & Co. 6/- net.

This is a description of the application of electric power written with a view to interesting those who have need of electric power for some specific purpose, rather than those who are associated with the supply of electric power. After dealing briefly with the generating side of the problem, the book proceeds to give many illustrations of power as applied in collieries, workshops, ships and the like; whilst a considerable section is devoted to electric railways and tramways. The different systems of tramway construction—trolley wire, surface contact and conduit—are described, and the book is illustrated with photographs of typical power plants and machines, chiefly drawn from the Westinghouse Company's practice: altogether the book certainly serves its purpose of interesting the commercial man who is not an electrical engineer by profession.

Liquid and Gaseous Fuels. By Vivian B. Lewes, F.I.C., F.C.S. London: Constable & Co. 6/- net.

Written in Professor Lewes' usual 'readable' style, the chapters of this book deal first with the natural development by which our fuels, such as coal and petroleum, have been formed, and then with the commercial means whereby they are converted into gaseous fuels. The various types of the latter are considered, followed by an account of their application to power production in different forms, and to other commercial processes, such as welding. The last chapter dips into the future and comes to the conclusion that, as we are now using stored energy from the sun in our coal, so, when the earth's coal supply is exhausted, we shall probably use stored sunlight in the form of alcohol, obtained from vegetable matter.

Steam and other Engines. By J. Duncan. Wh.Ex., A.M.I. Mech.E. London: Macmillan & Co. 5/-.

The preface states that the object of this work is to provide students with an elementary explanation of the science applicable to heat engines, together with the essential constructional details, so that they would have no difficulty in qualifying in examinations more or less elementary. Throughout the book, both in the text and at the end of each chapter, are numerous numerical examples, and suitable experiments are described which should be performed by the students themselves. The matter actually dealing with the theory of heat is scanty, and as it is intended to be elementary no mention is made of the idea of entropy: the author has wisely refained from attempting to describe too many types of engines, preferring to deal fully with one or two standard types, including gas, oil and petrol engines.

India-rubber and its Manufacture. By Hubert L. Terry, F.I.C. London: Constable & Co. 6/- net.

This and the two following books are volumes of the new 'Westminster' series which are to deal with well known subjects in a manner sufficiently popular to be of interest to the lay reader, but sufficiently technical to be useful to the engineer. The subject of the commercial manufacture of india-rubber is a sealed book to most people, in spite of the rate at which its applications are extending, and the writer here takes his readers through the various processes concerned, beginning with the crude 'latex' or juice of the rubber-bearing trees, and ending with the many different kinds of finished articles, each of which receives a section to itself. Trade secrets, such as the materials used for adulteration of rubber, are unblushingly exposed, and

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the volume is written in a somewhat amusing style: it is marred by various mistakes, such as giving the dielectric strength of materials in 'Kilowatts' (!) per centimetre.

School Text Books.

Blackie's English Texts, edited by Dr Rouse. Limp cloth, 6d. each Bacon's Essays, Froissart (The Reign of Richard II.), Froissart (Crecy and Poitiers). *Latin Texts.* Cornelius Nepos. 8d. Ceasar B.G. VIII. 6d. *Little French Classics.* 4d. each. De Maistre, Le lépreux de la cité d'Aoste: A little book of French Poetry. *Little German Classics.* 4d. Otto Delfs, Der Kriegsfreiwillige. *Longer French Texts.* 8d. Descys, Le Zouave: Chateaubriand, Les Aventures du dernier Abencerage. *Modern Language Series.* 1/-. Madame d'Aulnoy, La Belle aux Cheveux d'Or.

Milton, Paradise Lost IV., V. Edited by S. E. Goggin. The University Tutorial Press. 1/6.

Conversational German Grammar, first year. A. Meyer. Blackie & Son. xvi. + 178 pp. 2/-. Second year, viii. + 184 pp. 2/6.

Junior English Grammar. A. J. Ashton. Bell, 1/-. viii + 118 pp.

A First Latin Grammar. E. H. Scott and Frank Jones. Blackie & Sons. viii. + 150 pp. 2/-

Aeschylus: Prometheus Bound (Whitelaw's translation). *Agamemnon* (Conington's translation). Oxford Clarendon Press. 1/- net each.

Both volumes contain introduction and notes by Dr J Churton Collins.

La Famille Troisel. Mrs J. G. Frazer. Macmillan.
A book for English children about *nice* French children.

A Primer of Persian. G. S. A. Ranking. Oxford Clarendon Press. 2/6 net. 72 pp.

Homer's Iliad V. and VI. Translated by E. H. Blakeney. Bell's Classical Translations. 1/-.

The Oxford Modern French Series, Clarendon Press, 1907.

La Jeunesse de Chateaubriand. Edited by G. Goodridge xvi. + 256 pp. 3/-.

La Jeunesse de Bonaparte. By L. A. F. de Bourrienne. Edited by A. Canivet. xii. + 92 pp. 2/-.

Louis XI. et Charles le Téméraire. Edited by E. Renault. xvi. + 160 pp. 2/6.

Le Roman d'un jeune homme pauvre. By Octave Tenillet. Edited by J. Laffitte. viii. + 180 pp. 2/-.

Servitude et Grandeur Militaires. By Alfred de Vigny. Edited by C. L. Freeman. xvi. + 210 pp. 2/6.

School Arithmetic. By W. P. Workman, M.A., B.Sc. University Tutorial Press. 3/6. viii. + 547 pp. Second Edition.

A clear and practical school-book; the fundamental laws of arithmetic are very carefully explained; there are a great number of examples, and a good collection of problems of suitable difficulty: the subject of graphs is also well treated.

A Modern Arithmetic. By H. Sydney Jones, M.A. Macmillan and Co. 3/-. xii. + 362 pp.

A very concise little book, containing interesting sections on graphs and drawing to scale. The practical side of the subject is always kept in prominence, and consequently the examples are unusually interesting and well varied.

Plane Geometry. By Davison and Richards. Cambridge University Press. 4/-. viii. + 412 pp.

A pleasing feature of this book is the tendency to return more closely to the methods of Euclid. Many of the wearisome practical exercises of modern geometries are omitted, and the logical argument is therefore easier to follow

Trigonometry, Theoretical and Practical. By Bridgett and Hyslop. Blackie and Son. 4/6.

A clear and sensible book which may be confidently recommended to those who believe in teaching the subject from both points of view simultaneously. The collection of examination papers will keep the student in touch with his back work: and all the figures are very clear.

History and Biography.

Pope Adrian IV. By J. D. Mackie. (The Lothian Essay). Blackwell, Oxford. 1907. 124 pp. 2s. 6d. net.

Englishmen have a right to reproach their historians for their extraordinary neglect of the biography of their mediaeval countrymen. The only satisfactory life of John of Salisbury is due to Schaarschmidt, and where are we to look for a life of St Simeon Stock?

Mr Mackie has great cause to be congratulated on this admirable little study of our one English Pope (for the claims of Linus are at least shadowy), and has used his authorities to great advantage, though it is a pity to speak of the same historian on different occasions as William of Newburgh and of Newbury. To an impartial observer the record of Nicolas Brakespere's life will be the strongest possible evidence that the mediaeval Church had not lost sight of the command of its Founder to be 'no respecter of persons'; that a poor boy, born *penitus toto divisus orbe* of poor parents, could rise to the highest place the world could give, and see the proud Frederick Barbarossa act as his groom.

To those whose interest in history is more political than biographical, the most interesting chapter will be the discussion of the Bull 'Laudabiliter', by which Ireland was handed over to the English king. Mr Mackie seems clearly to have proved that whether the text given by Giraldus Cambrensis be genuine or not, there can be no shadow of doubt that in some form or other the island was given to King Henry under a feudal grant.

The Roman Journals of Gregorovius, 1852—1874. Translated by Mrs. G. W. Hamilton. London: Geo. Bell & Sons. 1907.
Sicily and England, 1848—1870. By Tina Whitaker. London: Constable & Co. 1907.

Here are two books covering with their narratives a most interesting epoch, both written by people who can give their own reminiscences—but very different works. Mrs Whitaker's need not detain us—her memories are 'political and social,' and she recalls so many lords and ladies, in so diffuse and rambling a style, that the reader loses patience, if he is interested in the Italian movement. Her last chapter has been praised in high quarters. The troubles of Italy were not unknown, however, before she wrote, and her attribution of them very largely to the want of a House of Lords on the English model and to the excessive cheapness of University education may be index enough to her qualifications to write history.

Gregorovius is another matter. Here is a historian of mark, and the writer of a great history, and he is giving, day by day, his impressions as a great story developes under his eyes. Sometimes, it is true, like other men he leaves gaps in his journal, and now and then he visits Germany. None the less here is a Roman journal from the hand of a master—a lover of mediaeval Rome and an enthusiast for Italian liberty, watching events in this most crucial period and missing little. Now it is Garibaldi, now Francis II., now Pio Nono, whom we see. There are wars many, and there is the great Vatican Council. Then there is the constant stream of foreigners—he meets Browning, he hears Hans Andersen read fairy tales ('uncouth, clumsy and very vain; but his vanity, which is devoid of arrogance, resembles that of a child'); Manning, too, though here we will not quote; while lastly, Lord Acton is constantly appearing. Thus during the Council, 'people do not venture to proceed against Acton, but it is known that he writes and that he pays highly for the materials that are supplied to him.' Altogether the times, the scenes and the men combine to fascinate and hold the reader.

Here is one picture: it is November 6, 1867, just after the battle of Mentana—the triumph of the Papal troops, into which Gregorovius stumbles against his will—'carriage-loads of priests and Legitimists, several thousands of inquisitive spectators; then came the Pope, with his stereotyped meaningless smile, the fingers of his effeminate hand—which nevertheless had been dyed deep in blood—raised in blessing. Finally, I beheld the following sight: a cart, driven through the crowd, in which lay or sat four Garibaldians, wounded it would appear; their leader, a handsome man with a black beard, wearing the red shirt and red cap, sat leaning on a staff in the carriage, gazing before him without moving his eyes, and wearing an expression of unutterable grief.'

There is no doubt where the sympathies of the diarist lie, but is it not a picture from the life?

Over-Sea Britain. By E. F. Knight. London: John Murray. 1907.

This volume deals with the nearer Empire—the Mediterranean, Africa and America, and undertakes a descriptive record of the geography, the historical, ethnological and political development, and the economic resources of the parts of the Empire concerned—a rather large scope for some three hundred octavo pages in good print.

The work is done is a business-like way, and is no doubt for

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the present 'up-to-date,' though of course such volumes very speedily fall behind the development of the Colonies. Statistics and figures we have no doubt Mr Knight has drawn from the proper sources, and his historical matter from the standard historians, though his tone in dealing with early South Africa suggests that he has gone to the discredited Dr Theal. He has well supplied his book with maps and index.

Here and there, like others who talk and write of the Colonies, he seems to be what Teufelsdröckh called lyrical rather than historical. 'On the Ontario peninsula everything reminds the Englishman of the home he has left.' Does it? The old snake-fence or the new wire fence, the total absence of hedge, of buttercup and daisy, the clearing with its stumps—the strange animals—the chipmunk on the railing, the cry of the racoon, the other indications of the skunk—the birds, the big robin, the oriole, the humming bird—or, in winter, the sunshine and the snow, the blue sky and the 'great white cold'—the people with their strange ways, their democrat carts and buggies and frame houses, their enterprise, their villages without squire or parson—no, it is not England, though perhaps none the worse for that. As to the 'fervent loyalty,' Mr Knight and his friends forget the third generation of native born—of mixed descent, Scottish, Irish, American, Teutonic, English—but not so much English as Canadian.

Still, deducting the lyrical notes here and there, the reader will find the book of use for reference for some four or five years to come.

Sir George Grey, Pioneer of Empire in Southern Lands. By George C. Henderson, M.A. London: J. M. Dent & Co. 1907.

Among the conspicuous figures in the history of Colonial Britain in the nineteenth century, there are few so significant as Sir George Grey. In Australia, New Zealand and the Cape he spent his life contending with the actual and divining the future. An idealist and an autocrat, with a passion for the people, he fought with Colonial Secretaries, made friends with savage chiefs, was Governor and Premier, founded schools and colleges, wrote books and studied nature. His story is bound up with the histories of Australasia and South Africa. Over and over again he was right in the long run, and was defeated in the present. The history of every Colony is full of such episodes. What is the worth to the Mother country of 'quelques arpens de neige?' Lands are given away, countries broken up, nations divided to save trouble and expense, and a later generation pays for all tenfold. It has taken us fifty years of wars and vacillations to learn that Grey's policy for South Africa was a sound one. Professor Henderson's book has been to him a labour of love. He has gone over the ground, Colony by Colony, reading the original records, and he has written a book that Englishmen interested in the Colonies ought to read. His narratives are not always quite clear, as, for instance, in the case of the Maori War of 1861—8. But, first and last, screening nothing and never losing himself in eulogy, he succeeds in conveying to the reader's mind something of the character of a very remarkable statesman and impressive man.

Voyages of the Elizabethan Seamen. Edited by E. J. Payne, with additional Notes, Maps, etc., by C. Raymond Beazley. Oxford, at the Clarendon Press. 1907. 4s. 6d.

This book is essentially a re-issue of Mr Payne's original selection from the 'Principal Navigations' of Hakluyt. It was at first in two volumes, but one or two pieces and some introductory matter have been omitted. But the reader will find here in a compact volume and in readable print the voyages of Hawkins, Frobisher, Drake, Gilbert, Amadas and Barlow, and the first voyage of Cavendish. To have these in so available a form, edited by men so well able to do it, will be a boon to many who will wish to hear the authentic voices of English men of action of such note and such significance in national history, but cannot afford the great Maclehose edition.

The spelling has been modernised—this will not please everybody, but for many it will remove an obstacle.

Reed Anthony, Cowman, an Autobiography. By Andy Adams. London: Constable & Co. 1907.

This is a story of cattle, told by a man who has been driving them in the South Western States of America all his life. The style is simple and straightforward, very much in the character of the supposed narrator. The book will not have the wide public of the sensational novel, but it represents a period and a society and it has a quiet sort of interest of its own in consequence.

The History of England from the Accession of James II. By Lord Macaulay. Edited with introduction and notes by T. F. Henderson. Routledge. Sm. 8vo, 5/- net.

Mr Henderson contributes an introduction of discriminating praise, and also adds some useful references and corrections in the footnotes. The text is set out in a rather unattractive double-column.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The World at Eighteen. By Ray Costelloe. T. Fisher Unwin. 182 pp. 3/6 net.

This book tells the story of the first entrance into the social world of a girl of eighteen. It is hard to believe that in the present day anyone, unless perhaps convent-bred, could retain such totally unsophisticated views of life; but the book is not without interest and the central figure of Mortimer is well drawn.

Mrs Gaskell's Cranford. Preface by Anne Thackeray Ritchie, illustrations by Hugh Thomas. Macmillan & Co. 5/- net.

Mr Thomson's illustrations, in delicate colour tones, are really admirable; with a little wider margin to the pages this would be the ideal edition of Cranford. The introduction is sympathetic, and gives some interesting recollections of Mrs Gaskell.

THE WORLD'S CLASSICS. H. Frowde, Oxford University Press. 1/- each vol. (and higher prices for more elaborate bindings).

Fielding's Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon. Edited by Austin Dobson. xx. + 188 pp.

Jervas' Translation of Don Quixote. Edited by J. Fitzmaurice-Kelly. 2 vols, xxxii. + 552 and xii. + 582 pp.

Butler's Analogy of Religion. Edited by Gladstone. xxxvi. + 424 pp.

Ruskin, Sesame and Lilies, Ethics of the Dust. 360 pp.

Smollett's Travels Through France and Italy. Edited by T. Seccombe. lxii. + 352 pp.

Aristophanes in English Verse, translated by Frere. Edited by Dr. Merry. xxii. + 358 pp.

The Town, by Leigh Hunt. Edited by Austin Dobson. xx. + 528 pp.

A New Spirit of the Age, by R. H. Horne. Edited by Walter Jerrold. xxiv. + 472 p.p.

Dickens' Great Expectations. Illustrations by Warwick Goble. 540 pp.

Margaret Catchpole, by R. Cobbold.

Gibbon's Autobiography. Introduction by Prof. Bury. xxxii. + 340 pp.

Gil Blas, translated by Tobias Smollett. Edited by J. Fitzmaurice-Kelly. 2 vols., xxxii. + 408 pp. and xiv. + 408 pp.

Carlyle's Life of Sterling. Edited by W. Hale White. xxxvi. + 296 pp.

Coleridge's Poems. Edited by A. T. Quiller-Couch. xxviii. + 392 pp.

Anne Brontë's Agnes Grey. viii. + 208 pp.

Antony Trollope's Three Clerks. Edited by W. Teignmouth Shore. xvi. + 568 pp.

A marvel of cheapness. Books to squeeze into a vacant corner of your portmanteau when you start for a journey. Is it an Oxford rule to issue books without a date, as these volumes, and as in its Bibliotheca Classica (see the volumes reviewed on p. 151.)? If so, the time for reform seems at hand.

We should like to call especial attention to the reprint of Smollett's most readable book of travels, which had become quite unknown to modern readers, and to which Mr Seccombe contributes an admirable introduction.

The Bernese Oberland. Volume III. (Conway and Coolidge's Climbers' Guides). By H. Dübi. T. Fisher Unwin, 1907. 10/-.

This is the latest volume of the well-known series of Climbers' Guides, and describes the most westerly portion of the chain of the Bernese Alps, that lying between the Gemmi Pass and the Dent de Morcles, on the left hand of the traveller proceeding up the Rhone valley. The book is written by Dr H. Dübi, whose name is well known to readers of Swiss Alpine literature, and whose reputation as editor for many years of the *Jahrbuch* of the Swiss Alpine Club is a guarantee for the excellence of the work. The district is marked by no very high or difficult peaks, nor, with the exception of the neighbourhood of Adelboden and Montana, is it much frequented by English travellers, but it contains not a little beautiful scenery, especially on the N. and W. sides of the chain, and affords a pleasant training ground for mountaineers who are qualified by previous experience to find their way about alone. Hitherto it has been difficult to get information about many of the routes, some of which are rather

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complicated, but Dr Dübi has quite supplied this need, describing all the various ways in full detail, and adding interesting historical notes on some of the principal peaks and passes. His book fully maintains the reputation of the very useful and handy series to which it belongs, and one can only express regret that it should not be found possible to publish these little volumes in England at a lower price than ten shillings, when the corresponding German edition, identical in contents and differing only slightly in binding, can be sold for three francs in Berne.

Magyar és Angol Szótár. A Dictionary of the Hungarian-English Languages. Compiled by A. B. Yolland. The Franklin Company, Budapest. Part I, English–Hungarian. 9/-.

Decidedly the best English-Hungarian dictionary yet compiled. It should give a powerful impulse to the study of a language which can boast of such wrtiers as Jókai and Petöfi and is second to none in Europe in philological and historical interest; a language, moreover, whose highly imaginative spirit no translation, however able, can reproduce. This work is fully up to the requirements of the average student, while to those aiming chiefly at a working knowledge of the language, the short grammar promised in Part II. and the excellent technical vocabulary should prove most helpful.

Some Problems of Existence. By Norman Pearson. Arnold 7/6 net. 168 pp.

In a collection of essays, each more or less complete in itself, Mr Pearson asks and answers many questions of supreme importance and interest to all who care to speculate on ultimate problems of reality. Even if the answers leave something to be desired, either in respect of lucidity or of critical restraint, the questions at any rate are expressed with a charm and sincerity that give them the force of a challenge to the reader—a challenge which he must meet if he prides himself on intellectual courage and earnestness. The author's initial standpoint is revealed in three postulates—(i.) The existence of a Deity, (ii.) the immortality of man, (iii.) a divine scheme of evolution . . . which . . . proceeds under the sway of an inflexible order. In this evolutionary scheme self-conscious humanity marks a definite stage: in fact self-consciousness is an appearance directly due to a certain structural organisation of lower units. It is evolved not merely in the progress of the race but in the history of the individual. The lower animals, therefore, which have consciousness without self-consciousness may be regarded as the most probable material in the structure of the self-conscious individual. An ingenious reference to the phenomena of theroid idiocy is made to support this view. Such a doctrine would seem to require a rigid humanitarianism in the sphere of ethics, and this the author propounds and defends at considerable length. The relation of spirit to matter is discussed from the standpoint of a neutral monism: while for reasons not sufficiently clear to the present writer spirit in the form of *human minds* is regarded as possessing extension. The problem of evil is dismissed by an able and interesting plea for the belief in the self-limitation of the Deity. The volume is brought to a close with a discussion of the possibility of other divine manifestations in universes unknown to man, of a multiplicity of evolutionary powers moving towards a common goal.

The interest, both of matter and form, is sustained throughout the book—except perhaps in the somewhat protracted defence of determinism—and the author is to be congratulated on his power of stimulating the speculative energies of his reader. And if it should happen that the majority find other answers of their own to the questions which he has raised, he may well be content with having set them on the track towards a deeper comprehension of some of life's mysteries.

A Descriptive Catalogue of the MSS. in the Library of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Dr M. R. James. Cambridge University Press, viii + 48 pp. 5/-.

Dr James has performed his task with his usual learning and skill. The library of Trinity Hall is not one of the most famous in Cambridge in the way of manuscripts, but possesses several of interest: for instance, the Thomas of Elmham (Dr James' No. 1). This book was given to the College by the antiquary Thomas Hare, and it is held on the stipulation that if the Monastery of St Augustine at Canterbury should be refounded, the book, which contains its history, should be returned to it. The other best-known volume, perhaps, is the very fully and finely illustrated French Boethius.

Assessment of Compensation in respect of compulsorily acquired land R. A. Gordon. Butterworth & Co. 24 pp. 1/- net.

A dissertation for a Cambridge LL.M. degree.

Middlesex. Painted by John Fulleylove; described by A. R. Hope Moncrieff. A. & C. Black, London. 1907. 7/6 net. x + 160 pp.

Although the subject of this latest 'colour book' is less picturesque than that of many of its predecessors, we are inclined to think that the technique of colour reproduction is improving. The illustrations, though some are a little cold and watery, improve as the process becomes perfected, and the letter-press, by the well known author of Messrs Black's Guide-books, is above the average. Those who are compelled to live in London will find many a sympathetic account of possible walks to the North and West of that over-grown city. The map at the end of the book would be greatly improved by the addition of contour lines and roads.

Annals of an Eton House. By Major E. Gambier-Parry. Murray. 15/- net. pp. xvi + 472.

This book is a history of that famous 'Dame's' house, which was known to so many generations as 'Evans'.' The work reflects infinite credit upon its author, who, though faced by the difficult task of sifting out the records of some seventy years and the selection of letters from hundreds of 'old boys', has nevertheless succeeded in a production interesting, not only to those who have had the fortune to be members of this best of Eton houses, but also to all lovers of our greatest public school. Moreover, one of the chief merits of this book lies in the fact that it is not merely a record of games and lists of names, though the former are dealt with in a very able manner, but affords an admirable insight into the social life of Eton during the nineteenth century.

Practical Advertising. Mather and Crowther. lx. + 752 pp. 4 lb. 12 oz.

Useful lists of town and country journals and bill-posters.

The Empire Review. Macmillan 6d. The most interesting article is Sir Squire Bancroft's explanation of his Church Congress address on reading and preaching. *The New Word.* A. Owen & Co. 5/-, 312 pp. An elaborate, but incredibly vague tract on the meaning of Idealism, with especial reference to the Nobel prize for literature of idealistic tendency. A monument of confused thinking. *The Crown.* Illustrated article on Queens' College. *Modern Language Teaching. Atlantic Monthly. Isis. The Scholar's Own. 1d. The Wykehamist. Yachting and Boating Monthly. Oxford Magazine, Progress, Emmanuel College Magazine,* with reprints of two numbers of 'The Tatler in Cambridge,' by the late Dr Shuckburgh, 1872. *Yale Alumni Weekly, Cambridge House Magazine, Amateur Sport. T. C. D., The Century Illustrated Magazine, Strand, Grand, and C. B. Fry's Magazines.*

Notes on Two-Move Chess Problems. P. H. Williams. The Chess Amateur Office. 3d., 16 pp.

The Oxford Hystorical Pageant, 1907. Simpkin Marshall. 6d., 32 pp.

The Scope and Importance to the State of the Science of National Eugenics. Karl Pearson. H. Frowde. 1/- net., 46 pp.

The Robert Boyle Lecture, delivered before the Oxford University Junior Scientific Club.

An Outline of Method in Scientific Theology. F. A. N. Parker. Elliot Stock. 22 pp. 6d.

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Jan. 16, 1908.

THE CAMBRIDGE REVIEW

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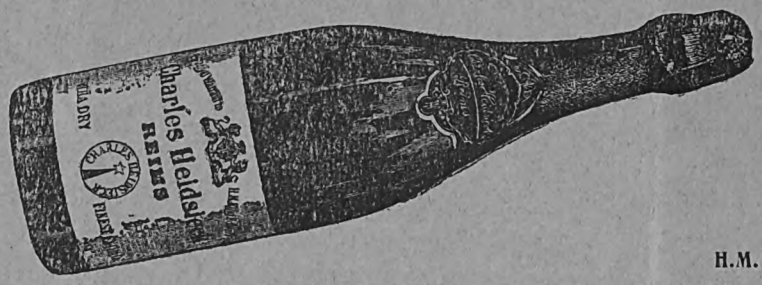

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THE CAMBRIDGE REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF UNIVERSITY LIFE & THOUGHT

VOL. XXIX. No. 720. **THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1908.** PRICE SIXPENCE.

CALENDAR.

Thursday, Jan. 16.

Congregation at 2 p.m.

King's: C. Macpherson in D; anthem, 'Awake up my glory,' Wise.

Demonstration Lecture by Miss A. Parsons in Alexandra Hall at 3 p.m., on Danish Health Exercises.

New Theatre: 'The Night of the Party,' at 8.15 p.m.

Friday, Jan. 17.

King's: Hymn 75.

Rugby: Pembroke v. Emmanuel.

Golf: Weekly Sweepstake.

New Theatre: 'The Night of the Party,' at 8.15 p.m.

Saturday, Jan. 18.

King's: Gray in A; anthem, 'The King of love,' Somervell.

St John's: Travers in F; hymn 407.

Trinity: Anthem, 'The Lord is great,' Best.

Rugby: Trinity v. Richmond 'A.'

Association: C.U. v. Mr WREFORD-BROWN'S XI. (at Queen's Club).

Hockey: C.U. v. BECKENHAM (at Beckenham).

New Theatre: 'The Night of the Party,' at 2.30 and 8.15 p.m.

Sunday, Jan. 19.

Second Sunday after Epiphany.

Sermon at Great St Mary's at 2.15 p.m. by the Rev. J. H. B. MASTERMAN, M.A., St John's College, Vicar of St Michael's Church, Coventry, Honorary Canon of Birmingham, Hulsean Lecturer.

King's: *M.*, Garrett in E flat; hymns 79 and 81. *E.*, Macfarren in E flat; anthem, 'Arise, shine,' Greene.

St John's: *M.*, Attwood in D; anthem, 'Wash me throughly,' Wesley; hymn 100. *E.*, Attwood in C; anthem, 'If the Lord Himself,' Walmisley; hymn 446.

Trinity: *M.*, Te Deum, Gray in G; Benedictus, Dykes in F; hymn 173. *E.*, Smart in G; anthem, 'Lo, star-led chiefs,' Crotch; hymn 76.

Cambridge Church Society: Sermon to Members of the University by the Rev. Dr. Inge, Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity, in Great St Mary's Church at 8.30 p.m. on 'Immortality.'

Monday, Jan. 20.

Rugby: Caius v. Clare, St John's v. Pembroke.

Association League: *Division I.*, Pembroke v. Caius, Queens' v. Trinity Rest, Clare v. Christ's, Jesus v. St John's.

Hockey League: *Division I.*, Emmanuel v. Trinity, Caius v. Sidney. *Division II.*, Corpus v. Pembroke.

New Theatre: 'The Duchess of Dantzic,' at 8.15 p.m.

Tuesday, Jan. 21.

Rugby: Emmanuel v. Trinity.

Association League: *Division II.*, Pembroke II. v. St Catharine's, King's v. Selwyn, Trinity Hall v. Sidney, Emmanuel v. Corpus. *Division III.*, Trinity Rest II. v. Trinity Etonians, Caius II. v. Peterhouse.

Hockey League: *Division II.*, Trinity II. v. Christ's, Queens' v. Clare.

Union Debate at 8.15 p.m.

New Theatre: 'The Duchess of Dantzic,' at 8.15 p.m.

Wednesday, Jan. 22.

Association League: *Division III.*, Emmanuel II. v. Fitzwilliam Hall.

Hockey: C.U. v. OXFORD UNIVERSITY OCCASIONALS.

Lecture by Rev. Hastings Rashdall, Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford, in Victoria Assembly Rooms at 5 p.m. on 'Philosophy and Religion.' I. Mind and Matter.

New Theatre: 'The Duchess of Dantzic,' at 8.15 p.m.

Thursday, Jan. 23.

Rugby: Pembroke v. Clare.

Hockey: C.U. v. NORTHAMPTON (at Northampton).

New Theatre: 'Raffles,' at 8.15 p.m.

Friday, Jan. 24.

Rugby: Trinity v. Caius.

Association League: *Division III.*, Trinity Rest II. v. Caius II., Magdalene v. Trinity Etonians, Peterhouse v. Fitzwilliam Hall.

Hockey League: *Division I.*, Emmanuel v. Jesus, Trinity v. Sidney. *Division II.*, Pembroke v. Trinity II., St John's v. Corpus, Clare v. Christ's.

Golf: Weekly Sweepstake.

New Theatre: 'Raffles,' at 8.15 p.m.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

A Complete List of the Members of the University in Residence, with Addresses, will be published on Saturday as an extra number of the *Review*, price One Shilling.

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NEWS AND NOTES.

On December 21 it was announced in the newspapers that Sir William George Pearce, who died November 2 last, had left (1) failing issue, £100,000 to his wife for life, with remainder to Trinity College, Cambridge, and (2) the residue of his property, after the payment of a considerable number of legacies, to his wife for life, with remainder to his children, whom failing, to Trinity College. On December 24 Lady Pearce, Sir W. G. Pearce's widow, died. Sir W. G. Pearce leaves no issue. Thus Trinity became immediately possessed of the munificent benefaction which three days before had been announced as contingent.

Sir William Pearce, the first baronet, was famous for his successful efforts to quicken the passage between England and America. Sir William George Pearce, the second baronet, was educated at Rugby and at Trinity. He graduated B.A., LL.B., in the Law Tripos of 1884, and M.A. in 1888. From 1892 to 1895 he represented Plymouth in the House of Commons.

Suggestions for the disposal of the benefaction have been tendered to the College in the public prints and otherwise. Professorships of German, of English, of Poetry, lectureships in Law, Colonial scholarships, have been talked of. For ourselves, we offer no advice. A grave responsibility rests with the College authorities, and they are not likely to be betrayed into hasty or inconsiderate action. Meanwhile, would-be counsellors will do well to bear in mind that men of business reckon the amount of the bequest at about a half of the *Times*' sanguine estimate.

The most extraordinary suggestion in many extraordinary disquisitions on the subject was contained in a letter addressed to the *Times* by Sir George Young, who seems to believe that Sir W. G. Pearce's legacy was a reward to Trinity for being a 'home of classical learning' and yet adverse to compulsory Greek. It was at once pertinently asked in the same columns by Mr Gray of Jesus and Dr Rouse what were Sir George Young's foundations for so curious a statement, but they produced no reply. Perhaps Sir George Young has now observed that it is a simpler solution of the problem that Sir W. G. Pearce was himself a Trinity man. The fact is that the party defeated at the last Greek vote had prophesied that as long as the offending subject remained compulsory, the modern spirit would forbid any legacies or gifts coming to University or Colleges; and they are now hard put to it to explain away so noble a benefaction as the present.

One of the series of articles which appeared last term on University Reform in the *Cambridge Review*, that on the 'Poll Man,' was circulated by the writer, Archdeacon Cunningham, and an influentially signed memorial to the General Board of Studies is the result. The wording of the memorial runs 'in view of the opinion which has been expressed that it would be desirable to organize University courses of instruction for undergraduates reading for the Ordinary Degree, and that certificates, testifying to regularity of attendance and progress made at such classes, should be accepted as exempting from the General Examination, we, the undersigned members of the Senate request the General Board of Studies and the Local Lectures Syndicate to consider in what way and at what expense such a scheme of instruction could be introduced.'

Unfortunately we have not space for the complete list of signatures. It must suffice to say that they include several Heads of Houses, University officials, Professors, and a Bishop. The number of signatures from each College is interesting, and may be instructive: from Trinity we have 30, St John's 16, Christ's 13, Caius 11, King's 10, Downing 6, Magdalene, Pembroke, and Emmanuel 3 each, Trinity Hall 2, and Peterhouse, Corpus, Jesus, Clare, St Catharine's, Non-Collegiate 1 each, as well as one signature of an M.A. not on the boards of any College. Whatever the final result of the memorial, the *Review* may well congratulate itself on having been the medium by which was started a healthy discussion on the subject.

Cambridge, as was due, was fully represented at Lord Kelvin's funeral in Westminster Abbey. Besides the Master and Fellows of Peterhouse, there attended from the University the Vice-Chancellor, the Master of Trinity, the two Members of Parliament for the University, Professors Liveing, J. J. Thomson, Forsyth, Sir T. Clifford Allbutt, Sir R. Ball and Mr R. T. Wright. Two of this distinguished number contribute appreciations of Lord Kelvin in another column: and we are confident that our readers would prefer no pens rather than those of the Cavendish Professor and the Master of Peterhouse to describe his relations with this University.

By another death at the close of the Michaelmas term the town of Cambridge lost a distinguished resident, Lieut.-General McLeod Innes. He went through the Indian Mutiny; in fact, he was one of the famous defenders of the Lucknow Residency. He published two books on the Mutiny and a life of Sir Henry Lawrence.

The Bench of Bishops gains a Cambridge man in Dr Ridgeway: a member of Trinity College, he took his degree in 1865, and after varied parochial work, including four years in the Scottish Church, was appointed to the important living of Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, in 1884. This is coming to be looked upon as a certain prelude to the Episcopate. During Dr Ridgeway's incumbency the Church flourished to a remarkable extent, and he was successful in winning several times what has sometimes flippantly been called 'the clerical Derby'—*i.e.*, the largest collection on Hospital Sunday. Two years in the comparative peace of the Deanery of Carlisle have allowed him to gather up his forces to rule what cannot but be a difficult diocese: the new Bishop of Chichester is not one of those whose voices have been heard in protest against the present Government's ttacks on the Church, but thinking on the crisis in the life

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of St Thomas of Canterbury, it is possible that with power will come the necessary resistance to encroachment upon ecclesiastical rights and liberties. In purely internal affairs, no party or shade of opinion can confidently claim Dr Ridgeway for its own. He has scrupulously preserved an exact *via media*, and should prove a fair-minded and equable prelate.

Cambridge herself, too, has been doing her duty in matters ecclesiastical. A meeting was organized by the Archdeacon—to whom be congratulations on the testimony of the Rural Deanery, as shewn by their presentation, to his worthy excercise of his late office—to discuss the part to be played in the Pan-Anglican Congress of the present year. It was decided that offers should be made by the various Deaneries to the delegates to pay short visits after the Congress, and see something of the Church in rural England. It is unfortunate that there will be little left of the University by the time the Congress and the Lambeth Conference are over, well on in July: it will be our duty to see what can be done earlier, as the delegates will at least have arrived in term-time.

The award of the annual Medals and Funds of the Geological Society of London appeared in the *Times* of Jan. 10, and the list of recipients includes several names well known in Cambridge. The Murchison Medal, one of the highest honours in the power of the Society to bestow, goes to Professor Seward, whose work on the palaeontological side of botany is so well-known. It is interesting to note that last year the Murchison Medal was also given to a Cambridge man, Mr Alfred Harker. The Lyell Medal is awarded to Mr R. D. Oldham, of the Indian Geological Survey, and this also is a name not unknown in Cambridge, although the recipient is not a member of the University. The Wollaston Fund is given to Mr H. H. Thomas, of Sidney Sussex College, now of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, who obtained the Sedgwick Essay Prize in this University a few years ago. Finally the Murchison Fund goes to Miss E. G. Skeat, daughter of Professor Skeat, who has done important work on the Lower Palaeozoic rocks of the British Isles. The Wollaston Medal is given to Professor Groth, of Munich, while the Lyell Fund is divided between Messrs Osborne White and Sibly. Thus four out of the six awards have a direct or indirect local interest, and the University may be congratulated on the frequency with which the names of its members appear in these annual lists.

The Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology has been enriched by a second gift from the Rev John Roscoe, consisting of native manufactures from Uganda; the most important part of the collection consists in a set of relics of deceased Baganda Kings, which are revered by the people as deities. These are unique, and it is probable that no similar set will ever again be brought from Uganda to this country.

Another gift is in store for Cambridge, in fact, the offer will shortly come before the Senate. A committee, consisting of the Duke of Argyll, the Bishop of Bristol, Lord Avebury, Mr Balfour and others, collected sufficient money to make a copy in bronze of Mr Goscombe John's statue of the seventh Duke of Devonshire, late Chancellor of the University, and offer to present it to us to stand in some University building.

The congratulations of Emmanuel, and in fact of the whole University, are due to Dr Naylor on his success in gaining the Ricordi prize (£500 and a 40 per cent. royalty) for an English Opera. Let us hope that his 'Angelus' may some day be heard in Cambridge.

A correspondent writes:—

'Plans for the reconstruction of the Ely Cathedral organ have for some time been under consideration. The mechanism, worn out by fifty years of hard work, creaked and groaned distractingly, and literally cried aloud for renewal. New blowing apparatus had become a necessity. The necessary expenditure for the rebuilding of the organ, including the blowing engine, will be about £2000, and £150 more is still needed for the necessary work, and for this the Dean and Chapter invite further contributions from those who are interested in the Cathedral and the efficient maintenance of its services. The next immediate want is the Tuba, the estimate of which is £150. Towards this the High Sheriff has promised £90, provided that the remaining £60 is forthcoming. Who will come forward to meet this liberal offer? There are further additions which would add much to the variety and completeness of the organ, and if anyone who reads these lines should feel disposed to offer any of them as special gifts, the Dean will be glad to give full information. If, however, they are to be included in the present reconstruction, the order for them must be given without delay.'

It is sad to see how antiquated we appear to those of our graduates who have left us for posts in a younger world. We print a quotation from the Melbourne *Age* of December 3 of last year, which may interest some who have not heard of Mr McFarland's intellectual activity since he took his degree.

> Dr J. H. McFarland, master of Ormond College, returned by R.M.S. India yesterday from a nine months' visit to Europe. Dr McFarland is in excellent health. On the way to England he broke his journey at Suez, and spent three weeks in Egypt and Palestine. Proceeding to London through France, he arrived in time to represent the University of Melbourne at the Imperial Education Conference, and there revelled in the enthusiastic exchange of ideas by the leading educational experts of the Empire. Dr McFarland states that the conference was a very pleasant and happy function, but he looks for little further practical outcome than the general value of the exchange of ideas. He was present at a dinner of his contemporary fellow students at the Cambridge University, and subsequently met leading University Directors and Professors at various stages of his travels through the United Kingdom. As a graduate at Cambridge he was alarmed at the apparent lack of forward movement at his old University. Enough attention is not being given to post-graduate work, but the movement to raise funds for the University promises well. Oxford, he considers, is benefitting much by the influx of

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Rhodes scholars. In a general comparison, Dr McFarland lauded the 'life and vigour' of the Melbourne University. He met with no similar institution possessing as much aliveness and energy, and the efficiency and strength of the Melbourne teaching staff were most marked by comparison. A welcome home to Dr McFarland will be given by old Ormond men.

At a meeting of friends of the late John Samuel Budgett held in Cambridge on February 8, 1904, it was decided to perpetuate his memory by the publication of a Memorial Volume which should contain reprints of his various Zoological papers together with descriptions of the more important material brought back by him on his various expeditions.

The Syndics of the Cambridge University Press undertook the responsibilities of publication, the necessarily heavy expenses of illustration being met by a fund subscribed by Budgett's friends. The volume has been edited by Prof. Graham Kerr, late Fellow of Christ's College. Mr A. E. Shipley, of Christ's College, has kindly acted as Honorary Treasurer of this fund: he also contributed a biographical sketch and has helped in many ways towards the bringing out of the volume.

The preparation of the volume, which will shortly be issued, has taken a considerable time, particularly the working through of the extensive embryological material of *Gymnarchus* and *Polypterus* so as to make it possible to give a fairly complete sketch of the development of these forms.

A visitor to the Savoy Theatre early in the vacation might almost have thought himself at home in Cambridge, so many familiar faces would he have observed in every part of the house. Perhaps Mr Bernard Shaw's visit to Cambridge last term stimulated the curiosity of the Cambridge playgoer, and the address of Mr Granville Barker in the Guildhall may have contributed to the same result. The parts of both *Caesar* and *Cleopatra* need no praise from us, and full justice was done to them in the critiques. We should give an especial word of praise to the performance of *Britannicus* and the child *Ptolemy*, both of which were admirably done.

This popularity of Mr Shaw shews the wisdom of the management of the New Theatre in their selection for this term. Immediately before the beginning of Lent we are promised quite a carnival, in the shape of 'Widowers' Houses,' 'Candida,' and finally Miss Ellen Terry in 'Captain Brassbound's Conversion.' These are not the only attractions during the term. We are to have 'Raffles,' 'Sherlock Holmes' and Mr H. B. Irving's *repertoire* in the line of strong drama, and the devotees of musical comedy will find themselves well provided for—among others, 'Veronique' will be played. Farces are not lacking, and towards the end of term the ever popular 'Private Secretary' will once more be welcome.

Our readers will be glad to hear that a safe resting-place is to be found for one of the few 'private antiquities' of Cambridge. Three of the very fine old mantel-pieces in the house at the corner of Market Hill and Petty Cury have been presented to the Corporation by the munificence of Messrs Hallack and Bond, and it is to be hoped that they will be set up in some place accessible to all. An account of them may be found on p. 77 of Atkinson and Clark's Cambridge. Both the general appearance and the detail are wonderfully well preserved: one of them bears the date 1538, and by the arms and initials it is known that they were erected by members of the Veysy family. Particular praise must be given to the angels' heads on one of the ground-floor specimens, and to the arms of the Grocers' Company in the centre of the same mantel-piece.

Mr C. S. Hamilton, of Caius College, under the auspices of the Charity Organization Society will deliver during the present term a course of lectures on Modern Problems of Poverty. The lectures will be given in Caius College on Monday Afternoons, at 5.30, beginning Monday, Jan. 20, and will be open without fee to members of the University, students of Newnham and Girton, and others.

These verses are reprinted by kind permission of the author from 'A History of the Life of Colonel Nathaniel Whetham, a forgotten soldier of the Civil Wars,' by Catherine Whetham and W. C. D. Whetham. (Longmans, Green & Co.)

Gallant Prince Rupert's fiery track still across England runs,
And still her ruined castle walls re-echo Cromwell's guns.
But what of the men who marched and fought,
The men who toiled and died,
With names still borne by their grandsons' sons
Over our countryside?

Still in the Downs lie phantom ships, waiting a favouring breeze,
That loosened in the Dutchman's grip the empire of the seas.
But what of the men who sailed with Blake
Under grey Channel skies?
What of the men who dressed their wounds,
And the women who closed their eyes?

And still the great Protector's name, which Europe learned to fear,
Which England loved and hated well, rings down from year to year.
But what of the men who worked his will,
Holding both shire and town?
What of the men he trampled on
Whom the other men held down?

And still we catch the far-off cheers, with underneath a groan,
When, at the hands of brave old Monck, King Charles got back his own.
But what of those who had waited long,
With ruined hearth and hall?
And what of the men who stood by Monck,
And broke the swordsmen's thrall?

Gay and gallant cavalier, who staked both lands and life,
Stern and steadfast puritan, who grimly faced the strife—
Those shadowy men who toiled and fought,
Those brave dead men who died,
Their fate unknown to their grandsons' sons
On their own green countryside!

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THE LATE LORD KELVIN.

I have been asked by the Editor to write a few words on Lord Kelvin's influence on science in Cambridge. In addition to the influence which he exerted here as elsewhere by his marvellous discoveries and the instruments of precision which he invented, we at Cambridge enjoyed through his frequent visits the influence exerted by his personality. The days when Lord Kelvin came to the Cavendish Laboratory were red letter days for all its students; he would go from one experiment to another, full of enthusiasm, interest and encouragement, asking question after question, and often calling to Lady Kelvin to come and look at something which particularly interested him. His visits acted like a tonic, the interest which each student felt Lord Kelvin had taken in his work, increased his own interest in it, and spurred him on to further exertion.

It may help us to form some estimate of the magnitude of Lord Kelvin's contributions to Physics, if we remember (it seems almost incredible when we think of his vigour but a few months ago) that it is now nearly sixty-seven years since he published his first paper. Let us recall the state of physics at that time, heat was then regarded as a substance and indestructible, neither of the laws of thermodynamics had been discovered, the laws of magnetic induction, although discovered some time before by Faraday, were still unfamiliar, and the science of electricity, as we understand it now, hardly existed; a great part of the work which has transformed the physics of 1841 into the physics of to-day has been done by three Cambridge men, Stokes, Clerk-Maxwell and Lord Kelvin.

Lord Kelvin's first paper was on Fourier's theorem, a subject which always had a great fascination for him. I have heard that he once told his class at Glasgow that of all his investigations those which had given him the greatest pleasure were the ones based on Fourier's theorem. Within a few years of taking his degree he had published those papers on Heat and Electricity, which are certainly among the most important of his contributions to science, if indeed they are not the most important. The first paper on heat 'On an Absolute Thermometric Scale founded on Carnot's theory of the Motive Power of Heat, 1848,' carries us far back in the history of physics, for in it he assumes, following Carnot, that heat is indestructible, although he makes the remarkable proviso that this statement will not be true if certain results lately got by Mr Joule are confirmed. It is a curious point in the history of physics that we should probably have had to wait longer for the second law of thermodynamics if Carnot had held correct views as to the nature of heat. Carnot was led to the invention of his 'cycle' by the belief that heat was a substance and behaved like one, and it was Carnot's cycle which led first Clausius and, independently and but shortly afterwards, Lord Kelvin to the discovery of the second law of thermodynamics. None of Lord Kelvin's writings give, I think, a greater sense of his power than the paper 'On the Dynamical Theory of Heat,' in which he developes this law; he seems to wander through one branch of physics after another, trying on it as he goes the power of the new instrument and discovering important results at every step. Some idea of his activity and originality may be gathered from the fact that before he was thirty he had published more than sixty papers, most of them of the first importance.

One of the most direct influences he excited on Science at Cambridge, was by the publication, in 1867, of Thomson and Tait's Natural Philosophy; this was an entirely new departure in text books on Mathematical Physics, and was the forerunner of such books as Maxwell's Electricity and Magnetism, Lord Rayleigh's Theory of Sound and Lamb's Hydrodynamics. can still remember the delight with which I first read it more than thirty years ago; in the books on Natural Philosophy before that time attention was chiefly directed to the mathematical scaffolding by which the results were attained, the results themselves were obscured by a cloud of symbols; in Thomson and Tait though there was certainly no shirking of any mathematical difficulties, it was on the result themselves that attention was chiefly directed, the dynamics never degenerated into differential equations, and in consequence the reader obtained vivid and clear ideas of the properties of matter at rest or in motion. We were told on the highest authority in the Senate House lately, that our students no longer read Thomson and Tait, but have returned to methods—easy but enervating—exclusively analytical. If this is so it is deplorable, for to quote the preface to the Natural Philosophy: 'Nothing can be more fatal to progress than a too confident reliance on mathematical symbols, for the student is only too apt to take the easier course and consider the formula and not the fact as the physical reality.' Many, but by no means all, of Lord Kelvin's papers and lectures have been collected and published in 'Papers on Electrostatics and Magnetism,' 'Collected Papers' (3 vols.), 'Popular Lectures and Addresses' (3 vols.), and the 'Baltimore Lectures,' delivered in 1884, published in 1904. The last volume has a special interest quite apart from its scientific importance, for the earlier lectures are printed just as they were delivered, having been taken down in shorthand by Mr Hathaway, and they give a most vivid idea of Lord Kelvin's method of lecturing. To listen to a lecture by Lord Kelvin was about the most exhilarating form of instruction conceivable, it was full of human nature, and digressions of the most entertaining kind. These were apt to evaporate when the lecture was written out for formal publication, but fortunately they are preserved in the Baltimore lectures. Here are a few taken almost at random, speaking on the theory of waves, he says, 'The great struggle of 1815, not that fought out on the plains of Belgium, was, who was to rule the waves, Cauchy or Poisson.'—'An anisotropic solid is not an isotropic solid.'—'I said to Stokes—(I always consult my great authority Stokes when I get the chance).'—'We have not the slightest reason to believe that ether is imponderable.—[Note, Nov. 17, 1899. I now see that we have the strongest possible reason to believe that ether is imponderable.]'—'The brain wasting perversity of the insular inertia which still condemns British engineers to reckonings of miles and yards and feet and inches and grains and pounds and ounces and acres.' It is remarkable that though the lectures are on the wave theory of light, Lord Kelvin barely mentions in them the electromagnetic theory: his great contemporary von Helmholtz on the other hand based all his later optical investigations on Maxwell's theory. I think Lord Kelvin hoped to get at the nature of electricity through the study of light rather than that of light from the study of electricity, and that this perhaps led him to do less than justice to Maxwell's magnificent generalisation.

I have not space to do more than allude to the services rendered to science by his invention of instruments to measure electrical quantities of almost every kind; some years ago by far the greater part of all accurate electrical measurements in this country must have been made with

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his instruments; nor can we give even a list of Lord Kelvin's notable achievements in Physical Science; there are few indeed of the fundamental problems of Physics which have not been made clearer by his genius and with which his name will not be connected as long as men study nature and seek to find out her laws.

J. J. THOMSON.

II. BY THE MASTER OF PETERHOUSE.

The death of Lord Kelvin is mourned wherever true genius is recognised and its ennobling effect upon personality understood; but it is not strange that nowhere should the sorrow for this great loss be more general and more acute than in this University, and in his own College. The University of Glasgow laments in Lord Kelvin not only her chosen chief, but also one who was associated with her by the closest of filial ties, and who by his tenure of one of her chairs during more than half a century, had identified his life's work as a teacher with her history. He was an honorary graduate of a whole host of Universities both old and young, and took a very direct part in calling some of the latter into life. As to the flourishing Victoria University of Manchester, I am able to attest that it was he who first suggested the movement which established it; and in the very last academical address even written by him (though in consequence of his anxiety about Lady Kelvin it was delivered by deputy), he saluted the vigorous University College of his native city as the 'University of Belfast.' On the other hand, the *Baltimore Lectures*, the last book ever published by him, show that the Atlantic itself, through which he had helped to lay a cable, was no barrier to his academical sympathies. But Cambridge had a claim of her own upon Lord Kelvin. She had possessed him during those incomparable years of life through which a man of genius passes as through a golden gate into a region only open to a few—the region of great achievement. It was at Cambridge that William Thomson's early manhood brought brought him into personal contact with those who helped to inspire his earliest creative efforts, or actually co-operated in them. Throughout his life he was a frequent visitor to the University, in whose progress as a home of research and seminary of scientific progress he took an unflagging interest. The occasion of his Rede lecture in 1860, with its dazzling imaginative fights (there is no other phrase by which I can attempt to convey the impression the lecture made upon at least one untutored listener) was a memorable day in the annals of the Senate House. A year later he was created an Hon. LL.D. of the University. Such honours as we had to bestow were his; in return, the University had his heart, and every sojourn in it was to him like a holiday. Yet, as Professor Thomson reminds us, he never failed at such times to take stock of the scientific advance of Cambridge; and he was always alive to the movements in its academical politics, though by no means always to be found on the side of change.

As for Peterhouse, where the son of Dr James Thomson *Scotus* was admitted a pensioner on April 6, 1841, I may truly say that his name—William Thomson, Sir William Thomson, Lord Kelvin—was a household word during a period which extends much further back than my remembrance of our College annals. Like more than one eminent Cambridge man of his and of the following generation, he was only seventeen years of age when he came into residence; but, as everybody knows, in 1845 (Parkinson's year) he came out as Second Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman; and in the same year he was elected to a Fellowship. This he held till he vacated it by marriage in 1852; but, already in 1846, he had left us for Glasgow. When he came up to Peterhouse the Tutor of the College was Henry Wilkinson Cookson, who had taken his degree in 1832, and afterwards became Master. No man could have served his College, and I may add the University, more loyally and more effectively than Cookson, who knew it both *intus et in cute;* but there could not be much intellectual affinity between him and Thomson, and his private scientific tastes were mainly biological. On the other hand, Thomson was, as an undergraduate, brought into immediate contact with Frederick Fuller, afterwards Professor of Mathematics at Aberdeen, who graduated only three years before himself, and subsequently succeeded Cookson as Tutor. He survives as one of the oldest members of a College which owes him a deep debt of gratitude, and it was a rare pleasure to find oneself voting on the same side with him not very long ago. But in the early forties an emanation of mathematical glory was already proceeding from our ancient house, where William Hopkins, after graduating B.A. as far back as 1829, had already become one of the most successful mathematical private tutors known to the *ancien régime*, and where his distinguished name and unsullied memory are still justly revered. Tait and Steele, as again everyone knows, headed the Mathematical Tripos in 1852, and, both of them, became Fellows in the following year. The intimacy between Thomson and Tait, and the joint production of their great book, therefore do not belong to their Cambridge years, though counting among the chief glories of Peterhouse. In 1854—Routh's year, when Clerk Maxwell, who had also been an undergraduate of the College, was Second Wrangler — was another *annus mirabilis* for Peterhouse; and here it may be well to stop.

Thus, in the Peterhouse of his day, Thomson was as it were in the midst of the stir of academical emulation, and this not with regard to the Schools alone. On the river he won the Colquhoun Sculls, and of course rowed in the College boat, which in his second year—1842—was head of the river. How well I remember his pleasure in a picture of the brave old tub, which now hangs in the Sexcentenary Club Room at Peterhouse, and which was sent over to the Lodge for Lord Kelvin's inspection a few years ago!

I cannot call to mind the time when Thomson was not periodically a much honoured visitor at his College. But in 1872 we had the privilege of re-electing him a fellow under a College Statute enabling us so to elect a person eminent in science or literature; and the fellowship thus renewed to him he held till his death. From that time forward he was but rarely missing either at the annual General College meeting in October or at the audit in the spring; and the Master's Lodge looked forward to no other recurrent visit with a truer pleasure than to that of Lord Kelvin and the gracious lady who for more than thirty years was all in all to him. He may have at times found the College meetings long and unfavourable to abstraction; but there was always the prospect of half-an-hour with Sir James Dewar afterwards on the threshold of the Combination Room. To my knowledge, both during the Mastership of my predecessor, and in my own, Lord Kelvin's interest in the affairs of the College was close as well as genuine. To this interest he testified in many ways—by the installation at his cost of the electric light in the College, about 1884—an experiment which was one of the earliest of its kind, and certainly the earliest in Cambridge; by liberal subscriptions towards the restoration of our Hall and Combination Room; and in recent years by a

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generous annual contribution for the support of students of science in the College. But he had, which in a case of a man like himself was of infinite value, an active concern in its *personalia*—as well he might, when one and all of its fellows might account themselves his friends, and when there was not a scholar or other undergraduate for whom, if occasion offered, he had not a kind word and interested enquiry. He had promised to attend the recent Jubilee Dinner of the Peterhouse Sexcentenary Club, and would have kept his promise, had the celebration not been unavoidably postponed from last May term.

To myself—if I may venture to add a single word on my own account—it was always this habit of what I have called 'interested enquiry' which formed one of the most attractive features of a personality possessed of incomparable charm. It was easy to understand why on one of his visits to Cambridge Lord Kelvin should find high gratification in a talk with Sir Gabriel Stokes or one of our distinguished younger physicists or mathematicians; and one could without wondering witness his animation in discussing naval construction with a First Lord, and the speed of motors with a magnate of the road. But what to me was always so fascinating was that he seemed to derive satisfaction, and after a fashion even gain instruction, from conversation with quite ordinary people on quite ordinary topics. The secret of course lay in his being a Socrates of facts, which he always knew how to draw out, and then to 'place' and value for himself. When, a very long time ago, I spent a session at Glasgow as assistant to one of the Professors there (who has himself recently paid a charming tribute to his colleague of many years) and received the kindliest hospitality at the hands of Sir William and Lady Thomson, I well remember how he used to draw me out on the Schleswig-Holstein question, which, by no merit of my own, happened to be familiar to me. Half-a-century later we had many a conversation on political matters nearer home; and I should like to put it on record that Lord Kelvin had greatly at heart a question which must I think before long more and more occupy English political thinkers: that of the expediency of removing certain branches of politics such as Foreign and perhaps even Colonial affairs from the arena of party politics—in other words of the expediency of narrowing the sphere of party. Lord Kelvin could not himself have been other than a keen politician; for he was keen in everything to which he gave his mind, whether more or less enduringly. And thus his life and character gave the lie to the pitiful fallacy that a great man—or, for that matter, a good man—can be great or good in what may be his chief intellectual or spiritual activity only, while his whole nature and the whole conduct of his life remain unpenetrated and unpervaded by the qualities marking him out among his fellowmen. Lord Kelvin would not have been what he was, had he not been consistent with himself.

MR LORIMER FISON.

Cambridge has lost one of its best anthropologists in the Rev. Lorimer Fison, who died at his home near Melbourne, Victoria, on December 29th, 1907, at the age of seventy-five. He studied at Caius College, but left the University without taking a degree. In Australia he joined the Wesleyan Missionary Society and served for some years as a missionary in Fiji, winning the confidence of the natives by his genial, manly, fearless bearing, and making himself intimately acquainted with their beliefs and customs at a time when these were far less modified by European influence than they are now. An important result of his studies in the islands was a full account of the Fijian and Tongan systems of consanguinity and affinity which he contributed to the great work of the American ethnologist L. H. Morgan 'Systems of Consanguinity and Affinity of the Human Family' (Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge, vol. XVII., Washington, 1871). The immense importance of Morgan's work for an appreciation of the history of human marriage is only gradually being appreciated by men of science. It was hotly disputed in Morgan's lifetime by another eminent Cambridge anthropologist, the Scotchman J. F. McLennan, of Trinity College. But Mr Fison took a far juster view of Morgan's facts and inferences, and the balance of opinion is slowly but surely inclining against McLennan and in favour of Morgan. In 1871, Mr Fison left Fiji and settled near Melbourne in Australia, where he has since resided, supporting himself and his family by journalistic work. But he found leisure to carry out researches into the social organization of the Australian aborigines, and conjointly with Dr A. W. Howitt, who is an Honorary Doctor of Cambridge, he published in 1880 a work 'Kamilaroi and Kurnai,' which laid the foundations of a scientific study of the Australian tribes. To the example and influence of Messrs Fison and Howitt we owe those masterly researches of Spencer and Gillen in Central Australia which make a landmark in anthropology. One important result of the investigations of these four men, whose splendid work does honour to Australian or rather to British science, is practically to demonstrate the general soundness of Morgan's view of the evolution of marriage. In his later life Mr Fison contributed several valuable papers to the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute* and in 1904 he published a collection of native Fijian stories 'Tales of Old Fiji.' His treatise on the Fijian land system was so highly appreciated by the Governor of Fiji, Sir Henry M. Jackson, that he had it reprinted by the Government Press, and his action in doing so was approved by Mr Chamberlain, who in a despatch to the Governor (31 July, 1903) said that the Colony owed Mr Fison a debt of gratitude for the work. About the same time Mr Fison's health, which under the pressure of hard work and domestic anxieties had been failing for some years, finally broke down, and since then he has been entirely laid aside from active work. But the lucidity of his singularly clear and candid mind has never failed, and his keen interest in his favourite studies has never flagged. A pension on the Civil List was a well-earned and timely recognition of his labours in the cause of science. He dies lamented by all who were privileged to know his genial, open, kindly nature and sturdy honesty, and he leaves an aged widow, two sons, and four unmarried daughters to mourn his loss.

J. G. F.

ALFRED PRETOR.

Born in 1840 he went to Harrow in 1853, and after a brilliant school career entered Trinity College as scholar of that foundation. His early association with those two fine scholars Vaughan and Westcott resulted in a close and lasting friendship; indeed, at his old headmaster's special request, he was selected as his literary executor. At Cambridge he was brought much under the influence of Lightfoot and F. A. Paley, for both of whom he entertained a most affectionate regard. In the Classical Tripos of 1864 he was placed seventh in the first class, and in 1872 was elected to a fellowship at St Catharine's, which he held to the day of his death. For many years he was engaged in private tuition in addition to lecturing at Trinity Hall and Emmanuel. In the cause of women's

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education he took keen interest, serving as lecturer at Girton for many years, and for a time as a member of the governing body. His chief works were editions of Persius (a second edition in 1907), Sophocles' Trachiniae, Xenophon's Anabasis, Cicero ad Atticum i. & ii., and 'Exercises in translation at sight.' As a writer of short stories he also achieved success and distinction.

In addition to his classical and literary attainment, he possessed a genial manner, a quickness of wit and readiness of expression which made him a delightful companion.

The ruling passion of his life was his devotion to his mother, to cherish whom in her old age he sacrificed his Cambridge career. In private life he was generous even to a fault, kindly, considerate and sympathetic. To those who knew him best he leaves the memory of a sound scholar, an accomplished man, a stimulating teacher, a genial companion and a loyal friend.

SAMUEL JOHNSON'S SCHOOLMASTER.

A PALINODE.

John Nichols, James Boswell, and his editors down to Dr G. Birkbeck Hill, either did not know, or did not care to tell us, Mr Hunter's christian name. In part II. of the *Admissions to St. John's College*, 1893, p. 216, I supplied the missing name John, and gave some particulars about him. At that time I was inclined to resign him to Oxford, only suggesting as a possibility that he might be of Jesus College, Cambridge. I now think that the evidence is in favour of our University.

The Advocate of Oxford (Joseph Foster *Alumni Oxonienses*) makes but a half-hearted claim for his man.

Hunter, John, s[on] of J[ohn], of St. Albans, Herts, paup. University Coll., Matric. 7 Nov., 1691, aged 19; B.A., 1695, M.A. 1700; Rector of Stapleford, Herts., 1717; perhaps Canon of Lichfield, 1709.

The Hertfordshire rectory would naturally fall to a county man. See Clutterbuck's *Herts.* II. 219. J. H., M.A., appointed 24 Sept., 1717; successor appointed on his resignation 21 Mar., 1723. But the canonry of Lichfield seems entirely out of place. Foster does not even hint that the University College man may have been the schoolmaster.

I owe to the kindness of Mr Arthur Gray, tutor of Jesus College, the following entries from the college register.

1678, April 19, Robertus Hunter et Joannes Hunter, filii Roberti Hunter in comitatu Cestrensi clerici, absentes, admissi sunt in cominas (*commons*) inferiores cum consensu Mri et Sociorum sub tutore eorum Mro Crompton.

168¼, Jan. 24, Robertus Hunter et Joannes Hunter spondente pro iis Mro Crompton . . . . habent licentiam sibi concessam petendi gratiam ab Academia ad respondendum Quaestioni.

1685, June 20, Ds Hunter . . . . habent licentiam concessam petendi gratiam ab Academia ad incipiendum in Artibus spondente Mro Crompton.

A Cheshire man would be a likely candidate for Lichfield School. Ormerod's 'Cheshire' has a very imperfect index, but it may contain something about the father Robert, and the baptisms of the two sons may be found in some parish register.

In Thomas Harwood's 'Lichfield,' p. 499, we read, among the headmasters of the Grammar School:

1704, May 27: John Hunter.

1741, April 11: Thomas Ebdell.

In p. 227, among holders of the prebend of Basset Parva:

1709, May 27: John Hunter, A.M., headmaster of the Grammar School, Lichfield.

1741, June 19: John Stephenson, A.M., Vicar of St Mary's, Lichfield.

I cannot find in Harwood any notice of Hunter's death, or any monument to his memory. He probably died early in 1741.

The book of Mr E. V. Lucas (Methuen, 1907), adds nothing to what was already known. The swan in 'A Swan and her Friends,' is Anna Seward, the pedantic daughter of Thomas Seward of St John's, by Elizabeth, daughter of John Hunter. Thomas Seward was admitted a pensioner of St John's, 17 June, 1727. See Mr R. F. Scott's appendix to vol. III. of our printed register, pp. 404—5.

Anna Seward (*Gent. Mag.* lxviii. 976), tells us:

Bishop Green [John Green of St John's College, B.A., 172¼. See R. F. Scott, l.c., pp. 370—372], was uncle* to the maternal grandfather of the writer of this poem, the Rev. John Hunter, whose school in that city was of high reputation. At that period Dr Green and Dr Newton were rivals in their attachment to the late Mrs Seward, then Miss Hunter, whose beauty was the theme of their muse.

This makes Green take his degree forty-six years after his nephew, and pay court to his great niece.

Another of Hunter's daughters lived into the nineteenth century (*Gent. Mag.* lxxxiv. 525b).

May 15 [1814]. In the Close of the Cathedral Church at Lichfield, aged 84 (died), Lucy, relict of Thomas White, M.A., Prebendary and Sacrist of Lichfield Cathedral, whom she survived thirty years. She was the youngest daughter of the Rev. John Hunter, the celebrated Master of Lichfield School, by whom the most eminent literary characters of the last century, both in Church and State, were educated.

In a letter to Dr Whalley† Anna Seward says of Johnson:

I knew him well. He was a native of Lichfield. His parents extremely poor. My mother's father, a clergyman and an eminent schoolmaster, gave him his education, and without the most distant idea of ever receiving a penny on his account, took equal pains with him as with the sons of the wealthiest gentlemen.

The 'swan's' statement that Michael Johnson did not pay his son's school fees, is justly questioned by the editor, Mr Hill Wickham. It may be as true as her claim to kindred with Bishop Green.

A history of Lichfield School with a list of its scholars would fill a real gap. Between 30th June, 1709, and 2nd Nov., 1733, seven of Mr Hunter's pupils entered at St John's; none at Caius. Johnson himself was no doubt led to the choice of Oxford by his godfather, Samuel Swynfen (in Boswell, Swinfen), M.D., of Pembroke College. But if a large proportion of Lichfield boys came to the more distant University, the Master's partiality for his *Alma Mater* may have decided their fate.

JOHN E. B. MAYOR.

CAMBRIDGE AND BATH.

This matter has hitherto been somewhat strangely neglected by historians, and truly it is no easy subject for research. The case-books of the older physicians, such as

* Professor G. C. Moore Smith clears Miss Seward's character for sense and honesty by detecting under the misprint *uncle* her own word *usher*. We know that John Green acted as usher to Mr Hunter.

† *Journal and Correspondence of Thomas Sedgewick Whalley* (London, Bentley, 1863, I. 346).

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the ingenious 'History and Memoirs of the Bath' of Dr R. Peirce[1], deal lovingly with the distempers of their patients and lingeringly with their titles, but as to their education they say but little. Thus it is no small difficulty to determine whether a sufferer be also a Cambridge man or not.

In later days, in the year 1770, Christopher Anstey, of the beautiful old Hall at Trumpington and sometime Fellow of King's, came to Bath to live, where his 'New Guide to Bath' created a prodigious sensation. His lines:

> 'Granta, sweet Granta, where studious of ease,
> Seven years did I sleep and then lost my degrees.'

refer to the action of his College in delaying his graduation owing to some quarrel he had with the authorities. Sixty-four years later a greater man than Anstey came to Bath to die. Thomas Robert Malthus had been a Fellow of Jesus, one of the first professors at the College at Haileybury and an inspirer of Darwin. His great intellectual genius and his fine character are perhaps nowhere fully acknowledged but on the elaborate memorial stone erected to his memory in the north-west portal of Bath Abbey.

But these later gentlemen came to Bath to live or to die, and that is no way to treat Bath. The proper ritual is to come to Bath, be cured and go away again. And the first of those who behaved as he should do, that I can recognise as a Cambridge man, is Mr Pilkington, a clergyman, of Lincolnshire. I cannot even be quite certain of him as a Cambridge graduate, but he came to Bath in 1666, and at that time the clergy were mostly educated at Cambridge or Oxford; now Dr Peirce as becomes a Lincoln College man always records when his patients come from Oxford, and dwells so patriotly upon their ailments that one is almost inclined to think that he attributed their more interesting symptoms wholly to the merits of their Alma Mater. I put forward also the 'uliginous' air as an additional piece of evidence. We know that air. Having now established Mr Pilkington's claims to be considered a Cambridge man let us set forth his case:—

> 'A Minister of *Lincolnshire*, one Mr *Pilkington*, aged 33, came hither in *May*, 1666. He liv'd near the *Fenns*, to which *Uliginous Air* was ascrib'd the beginning of his illness. After such a *Collick* he was Crippled, and Emaciated all over; his *Legs* were in some measure, recover'd before he came hither, for he could go tho' but feebly, and had not much pain, but his *Arms* and *Hands* were wholly useless, and hung like Flayls. He could not lift either of them to his *Head*, nor grasp anything with his *Hands*; the great muscle of the *Thumb* (wherein chiefly consists the strength of the *Hand*) was quite wasted. He could not feed himself, much less put off and on his own cloaths.
>
> 'After Preparatory "treatment," I put him upon *Drinking* the *Waters*, to prevent the return of the *Chollick* (for he had had some Threatenings of a *Recidivation*) and a *Chalybeat Course*, and *Bathing* between whiles, as his Weakness would bear it. The first instance of his being better (with much Joy, to show his Improvement) coming to my House, he put off his Hat to me; for though he was a Clergyman, his Disease had made him so much a *Quaker*, that he could not perform that accustomed Civility to any one, till after awhiles *Bathing*. Before he went hence he could write his name competently well, that could not hold a Pen in many months before.'

[1] The | *History* and *Memoirs* | of the | Bath | containing | Observations on what Cures | have been there wrought, both by | *Bathing* and *Drinking* those *Waters*. | An Account of King Bladud, said to be | the First Founder of the *Baths*. | With | a Philosophical Preface, of several | *Experiments* and *Remarks* relating to the | *Origin*, *Quality* and *Nature* of *Baths* in | general, and of *These* in particular. | By Robert Peirce, M.D. | Near Sixty years *Physician* in Bath.
I quote from the second issue of 1713 which was reprinted from the first edition of 1689 with comparatively little alteration.

I wish we could claim Mrs *Jane Chase*, 'a Maiden Gentlewomen of an Ancient Family of that name, aged about 24 or 25,' for she suffered from a '*Spontaneous Lassitude*,' a distemper still prevalent in Cambridge, but the days of Girton and Newnham were not yet. 'In *bathing* we were forced to support her with cordials, her spirits being very low.' In time, however, 'she was (in all particulars) so well recover'd, that she that came hither in a Litter, went home on Horse-back.' Nor is it recorded of her that she had to follow a 'nach-kur,' which usually took the form of a Sacculus consisting of Antiscorbuticks, Hystericks, Antinephritics, Neuroticks, Anticephalics, etc., hung in a barrel of beer. The patient drank the beer during the ensuing winter.

We are on surer ground with the 'Reverend Divine Dr North,' Master of Trinity College (Dr Peirce says of Corpus-Christi College, but an Oxford man may well be excused for confusing the two foundations). 'He had been many Years subject to *Fits* of the *Falling Sickness*, which—at length brought upon him a *Palsie* of one Side, whither Right or Left I cannot well remember. If the *Paralytick Distemper* had superseded *Epileptick*, it had been an advantageous Exchange, but both continuing it made his case the more Deplorable.' He came to Bath in May, 1681, and having let blood, 'for he was of a Sanguine Complexion, fresh colour'd and full of blood, he began the *Waters* and after a while *bathed*,' but it all advantaged him but little, and after six weeks he returned home, but little if at all mended.

Dr North succeeded Isaac Barrow in 1677 as Master. He had been a Fellow of Jesus, and he was living in Trinity during some of the time Newton resided. He was Professor of Greek, and is thought to have read himself into an early grave. His coming to Bath may have been suggested to him by his Patron, the Duke of Lauderdale, who in 1673 visited the baths 'for more than ordinary corpulence,' and who did well, 'losing a large span of his girth.' In those days as Dr Norman Moore[2], from whom I have gathered some of the above facts, states, it was thought any chronic illness might receive benefit from Bath, and the useful dichotomy, of which one half is expressed by 'not a Bath case,' was as yet not recognized. Had it been, Dr North would have escaped much inconvenience. The serious seizure here narrated preceded his visit by a year or two:—

> [3] 'The manner of its Access was this. The Master and Seniors thought fit to revive an antiquated discipline according to the Statutes, of admonishing disorderly scholars, in order (without amendment) to expulsion; and in the Morning the Doctor came out from the Meeting (where probably he had been a little roiled) to perform his duty upon two scholars then brought to be admonished: And it was observed that he admonished with more than usual Earnestness and Acrimony in his speech; for the Lads were much to blame, and behaved themselves very contumaciously. When the Body is weak, Passion is usually strong, and diverse Things concurred to stir it up in him, which probably touched the Trigger, and while he was speaking, down he dropt. It is possible that, without these Circumstances of Emotion of his Spirits, this had not happened at that time; but then it is more than likely that on some more unhappy Place, or Occasions, as preaching, or in some other solemn Presence, the like had happened; but here it was almost at his own Bedchamber Door. He was immediately taken up, wherein the two scholars were very assistant, and carried to his bed, there being little Hopes of Life in him. But the Physicians were immediately sent for, and due methods used as in Cases of Apoplexies.

[2] Air, Water and Situation London: J. Bale, Sons, & Danielsson. 1907.

[3] The Lives of the Norths. By the Hon. Roger North. 1826 Edition. Vol. III.

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'After the ordinary tormenting operations were over, he recovered a little sense, but was excessively drowsy; and it was judged that unless that symptom could be conquered, he must drop from them. Whereupon, by direction, followed perpetual noise and Clangor, one sort or other, to keep him awake. There was consort of Tongs, Firegrate, Wainscote Drum, and dancing of Curtain and Curtain Rings, such as would have made a sound Man mad.

'It was presumed that, if he fell asleep, he would never wake any more; so his Instruments were plied until his good Mother (who was immediately sent for) came to take Care of him. She was a magnanimous Lady, that had nurst a large Family, old and young, for diverse years, and, in Experience, was more than a Match for a College of Physicians. She saw in what Torment her Son lay drowsy to Death, and gave attention to what the Physicians said; but all the while admired the Musick they made. She desired of the Physicians that her Son might have a little Sleep. No, Madam, said they, for if he sleeps yet, he will never wake again. The good Lady had no longer Patience, but set up her maternal Authority, and told them flat and plain that her Son should have Rest, and that quietly, for full two Hours, and she would answer the Consequences. He was her Son, and she would have the Nursing of him. Thereupon she dismissed the Musicians, and desired the learned and the unlearned (for there were many Evesdroppers and news carriers in the Room), to withdraw and leave her. She kept with her only the Maid she brought; and they two went to work, ordered the Bed, and laid the poor Patient in such a Posture as she thought most proper for his taking Rest; and then, sending her Maid to wait without, she sat herself down at the Bed's Head, and all was hush for the full Time. Sometimes she peeped in upon him, and found no Reason to retrench any Part of it. After this she opened the Curtains, and called in the Physicians, and the rest that had a Mind to be there, and shewed them how easy and quiet he lay, and breathing as Nature required. His Countenance had a good Colour, and his Face was composed, which, before, was distorted in diverse Manners with his Eyes staring like one of the Furies. Now Doctors, said she, what think ye? But Madam, said one, will he wake? You shall see, said she, gently jogging him by the Arm as he lay, he woke, and, opening his Eyes, knew several there and spoke to them The Physicians were exceedingly surprised; for they expected great difficulty in waking him, and had been consulting of methods how to do it.

'The Fit went off, but left the Doctor under an Infliction of a desperate numb Palsey all on one Side of him, which the learned call an Hemiplagia.[4]

'After he was enfranchised from his Bed, and had the Entertainment they call walking about his Chamber, and diverse Friends and Acquaintance came and staid with him, he gathered some little Strength. But his Levities still continued, and he used to please himself with rehearsing paltry Rhymes and Fables. . . . All this was inexpressible grief and mortification to his Friends, seeing that dismal Alteration. They had known his Genius bright, and, in his Health, solemn, grave and instructive; and his Mirth, when it happened, not without a Flow of pleasant Wit, and, as it ought to be, ever decent and without offence; far from all Suspicion of a Possibility that such Levity of Humour and Discourse should ever appear in him. He seemed as an high flying Fowl with one Wing cut: the Creature offers to fly, and knows no Cause why he should not.

'The Doctor lived to recover his Faculties of Mind, and Powers of his Body, in some Measure; and had it not been for one immense Malady that attended the Palsey, and held him down, there had been hopes of a competent Recovery; and that malady was Epileptic Fits. These appeared soon after the Apoplexy went off. They were gentle at first, but continually invigorated, and every one of them gave him a Twitch nearer his grave.'

He died in 1683, and lies in the Ante-chapel of Trinity, his grave marked with the simple inscription J. N.

S.

[4] Dr Norman Moore suggests an embolic hemiplegia.

THE NORTHERN ELEMENT IN GREEK ARCHITECTURE AND SCULPTURE.

On Nov. 26th, Prof. Ridgeway gave a lecture on the 'Northern Element in Greek Architecture and Sculpture.' He stated two propositions in support of which he proposed to adduce evidence: (1) that the gables of the Greek temple are derived from the northern house, with its sloping roof and gable, and not from the flat-roofed house of the south; and (2) that the system of figure decoration developed in the frieze, metopes and pediments was also northern in origin.

(1) He then showed the existence in Greece of houses of the northern type, as was easily done, as soon as the Homeric poems are examined with a little care. The many writers who had dealt with this subject had with one accord spoken of *the* Homeric house, as if there was not merely only one type, but even but one variety of that type. Yet it is clear that the palaces differed widely from the houses of the common people; *e.g.* the palace of Alcinous (Od. vi., 301—2). But there are also specific differences in architecture. Thus the house built for Achilles by his myrmidons had a high-pitched roof, for they had 'thatched it down from above with rushes from the mead' (Il. xxiv., 448 sqq.), whilst the simile of the rafters to which the wrestlers are likened (Il., xxiii., 712—3) can only refer to the rafters of a high-pitched roof. Furthermore, the slaying of the suitors in the house of Odysseus, the northern character of which Prof. Ridgeway had already pointed out (*Early Age of Greece*), can only be explained if that house had a high-pitched roof. On the other hand the house of the southern sorceress Circe had a flat-roof on which people slept (Od., x., 555—8). This is the typical southern house, just as that of Achilles, the Achean, is the typical northern.

Pausanias (x., 4, 1) notes the occurrence of pitched-roofs (στέγαι κοίλαι) at only one town in Greece—Panopeus in Phocis—which he notices as being unGreek in every respect, whilst its inhabitants declared that they were Phlegyans from Thrace. Thus then in this historical instance the pitched-roof is an intruder from the north.

Dörpfeld and all other authorities are agreed that the Bronze Age palaces, like that at Tiryns, had flat roofs. The shrines represented in gold plaques from Mycenae have flat tops, whilst a temple on the François Vase circa 600 B.C. has also a flat roof. It thus appears that the early temples had flat roofs just like the palaces, which were their prototypes, This is confirmed by Pindar (Ol. xiii., 21) who declares that the Corinthians were the first to place gables on the temples of the gods, thus showing that it was at a comparatively late period that this type was adopted for Greek temples. The oldest Greek temple of which we have remains, the Heraeum of Olympia (B.C. 1096) closely resembled in its construction the palace at Tiryns; and had probably once been flat-roofed like the latter; and only later had a sloping roof superimposed, since it certainly had both a flat and sloping roof over that (Paus. v., 16.) The pitched roof of the temple of Classical times must be regarded as borrowed from the houses of northern types such as the hut of Achilles, brought in by the northern invaders.

(2) The artists of the Bronze Age of Greece delighted in heraldic grouping in sculptures (*e.g.* the Lion Gate) and in other forms of art; the subordinate elements tending to a central point. The same principle is seen at work on the early Babylonian cylinders as also in the art of Lycia and Phyrgia. In Greece this principle dies out with the coming of the Acheans, the use of iron

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the round shield, brooches, and the cremation of the dead, and it was supplanted by the geometric principle of decoration imported from the Danubian region, in which friezes of men and animals as well as geometric designs became the chief decorative feature.

This had taken place at Mycenae before the old art of pottery had declined. Thus the Warrior Vase from the upper stratum shows a procession of warriors with the regular Homeric equipment of round shields with bosses, and long spears instead of oblong shields, and bows and arrows of the Bronze Age. There is no central point towards which the action trends. This scene finds its counterpart in a painted stele also from the upper stratum at Mycenae on which are three friezes: one with a procession of warriors, as on the vase, another with deer. That this is later than Mycenean times is proved by the fact that it is painted on plaster laid on a sculptured Mycenean stele. Thus the new principle in art makes its appearance with new types of armature and dress, with a new race, whose principle of decoration, as is proved by the Olympia 'finds,' is essentially Danubian.

It is commonly held that the frieze principle is 'Oriental' in origin because of its occurrence at Nineveh, but people forget that the Assyrian monuments do not go back beyond B.C. 900, and that they were influenced from the Aegean, not conversely.

In Boeotia decoration of the geometric style is especially common not only on pottery but on engraved brooches. But the Boeotians were Acheans and their Acheanised subjects driven from Pelasgiotis in Thessaly by the invading Illyrian Thessali (B.C. 1124) as stated by Thucydides (i. 12). In the Geometric vases of Athens and Corinth a certain technique in which inscribed lines are used as well as pigment has long been thought to point to the influence of Boeotian brooches and other engraved bronzes decorated with figures both of men and animals as well as with geometric ornament. Now as the frieze principle is seen in the Warrior Vase from Mycenae just when the Mycenean potter is now working for his new masters (probably about B.C. 1200), and as the Attic and Corinthian vases seem to borrow from the technique of the Boeotian Bronzes which are certainly of northern origin, and as the Ionians, when after the Doric invasion they settled in Ionia, brought with them not the full Mycenean art, but the geometric, intermingled with Mycenean survivals, and as no models for such friezes are to be found anywhere in Asiatic art before that date, we may conclude that the frieze principle seen on the geometric vases, is due to the Danubian art brought in by the Acheans. But as it is generally admitted that there is a very close connection between the decoration on these vases and architecture, though it is usually assumed that the vases are copied from the latter, we may conclude that the principle of placing a series of figures, human and animal, standing or moving, without any reference to a central point (the chief principle in Mycenean art) is due, like the gabled roof, to northern influence. But with the Renaissance of art, the Greek craftsmen, who all belonged to the old race, had an irresistible tendency to the centralising doctrine. Examples of the heraldic style can be seen on the coins of Lesbos and Delphi, as well as on those of Lycia, and whilst on the earlier pedimental sculpture, as at Aegina, the centrifugal principle derived from the north is still seen at work, the later sculptors, like Pheidias, reverted more and more to the principle of the art of the Bronze Age.

Thus then, as it was the combination of the literary art of the indigenous people combined with the loftier morals, religion and sentiments of their northern conquerors, that gave us the Homeric poems; so too it was the combination of northern ideas with the technical skill of the south that gave us the Greek temple with its pedimental sculpture, its friezes and its metopes, which are still the wonder of the world.

THE LIVINGSTONE MEETINGS IN THE SENATE HOUSE, 1857, 1859.

A REMINISCENCE.

Why was the Senate House 'crowded to suffocation'—those, I think, were the words used by the reporter of the period—when Livingstone came here in 1857? The answer is not hard to find. We young people cared little or nothing for Missions, or for Africa, but we had heard that Livingstone had successfully accomplished a difficult and dangerous enterprise—that he had crossed Africa from coast to coast, mainly on foot—and so we all wanted to look at the man who had done this great thing. And it was evident that the same thought had possessed our elders—for the floor of the Senate House was as full as were the galleries.

At the west end, behind the Vice Chancellor's seat, hung a large map or diagram of Africa, with Livingstone's route marked on it. Presently he appeared, entering by the Doctor's door, in company with the veteran Professor Sedgwick, Dr Whewell, and other distinguished persons. In marked contrast to them we saw a man of moderate height, very plainly dressed, his face tanned to a dark brown by long exposure to sun and wind, and furrowed by deep lines, which spoke of anxiety, hardships, and disease endured and overcome. I never saw any man whose appearance told its own tale as Livingstone's did. We all felt that we were about to hear a wonderful narrative of personal experiences, and that every word would be true. The lecture that followed, when the cheers which greeted his entrance had subsided enough to allow him to begin, was not a lecture in the ordinary sense of that word. It was a series of notes on the physical features of Africa, on its inhabitants, on their languages, on the way to deal with them, and on 'the open path for commerce and Christianity' which he had himself been permitted to make. His language, for which he apologized, on the ground that he had spoken the native languages of Africa for seventeen years, and had, in consequence, almost forgotten his own, was peculiar to himself. He used short, jerky sentences, expressive of thoughts which he could not arrange in set periods, but which he did not wish his hearers to lose. But the most carefully ordered speech would have been far less effective, and when he suddenly shouted: 'Do you carry out the work which I have begun. I leave it with you,' and sat down, there was silence for a few seconds, and then came a great explosion of cheering, which may have been equalled on other occasions in that building, but assuredly has never been surpassed.

Then Professor Sedgwick rose. I seem to see him now, after a lapse of fifty years, clad in a great coat and many wrappers, and a black velvet skull-cap on his head. He moved slowly toward the map of Africa, a wand in his hand, as though he was in his own museum, and about to begin a lecture on geology. He gazed at the map silently and wistfully for a while, and then said, in a voice trembling with emotion, 'I dare not speak of its geology.' Then, turning to the audience, he bade them not only

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thank Livingstone heartily for what he had said, but carry forward the work which he had so auspiciously begun. Sedgwick was the most popular man in the University, and would have been cheered by the undergraduates, whatever he said or did; but the applause which greeted him when he sat down was not merely complimentary; it meant that his advice, coming as it did immediately after Livingstone's appeal, had touched their hearts and would be followed.

The seed which Livingstone had sown fell on good ground, and two years afterwards (on All Saints' Day, 1859), a second meeting was held in the Senate House, in aid of the Oxford and Cambridge Mission to Central Africa, as it was then called. The mission 'which,' in the words of the first report, 'owes its origin to the impression produced by the visit of Dr Livingstone to the University,' was still in its cradle and needed careful rearing—for there were not a few who looked with jealous eyes upon a scheme which might deprive the University of those chosen spirits whose places it would be most hard to fill. Would that Livingstone could have been present on that memorable afternoon! How he would have rejoiced to hear Bishops and statesmen vie with each other in pleading for the two objects to which he had dedicated his life—the civilisation and Christianity of Africa. I have never heard—in the course of a life which may be described as a long one—anything comparable to the speeches delivered on that occasion by Mr Gladstone and by Samuel Wilberforce, then Bishop of Oxford. It was difficult to decide which was the most admirable, the severe, classic style of the former, or the passionate enthusiasm of the latter. Wilberforce was not only a great orator, but also a consummate actor, and on this occasion he put forth all his powers. He walked to and fro on the dais as he described Livingstone's marvellous endurance—his perils by flood and field—mingling, with rare judgement, the humorous with the grave—till he reached his peroration. Then he did what no inferior orator could have ventured to attempt—he stretched out his arms as though he were welcoming someone from above—and reminding us that it was All Saints' Day, he bade us remember that the spirits of those who had departed this life in the faith and fear of God were beckoning us onward to imitate their deeds, while among them he seemed to recognise his father's spirit, bidding him to relax no effort until Africa should be Christian.

J. W. CLARK.

CORRESPONDENCE.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

SIR,—I have read with interest the articles on University Reform in the *Cambridge Review*. Criticism and apology have been exhaustive; the little that I have to add is more nearly concerned with the great defect, as I regard it, of the proposals themselves. Critic and apologist have agreed that money is, after all, the change that is needed most; they have mentioned incidentally a few trifling economies; a real and coherent fiscal policy is yet to be proposed.

If, then, money must be found, two methods, plausible at first blush, suggest themselves; a general appeal for funds (the Oxford method), or a system whereby men might employ their leisure hours in some profitable occupation (the American method). Both are impracticable here. Professors and undergraduates are ashamed to dig; they cannot beg, since the acceptance of funds would probably imply submission to the donors on many important points; for example it might be necessary to surrender Compulsory Greek in the Previous Examination. It is therefore necessary to seek for new methods within the limits of the University.

Within these limits the two most obvious financial expedients are Individual Extortion and Public Confiscation. A radical defect in the general system of the Proctorate is clear. The Proctor is no beneficent democratic concern, like a Railway or Post Office; why is it then that his economic policy in its fixed scale of charges resembles these, and not rather the beautiful simplicity of his brother the Brigand? By the seizure of one wealthy undergraduate, capless or fumigant, he might in one moment gain what was formerly a year's profits. And if he caught, for example, a foreign potentate, he might ask what he would, even unto the half of his kingdom, and the University Chest would cop the swag. Public Confiscation was the method of King Henry the Eighth when he drove out the horrid Papishes. And should not we be justified if we found two colleges founded not centuries but less than forty years ago, whose inmates, not yet full members of the University, must either remain idle or, if strenuous in games and work, become unfit for the serious duties of their kind? Who, incapable themselves except in the rarest instances of any serious intellectual achievement, yet on one occasion, not a year ago, so thronged to an important public lecture, that no man might enter? If such be found is it not the duty as well as the interest of the University to confiscate their buildings and revenues for the benefit of those members of the democracy whom all welcome to the University but not all to their own colleges?

Yours, &c.,

A PRACTICAL MAN.

15, Maid's Causeway, Cambridge.

ROWING NOTES.

The University Crew started practice for the Boat Race on Thursday last under most unfavourable conditions. A strong wind was blowing against the stream, making the water very rough; it is not surprising therefore that the form shewn was not of striking excellence.

The 'old Blues' are not yet rowing, and the crew is by no means settled yet. At this early stage of practice it would be quite useless to attempt to offer any criticism on the individual oarsmen. The only alteration that has so far taken place in the composition of the crew was necessitated by the indisposition of G. L. Thomson, his place being taken by J. Walmsley. Rowing has been impossible the last few days owing to the frozen condition of the river.

The crew at present is as follows:—

	G. E. Fairbairn (Jesus) (bow)	...	...	...
2	E. S. Hornidge (Trinity Hall)	...	...	...
3	J. Walmsley (First Trinity)	..	...	...
4	C. J. W. Henslow (L.M.B.C.)	...	...	...
5	H. Kitching (Trinity Hall)	...	...	...
6	E. G. Williams (Third Trinity)	...	...	...
7	O. A. Carver (First Trinity)	...	...	...
	F. H. Jerwood (Jesus) (stroke)	...	...	...
	R. Boyle (Trinity Hall) (cox)	...	...	...

RUGBY.

C.U. v. UNITED SERVICES.

For this match, the last before the big match at Queen's Club, Cambridge turned out an 'A' side, captained by H. G. Monteith, who was the only 'old blue' playing. As the Services also were not at full strength, the game

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could not be seriously considered as a test of strength. The University side played remarkably well, considering its scratch nature, the forwards particularly showing good form. Both ground and ball were very slippery, but the rain held off during the progress of the game.

Cambridge pressed at once, and first Scholfield and then Burton nearly scored. The Services cleared and Campbell was tackled in possession, and Child, running round the 'blind-side' of the scrum, scored far out. The kick failed. The University again attacked, and Monteith was just held up short of the line, but immediately afterwards the same player charged down a kick from Moir, and scored. Cambridge continued to have the better of the game, but there was no more scoring before half-time.

Cambridge again started strongly, but following on a forward rush for the Services, Orr made a beautiful opening for Nelson to score an unconverted try. Later, Campbell should have scored, but tried to pick the ball up instead of dribbling. However, the score was only deferred, for Moore breaking away from touch made a neat opening for Monteith to score his second try behind the posts. A goal was kicked by te Water. The Services made another effort, but could not equalise, and Cambridge gained a highly creditable victory by 1 goal 1 try (8 points) to 2 tries (6 points).

C.U. v. OXFORD.

Played at Queen's Club on Tuesday, 10th December. The result was a heavy defeat for Cambridge by 1 goal, 4 tries to nil. That Oxford were the better side, few people will deny, but with a little luck on the Cambridge side the issue might have been different. Playing with a strong wind, the Light Blues pressed almost continuously during the first half, and that they did not score was the fault of the backs and not of the forwards The halves were far too slow at getting the ball away, and were generally outplayed by Williamson and Cunningham, with the consequence that Macleod and Wright saw little or nothing of the ball. Coates looked certain of two tries early in the game, but seemed quite lame and could show none of his undoubted pace. Oxford got their first try just before half-time from a fine run by Vassall and Martin, and with Roberts converting from an easy position, Cambridge crossed over five points to the bad. This sudden reverse was most discouraging, especially to the forwards who had given their backs sufficient chances to have enabled them to face the wind in the second half with a substantial lead.

Oxford started after the interval with great dash, and proceeded to push home their advantage. They were now getting the ball better in the tight, and when it was heeled, their halves had it out to the third line very smartly. Within five minutes of the resumption Martin scored again far out, after a fine combined movement, but the kick failed. Cambridge were now hard pressed, but Campbell saved pluckily. Cambridge rallied, but Milton added 2 tries in quick succession, Roberts failing to convert either. Vassall soon scored another try—the last of the match, but Roberts' attempt with the kick hit the post. Cambridge now made a final effort, and struggled desperately to score. Macleod had two marvellous individual runs, which quite eclipsed all other incidents in the match. However, the Oxford defence prevailed, though hard pressed till the end of the game. Campbell just failed to drop a goal before the whistle blew, leaving Cambridge beaten by 17 points to nil.

Campbell, the full back, though playing in a new position, was a great success, and tackled and saved with pluck and determination. The seat of the trouble was at half. Had the three-quarters been allowed to use the opportunities given them by the forwards in the first half-hour they must have scored not once, but several times. After that the team were demoralised, and only recovered in the last few minutes.

CAMBRIDGE.

R. C. C. Campbell (Edinburgh Academy and King's) (back);
C. C. G. Wright (Tonbridge and Pembroke),
*K. G. Macleod (capt.) (Fettes and Pembroke),
F. C. Pyman (Leys School and Caius), and
V. H. M. Coates (Haileybury and Caius) (three-quarter backs);
*T. A. Godby (Loretto and Magdalene), and
B. H. Holloway (Leys School and Jesus) (half-backs);
*W. G. Lely (Fettes and Emmanuel),
*R. McCosh (Fettes and Trinity),
*A. E. Evans (Llandovery and St John's),
G. V. Carey (Eastbourne and Caius),
G. M. Chapman (New Zealand and Caius),
W. D. C. L. Purves (Fettes and Trinity),
F. C. T. Tudsbery (Dulwich and King's), and
R. S. Kennedy (Tonbridge and Christ's) (forwards).

OXFORD.

*D. Davies (Lampeter and Jesus) (back);
H. Martin (Edinburgh Academy and Balliol),
*H. H. Vassall (Bedford Grammar School and Keble),
F. N. Tarr (Uppingham and University), and
*N. W. Milton (Marlborough College and University) (three-quarter backs);
*R. H. Williamson (St Andrew's, Grahamstown, and Trinity), and
G. Cunningham (Fettes and Magdalen) (half-backs);
*W. W. Hoskin (St Andrew's, Grahamstown, and Trinity) (capt),
*R. S. Wix (Marlborough College and Brasenose),
*H. A. Hodges (Sedbergh and Trinity),
G. D. Roberts (Rugby and St John's),
A. Howard (Haileybury and Christ Church),
H. E. Latham (Sedbergh and Trinity),
L. C. Blencowe (St Edward's and Queen's), and
S. N. Cronje (St Andrew's, Grahamstown, and Trinity) (forwards).

THE TOUR.

The tour this year was in Scotland, and proved a highly successful one in every way. The four usual matches were played, in all of which Cambridge were victorious, defeating in turn Edinburgh University, Edinburgh Wanderers, West of Scotland and Edinburgh Academicals. Unfortunately the weather was anything but favourable, none of the matches being played on a really dry ground, and those against the Wanderers and the West being little better than mud fights. The state of the ground in the Wanderers' match may be held largely accountable for the fact that they, the weakest of the four teams played, most nearly lowered the Cambridge colours. Perhaps the most satisfactory win of the tour was that against the West, when on shocking ground and with a greasy ball, the University, forced to play an almost entirely forward game, beat opponents whose strength admittedly lay in their forward division. In addition to the regular team, Cambridge were assisted on three occasions each by H. G. Monteith, J. D. Young and J. H. Bennett-Smith, twice by G. H. Keeton and J. H. Currie, and once by W. W. McCosh, M. Hemmant and J. W. Alexander.

The following is a list of the scores in the four matches:—

v. Edinburgh University, 3 goals (15 pts) to 3 tries (9 pts).
v. Edinburgh Wanderers, 1 goal (5 pts) to 1 try (3 pts).
v. West of Scotland, 1 goal 3 tries (14 pts) to nil.
v. Edinburgh Academicals, 4 goals, 5 tries (35 pts) to 1 goal, 1 try (8 pts).

HARE AND HOUNDS.

C.U. v. OXFORD.

On Saturday, Dec. 14th, we repeated our performance of last year by beating Oxford by 1 point after a most exciting race.

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The weather conditions were abominable. There was a northerly gale blowing and though the rain held off, the downfall of the previous night made it probable that the Beverley Brook which has to be crossed twice would be a serious obstacle. As it turned out it was not so high as expected, but quite high enough to wet one to the waist in a hurried crossing; the low lying fields were also in a saturated state.

Amid all this unpleasantness the race was started up Roehampton Lane remarkably punctually. Dougall was changed for Pratt in the Cambridge team: otherwise no alteration was made in the teams.

Up the lane the pace was extremely hot, and on crossing the Kingston Road three Oxford men tailed off and Cambridge had a good lead. Reaching the Dismal Swamp Oxford was in an improved position, Seacome and Sainsbury having worked their way up while Pratt had dropped back and was fighting Hodson for the last place. Reaching Cottenham Hill the order was Butler, Inman, Worsley, Pearson, Selby-Lowndes, Sainsbury, Seacome, Swan, Hodson, Pratt. This order was maintained until the Common was reached except that Selby-Lowndes fell behind Sainsbury, and Seacome and Pratt caught up Hodson. The wind was full in the competitors' faces all across the Common and was bitterly cold. A magnificent finish between Inman, Worsley and Pearson resulted in a win for the first named by five yards, six separating the next two. Butler was left at the windmill but Sainsbury failed to catch him. Selby-Lowndes who shed his zephyr at the top of Wimbledon Hill finished extremely well and catching up 150 yards on Seacome turned a near thing into victory. The last two men were rather tailed off.

Altogether the Cambridge men were lighter than the Oxford team, and were therefore more handicapped by the wind and the heavy going. Pearson was slightly off-colour, but a finish such as was witnessed this year is magnificent. Worsley is to be congratulated on his first appearance in the Dark Blues' team, while Inman showed his real form which was decidedly welcome after his mishap last year. Selby-Lowndes proved his value by his extremely plucky fight with Seacome, and without him we should probably have had a different tale to tell. Swan was handicapped rather more by the wind owing to his lack of weight, while Pratt did very well considering the short notice that was given him.

We were very sorry to have to do without Dougall, but in all fairness to our own side and to Pratt it ought to be said that Hodson's ankle only gave way partially, as his time shows, and that it probably did not make all the difference claimed for it at the time.

Oxford are already expected to win next year, but we have not yet had our say in the matter.

Times and placings:—

		M.	S.
1.	E. C. Inman, Sedbergh and Caius, Cambridge ...	45	35
2.	J. F. Worsley, Winchester and Magdalen, Oxford	45	36
3.	A. H. Pearson (capt), Westminster and Queens', Cambridge	45	37 2-5
4.	G. S. Butler (capt.), Coatham and Keble, Oxford ..	46	18
5.	J. W. Sainsbury, Harrow and Oriel, Oxford ...	46	21
6.	G.N.Selby-Lowndes, Clifton and Queens', Cambridge	46	45
7.	R. S. Seacome, Bedford Grammar and Keble, Oxford	46	55
8.	F. G. Swan, Shrewsbury and Pembroke, Cambridge	47	11
9.	C. J. C. Pratt, Tonbridge and Caius, Cambridge ...	48	19
10.	R. V. Hodson, Cheltenham and Wadham, Oxford	49	57

Cambridge ... ... 1, 3, 6, 8, 9 = 27.
Oxford ... ... 2, 4, 5, 7, 10 = 28.

CRICKET.

ON THE UNIVERSITY GROUND.

May 14, 15, 16 ... ... C.U. v. Yorkshire.
May 25, 26, 27 ... ... C.U. v. Lancashire.
May 28, 29, 30 ... ... C.U. v. M.C.C. & Ground.
June 1, 2, 3 ... ... C.U. v. Kent.
June 4, 5, 6 ... ... C.U. v. Sussex.
June 11, 12, 13 ... ... C.U. v. Gentlemen of England.

AT THE OVAL.

June 18, 19, 20 ... ... C.U. v. Surrey.

AT BRIGHTON.

June 22, 23, 24 ... ... C.U. v. Sussex.

AT LORD'S.

June 25, 26, 27 ... ... C.U. v. M.C.C. & Ground.

AT EASTBOURNE.

June 29, 30, and July 1 C.U. v. Gentlemen of England.

AT LORD'S.

July 6, 7, 8 ... ... C.U. v. OXFORD.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

F. S. Marsh, B.A., Selwyn College, Public Hostel, has been elected to the Crosse Scholarship.

The Members' Prize for a Latin Essay has been adjudged to J. R. M. Butler, scholar of Trinity College.

The Members' Prize for an English Essay has been adjudged to W. N. Ewer, B.A., scholar of Trinity College.

The Electors to the Whewell Scholarships have made the following award: First Scholarship: D. W. Ward, B.A., of St. John's College. Second Scholarship: C. K. Webster, B.A., of King's College. The following re-election has been made: N. de M. Bentwich, B.A., Trinity College, to a scholarship of £100.

The Education Committee of the Victoria League offer a prize of books to the value of 20 guineas to be competed for by undergraduates of the Universities of the United Kingdom. The term 'undergraduates' shall, for the purposes of this competition, be understood to include students and undergraduate students, men and women, in regular attendance at college lectures, and women reading for degree examinations at Oxford and Cambridge, but not external students of the University of London. The subject of the essay is 'Compare the British Empire with other Empires, Past and Present.' The conditions of the competition provide, among other matters, that the essays shall not exceed 15,000 words in length, and that they must reach the office of the league on or before Empire Day, May 24, 1908, and should be addressed to the Secretary, Education Committee, Victoria League, Dacre-house, Victoria Street, S.W.

REVIEWS.

Studies of Political Thought, from Gerson to Grotius. By John Neville Figgis, M.A. Cambridge: at the University Press, 1907.

We are grateful to Mr Figgis for having printed these lectures which were delivered in Trinity College in 1900 on the Birkbeck Foundation. Again and again in the pages of this brilliant little book he proves himself the disciple of Acton, of Creighton and of Maitland. He approaches political science from the point of view of history and professes the view, with which few people will quarrel, that political theories cannot be studied apart from political conditions. 'The doctrine of the unity of history,' he writes, 'is more impressively realised in a study of political thought than of actual constitution' (p. 218). This is particularly true of the period with which Mr Figgis is most concerned, the outgoing middle ages, the upheaval of the reformation and the subsequent political re-adjustments. Here perhaps the only unity consists in the development of political thinking which reflected and interpreted

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contemporary political transformations. Mr Figgis has lucidly developed the connection between medieval and modern life, the substantive heritage of the middle ages, the manner in which political and ecclesiastical conditions and *Weltanschauung* which men had abandoned still affected and modified the statement of modern problems.

The book is perhaps valuable rather as a wide and brilliant interpretation of a very intricate and important stage in political development, than as a direct or particularly original contribution to political science. It is not intended to suggest that Mr Figgis is not an original investigator—his *Divine Right of Kings*, and the many valuable studies that stand to his credit in the *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society* and other quarters, are witnesses to the contrary—but in the present work he is engaged rather in making a large synthesis, into which his own previous investigations, like those of many other scholars, are taken up.

We have said that Mr Figgis approaches his subject from the historical side—indeed he has said so himself. But he is a philosopher too, and loves a generalisation which will interpret a whole group of phenomena, causing them to fall into place, and adjust themselves to his system. When Mr Figgis indulges this taste he does it handsomely. Here are two specimens:

'The dominion of no infidel can ever be really just, and hence war with the Turks is always permissible. And this is the real principle of the Crusades.' (p. 18).

'The root idea of equality on the one hand, and absolute dominion on the other, came from the ancient world through the Stoics, the Roman Law and the Fathers; while the ideas of liberty and association in government are Teutonic, or in other words Whiggism is German, and Radicalism is Latin' (p. 23).

From such flights one comes rather breathless to earth with the words on one's lips, of a well-known German critic 'es wird hier mehr philosophiert als geforscht.'

The book, on the other hand, abounds in passages of lucid exposition, which clearly proceed from a combination of erudition and acumen. Two bits may be quoted from the appreciations of Luther and Machiavelli respectively:

'Roughly speaking what Luther did in the world of politics, was to transfer to the temporal sovereign the halo of sanctity that had hitherto been mainly the privilege of the ecclesiastical; and to change the admiration of men from the saintly to the civic virtues, and their ideals from the monastic life to the domestic, and all this as a part of the Divine ordering of the world' (p. 81).

'When his books are made into a system they must result in a perpetual suspension of the *habeas corpus* acts of the whole human race. It is not the removal of restraints under extraordinary emergencies that is the fallacy of Machiavelli, it is the erection of this removal into an ordinary and every-day rule of action' (p. 87).

It will be seen that Mr Figgis' work is unequal, and it may be added, that in the economy of his book he has not always shown good judgement. He has limited himself in space, and has accordingly often turned off, in a single phrase, points which might profitably have been laboured. One resents this the more when one finds him wandering far afield as in his disquisition on Nietzsche (pp. 96—98). Moreover the single phrase to which we just now alluded is not always a happy one. In short, not to mince matters, Mr Figgis' style is very bad. Sometimes it is clumsy and sometimes ungrammatical (*e.g.*, pp. 73, 145) and again it moves between the extremes of flippancy and portentous solemnity. Thus he writes, 'at any rate the world had not discovered cheating at bridge as a refuge for the destitute' (p. 127), and then begins a sentence about the Corpus Juris: 'redacted posterior to S. Augustine, and under an Emperor half medieval' (p. 163).

There is a small index and the very modest but interesting array of notes is most annoyingly relegated to the end of the volume. We have registered our protest against these defects of form and arrangement, but we would not be understood as having anything but admiration for the substance of Mr Figgis' work. G. T. L.

A NEW CAMBRIDGE PLAY.

Club Law: A Comedy acted in Clare Hall, Cambridge, now printed for the first time, and edited with an introduction and notes. By G. C. Moore Smith, Litt.D. The Pitt Press. 4to. lvi.+143 pp. 6/- net.

In the summer of 1906, when Dr Moore Smith was examining some manuscripts of Latin academic plays in the Library of St John's College, he came across a certain mutilated manuscript supposed to be a translation from some Latin play. This it is that he has now given to the world as the long lost Club Law.

The publication comes at a most suitable time: a considerable interest has been manifested during late years in academic dramatic performances, and it has fallen to Dr Moore Smith to make the most important addition to such studies since 1886, when Rev. W. D. Macray discovered the first two parts of the Parnassus trilogy in the Bodleian. In date, Club Law falls between those two plays, but unlike them its interest is not in the main literary. It is recorded in a document bearing the date 1601, that 'the scholars of the University, being in taverns, alehouses and diverse public places, do grievously and very disorderly misuse in generall all free burgesses and in particular the magistrates of the town. And also in the Plays in colleges and publick sermons, whereby great occasion of grudge is offerred.' Club Law is one of the plays in question, for it consists of an unsparing and satirical attack on all the town officials of the time, and indeed, as it is probably to be assigned to the years 1599-1600, it may be the very play that prompted the complaint. Certainly it throws a lurid sidelight on the relations of town and gown about the year 1600. The production of plays in colleges, though sometimes (*e.g.*, to Trinity) enjoined by royal command, hardly tended to peace and order in the town. In 1606, a crowd of persons who had been unable to get tickets for a performance in King's, broke the windows of the hall, and interrupted the performance with 'loud outcries and shouting for the space of two hours together'; and the disturbances outside the great gate of Trinity, in 1610-1611, will be remembered by readers of Mr J. W. Clark's admirable paper on the subject. With regard to the present play, Fuller records that at the performance 'a convenient place was assigned to the townsfolk (rivetted in with schollars on all sides) where they might see and be seen. Here they did behold themselves in their own best cloathes (which the schollars had borrowed) so livelily personated their habits, gestures, language, liegerjests and expressions, that it was hard to decide which was the true townsman, whether they that sat by, or he who acted on the stage. Sit still they could not for chafing, go out they could not for crowding, but impatiently patient were fain to attend till dismissed at the end of the comedy.' Whether the townsmen were really present or not, —and on the whole, with all deference to Dr Moore Smith, we are inclined to think they may have been—the performance would hardly promote friendly relations between town and gown.

The play itself is, we may say at once, not of great literary merit: the plot is of a rambling nature and much of the dialogue naturally seems flat when it is read without the key to most of the topical allusions: for though the editor has been able, through his researches, to elucidate

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many of them, no reader can doubt that the play contains an even greater number undiscovered and undiscoverable. Parts of it are, however, distinctly amusing even at the present day. We should select as a favourable example the scene at the election of the Burgomaster with its satire on municipal oratory, re-calling, as the editor points out, some passages of the *Return from Parnassus*, part ii.

Brecknocke: As every pair of stocks hath his appointed holes, some for great knaves, some for less: so it is in our Burgomastership: a man must have holes, that is eares to heare their suites, some bige eares . . for great matters, some small eares for little matters. Now seeing it is so . . if at any time my eare hath byn stopped (as I am sure it hath not byn, but upon some great neede), I ask forgiveness and crave pardon . . . . I hope there is not any can or will say that I have consumed or broken any thing, God is my judge, I have not (*hee is non plus*).

Cipher: No truely.

Breck.: Neither would I that worthy man—(*non plus againe*). (Goosturd laugheth).

Breck.: How now Goosturd? you goosecape you. Why sirra not know hoe I am?

Goost.: In truth sir, I did not laugh.

Breck.: No, no, goe you and stand here a while . . . . come hitherto goodman Cowper, I am sure you will tell me truth, goe too and saye

Cowp.: Indeed sir, I can say no—

Breck.: Goe to, to it.

Cowp.: I can say nothing to it.

Breck.: Can you not so sirra? Well, sett ffive pounds upon his head.

As a matter of fact much of the play is by no means so intelligible as this specimen, for Tavie, the sergeant, and Mounsier Grand Combatant both speak broken English, and if we had to find a fault with the editor's able and concise notes, it would be that some of their dialect needs elucidation. We quote an example from Act iv., sc. 6, just before the fight:

Rumford. Wees garre you tast our Clubbes.
Tavie Goots plude, scorne her upon her vilde pride.
Colebie You shall not think to crowe over us as you have done.
Mounsier. In traunt is not good boxe.

The manuscript of the play is mutilated at the beginning and lacks a leaf in the middle, but the plot is not noticeably obscured by this loss. Much more serious is the carelessness of the transcriber which makes it exceedingly difficult to restore the sense in some places. The editor has been forced to give emendations, some obvious and convincing, others less so; he has, however, recorded all such alterations in brief foot-notes so that the student can see at a glance the actual text. Other difficulties are explained in notes at the end, and the book is equipped with an index which is quite satisfactory for all ordinary purposes, though not absolutely complete. It remains therefore only to discuss Dr Moore Smith's valuable and interesting introduction. It is divided into five chapters, dealing respectively with the manuscript of the play, the relations between the town and the University about the year 1600, synopsis of the play, the relation of the play to the facts recorded in chapter two, and lastly, the authorship.

Of these the section dealing with the relations between town and gown is admirable, and contains a lucid sketch drawn from various records co-ordinated with great skill. The identification of the characters of the play with the real personages is also on the whole satisfactory though it cannot always be conclusive, and indeed in the minor characters does not seem to us to be of great importance. The question is exceedingly complicated: for example, Francis Brackyn, Recorder of Cambridge, is by tradition the recorder of the Return from Parnassus, by conjecture Ignoramus in the play of that name, and is said by Mr Macray (on what ground is not clear) to have been satirised in Club Law. Our editor finds no place for him in the play: we might perhaps be inclined to identify the recorder of the Return from Parnassus with Spruce in Club Law from similarity of character, if there were definite reasons for supposing the play to contain a sketch of Brackyn. Dr Moore Smith assumes that Spruce the town clerk is the real town clerk—one Stegge by name who is apparently mentioned in the *Returne*, part 1. This raises the question whether the persons depicted as holding certain offices were the real holders, or were other well-known characters for whom a place had to be found. The play at any rate assumes such an intimate knowledge of the characters of the persons satirised that such a device would hardly deceive, and indeed the identification of 'Mr Westcocks' the elector, with John Norkot, who was not actually a member of that body, is so probable as almost to convince one that such alterations of fact were made, at any rate in minor cases.

As to the authorship, the editor mentions an ascription of it to Ruggle on the authority of an eighteenth century MS. note in a copy of Ignoramus. The authority of the note is uncertain, and, as the editor says, there can be no internal evidence to connect Club Law and Ignoramus. We see no reason why it should not be the joint work of several hands. We may at any rate conjecture that it was by no means typical of Cambridge plays, for it is certainly not open to Kemp's complaint against Cambridge University players of the period, that 'they smell too much of that writer Ovid and that writer Metamorphosis, and talk too much of Proserpina and Jupiter.'

The get-up of the book is admirable and the whole production reflects the greatest credit both on the editor and the publishers.

Y.

LIST OF BOOKS RECEIVED.

CLASSICAL.

M. Tulli Ciceronis orationes Verrinae. Rec. Gul. Peterson. Oxonii, e typographeo Clarendoniano. s.a. 3/6 paper, 4/- cloth.

The Rector of Macgill University, Montreal, has now completed a task on which the pages of the *Classical Review* and the English and American Journals of Philology shew that he has been engaged for many years. The most interesting point concerning the manuscripts turns on the fragments of the Vatican palimpsest. It may well give the editor of any classical text food for thought when he finds that this MS. (not later than the fourth century) is at any rate so little better than the others (none earlier than the ninth century), that there is still doubt as to its great critical value. Dr Peterson, we should say at once, takes the part of the Vatican MS. against Meusel, who flatly declared 'Summo opere cavendum est religiosis omnibus et prudentibus hominibus ne ab hoc fallacissimo auctore decipiantur et circumveniantur.' We should like to hear more of the single leaf of palimpsest that was at Turin—now, alas, destroyed by fire. If we remember aright there is a photograph of it in Chatelain. The work of the edition is very well performed, and Dr Peterson has achieved the difficult task of keeping down his critical notes to the minimum of space.

Papers of the British School at Rome, Vol. IV. Macmillan, for the subscribers. xii. + 296 pp., plates and maps. 31/6 net.

Unfortunately, so general an organ as the *Cambridge Review* can do little more than indicate the subjects of the papers in this fine volume. Dr Ashby continues the monumental 'Classical Topography of the Roman Campagna': observe on p. 154 sqq., the useful table giving the correspondences of Lor Fortunati's work on the remains of the Via Latina with the C.I.L. Mr S. J. A. Churchill, the British Consul at Palermo, writes on the goldsmiths of Rome under the papal authority, with (pp. 193—226) a valuable and exhaustive bibliography. Cambridge readers will be especially interested in Mr Wace's 'Studies in Roman

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Historical Reliefs': he treats, with numerous illustrations, of reliefs from Trajan's Forum of which some exist only in sixteenth century drawings, some, in a damaged condition, in the Louvre; of the reliefs from the Arco di Portogallo, which he assigns to the time of Hadrian; of a beautiful single relief in the Palazzo Sacchetti: and of the frieze of the arch of Constantine, of which he decides that a part was not made for, but adapted to that arch; possibly Diocletianic. This most interesting volume is concluded by Mr Yeames, with a discussion of an ivory statuette of a hunchback in the British Museum, and Mr Peet on the early iron age in South Italy.

Aristotle, de Anima. R. D. Hicks. Cambridge University Press. lxxxiv. + 626 pp. 18/- net.

Such editions as this deservedly make English scholarship famous. To begin with modest carpings, we should have liked to have heard more of the history of the effect of the De Anima on medieval and particularly on the Arabic philosophy: Mr Hicks knows Averroes and Avicenna only through Zabarella and Brentano: Averroes' exposition of the De Anima was the most complete ever written. But this is not a point immediately important to the modern student of Aristotle: and Mr Hicks has really supplied us with an absolutely complete prolegomena, translation and notes to the great psychological treatise; and an interesting appendix deals with Theophrast's commentaries on the work of the master. The text is adequately treated: Mr Hicks has seen no reason for departing from Biehl in his main lines: he often, however, goes into further details, and when obliged to differ from him gives his reasons with convincing copiousness. This will be the standard edition in England for the next century.

Great Englishmen of the Sixteenth Century. By Sidney Lee. Second edition. Crown 8vo, 5/- net. A. Constable & Co.

We are glad to find that Mr Sidney Lee's Boston lectures on More, Sidney, Ralegh, Spenser, Bacon and Shakespeare have now reached a second edition. A few trifling changes have been made, but, substantially, the volume is a reprint of its predecessor and presents a straight-forward account of the careers and the work of the Elizabethans named above, preceded by a chapter on the Spirit of the Sixteenth Century. Mr Lee's method is, as one would naturally expect, a mixture of biography and criticism; the former, so far as we have been able to test it, an accurate summary of facts at present known; the latter, sane, lucid and 'of the centre.' The index might, with advantage, have been considerably improved; *e.g.*, although there are, naturally, several references to Cambridge and its poets in the text, the only reference to Cambridge in the index is the *Cambridge Modern History*; and the entry 'Laura, mistress of Petrarch' seems crude.

Aids to the Study and Composition of English. By J. C. Nesfield. Macmillan. 4/6.

Much of the present work appeared in Mr Nesfield's earlier Grammar and Composition, but several new chapters have been added, notably one on Style in Prose and Verse. The examples are admirably catholic and the work, as a whole, is clear and well arranged, but, to our thinking, the book would have gained considerably in usefulness had it been shorter.

HISTORICAL.

Dyott's Diary, 1781—1845. Edited by R. W. Jeffery. Constable. 2 vols., xl. + 388 + 432 pp. 31/6 net.

This fine old conservative's diary will be of importance to the historian of later Georgian and early Victorian days. General Dyott not only lived long, but preserved to the end a great physical and intellectual vigour, as well as a detailed memory of many famous friends. The mentions of Cambridge are many and amusing. The General had put his son, destined for the Church, at Trinity, but found him a bad correspondent. 'The cause of my taking Cambridge in my route was in consequence of the strange inattention and mysterious conduct of my son Bill, from whom, notwithstanding repeated letters from myself, from his sister and his brother in Ireland, no account whatever had been received from him for near four months. The following morning he came to breakfast at the inn and appeared much depressed on seeing me. He was unable to assign any sufficient cause for his neglect, stating it to have proceeded in the first instance from idleness and want of resolution to devote himself to the undertaking of writing a letter, and that subsequently he felt so ashamed of the neglect.' How we sympathize with Bill! He persisted in his evil ways. The next year the General was in great glee at getting a promise of a vacancy in the 53rd Regiment for his son Dick—'a regiment I should much prefer, not only from the respectability of the corps, but from its foreign station, Gibraltar. Would that my efforts for my unfortunate son at Cambridge were as prosperous as this result. But alas! how different! My fears on his account are daily more alarming. Not a line can I obtain from him, either through his tutor, by my own letters, or by the persuasion of his sister or brother.' The General did not get on with the College authorities. The Master, Wordsworth, 'did not condescend to answer my letter except by message through Mr Peacock,' and declined to give any encouragement to the unfortunate Bill for obtaining College testimonials after his degree. 'There was much shuffling and contradiction in my correspondence with these dignitaries before I could make an arrangement for Bill's return.' However, all ended well. Bill became a reformed character, and we finally find him comfortably installed in the Vicarage.

Mr Jeffery has performed his work with taste and care. The selection cannot have been easy, as the original diary runs to half a million words: the portraits added are all admirably reproduced. On materials such as these the history of the upper classes of this country will rest.

The Privy Council under the Tudors. By Lord Eustace Percy. B. H. Blackwell, Oxford, and Simpkin Marshall. 74 pp. 2/6 net.

The Stanhope Essay for 1907. Lord Eustace Percy successfully proves his point that the Privy Council at that period of our history was an organ of good government and not of oppression.

Pioneers of Humanity. By Howard Williams. A. C. Fifield, for the Humanitarian League. 64 pp. 6d.

The League's history is less odious than its propaganda.

Canadian Constitutional Development. H. E. Egerton and W. L. Grant. Murray. xxii. + 472 pp. 10/6 net.

We trust that we shall not be doing the authors an injustice if we praise this book more as a valuable compilation and collection of documents than as a history. We have here a large and careful selection of despatches, petitions, reports and letters, which, together with Mr Houston's collection of Acts of Parliament and treaties, and the records of English politicians in Hansard, will form the material for a future writer of a 'Constitutional History of Canada.' This preliminary labour has been admirably performed by the authors, and they deserve all praise for a piece of work which is not only laborious and probably thankless, but requires considerable powers of discretion and discrimination.

THEOLOGICAL.

Contentio Veritatis. By Six Oxford Tutors. Murray. 5/- net. x. + 312 pp.

We are grateful to Mr Murray for issuing a cheaper edition of this well-known theological work.

New Methods in the Junior Sunday School. By Hetty Lee. National Society. 230 pp. 1/6 net.

Miss Lee has an imposing list of qualifications, and her outlines of lessons for the year strike us as good. But we are sceptical as to the value of 'sand-trays' and the other toys in which one school of modern educationalists takes delight. It has yet to be shewn that the new fashion of making education—especially religious education—as much like a game as possible, can produce solid results. 'Must' and 'Duty' are such important words that we think that children can hardly be introduced to them too soon. We doubt whether a Christian character can be built on a foundation of sand, however used.

A Short History of the Church in Scotland. (Oxford Church Text Books.) By the Rev. A. Mitchell, Canon of St. Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, and Principal of the Theological College. Rivingtons. 1907. 1/- net.

Readers of Principal Mitchell's clear and attractive summary will gain at least an elementary knowledge—accurate as far as it goes—of the varying fortunes of the Scottish Church, of her sacrifices to principle—foolish as these seemed to statesmen—and of her gradual gain first of toleration and then of a position of influence out of all proportion to her share of the population.

William Laud. W. L. Mackintosh. Masters. xiv. + 256 pp. 3/6

We have chosen to place this book under the heading of Theology rather than under History because it does not profess to be a

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contribution to the story of England in the seventeenth century: but rather, being one of the 'Great Churchman Series,' to regard the martyred Archbishop as a theologian and ecclesiastical reformer. Canon Mackintosh has gained much by dividing up the chapters not chronologically, but into the different aspects of the activities of Laud's life: we have such headings as 'Laud and Christian Reunion,' 'Laud and Learning,' 'Laud and the Scottish Church,' 'Laud and the Irish Church,' and admirably the task has been performed. We have already histories enough; besides Gardiner and Hutton, the life by 'A Romish Recusant' and Mr Benson's study give us impartial portraits of his career: here we have a presentation of his character and policy from the definitely Anglo-Catholic point of view—the only one that can make any pretence at understanding him.

Last term a correspondent in the *Cambridge Review* quoted Sir James Stephen's title for Simeon—St Charles of Cambridge: it may be asked if mutual concessions could not remove from our Church the one reproach that may be levelled at her history since the reformation—the fact that we have never canonized a Saint. Would the Evangelical party take as Saints, Wycliffe, Edward VI, Ridley, Latimer, and Simeon, and allow the other great section of the Church the restoration to the calendar of St Thomas of Canterbury, and the canonisation of Henry VI., Charles I., Laud, and Keble? If ever any arrangement of this kind could be carried out, Canon Mackintosh has proved over and over again in this volume the claims of the great archbishop to inclusion in the martyrology: without Laud the Oxford movement would have been unthinkable, and the English Church would soon have been politically no more than a department of State, and ecclesiastically and religiously no more than one of many protestant sects with the accident of an Apostolical succession. But a reviewer must curb his speculations and confine himself to the book that lies before him: it must suffice here to say that in the present volume especial attention is paid to Laud's reformation in the doctrine and practice of the Church: in fact, we have here the best account that we have yet seen of his reforms in ceremonial and successful attempts to re-introduce something like reverence into public worship. Canon Mackintosh has not attempted to produce an original work founded on research: but he has produced the history of Laud which will be read with the greatest sympathy by Churchmen who look upon him as their spiritual ancestor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Women of Florence. By Isidoro del Lungo, translated by Mary C. Steegmann. Chatto & Windus. xxxvi. + 300 pp. 7/6 net.

We are glad to have these essays in English, with a preface by Dr G. Biagi. The frontispiece consists of a most admirable coloured reproduction of the 'Uxor James de' Bardi.'

English Essays. J. H. Fowler. Macmillan. xxxii. + 106 pp. 2/6.

Materials and models for composition from the great essayists.

The Growth of English. By H. C. Wyld. Murray. x. + 200 pp. 3/6.

A reasonable history of our language: there are some interesting pages on colloquialisms, modern and old-fashioned.

Sounds of the French Language. By Paul Passy, translated by Savory and Jones. Clarendon Press. viii. + 134 pp.

'A popular work on scientific lines' as the preface tells us. The system is no doubt sound and an interesting study in phonetics, but we are bound to add that a mastery of the hieroglyphics made necessary to represent the various sounds seems to add another burden to already over-worked students.

Phonetic Transcriptions of English Prose. D. Jones. Clarendon Press. 2/-

On the same principles as the last mentioned: the musical curves showing inflections of the voice are interesting. It iz an ɪkɛ'tri:mli 'sɛ:vɪsəbl 'mɔdl.

Outlines of Moral Philosophy. By Dugald Stewart. [1793] Memoir, Supplements, and Questions by James M'Cosh. Sampson, Low & Co. xii. + 164 pp. 3/6.

These Outlines have reached their twentieth edition, and well deserve it.

The Journal of Education. Bound volume for 1907; W. Rice. xii. + 868 pp. 7/6.

It is hard to single out any one among the thousands of articles and notices interesting to educationalists. We may, however, take special notice of a series bearing the attractive title 'Idola Pulpitorum,' in which the pitfalls of the practical teacher are discussed by the recognised authorities in every subject taught.

Poems and Ballads of Goethe. Aytoun and Martin. Blackwood. xx. + 250 pp. 6/- net.

A third and revised edition of the translation, which has never been superseded or approached. Sir Theodore Martin adds a preface.

West Ham. E. G. Howarth and Mona Wilson. Dent. xx. + 424 pp. 6/- net.

This book is described as 'A study in social and industrial problems: being the report of the outer London inquiry committee.' It would obviously be ridiculous for us to attempt any kind of a review, beyond stating that the subjects dealt with are broadly (1) Housing; (2) Employment and Wages; (3) Local Government, with especial reference to the poor law and the unemployed problem; (4) Miscellaneous religious and charitable institutions. The work is well and fully done, and a liberal employment of diagrams and tables should make available copious material for the sociologist.

The Log of the Blue Dragon, 1892—1904. C. C. Lynam. A. H. Bullen. xxiv. + 300 pp. 6/- net

Well illustrated, and containing some interludes of breezy verse. There is scarcely a part of the British coast which this gallant little yacht left unvisited, and the skipper's vigorous story and the maps make it a κτῆμα ἐς ἀεί for yachtsmen.

Artists of the Italian Renaissance. By S. L. Seeley. Chatto & Windus. Parchment. Special edition, 15/-.

This is a very beautiful book, and would be worth having not only for the many reproductions of famous pictures, but for the letterpress alone. The author has let native Italians tell their own story of the arts of their country; and in each chapter we have selections from one or more writers, among whom are Vasari, Machiavelli and Guicciardini. Among the most interesting chapters are I. Pisa (from Vasari and Corio), VII. The Destruction and Rebuilding of Milan (Corio) and XII. Pope Sixtus and Medici (Varchi, Machiavelli and Vasari). The pictures are coloured and half-toned plates. Among the former we prefer Botticelli's *Michael* facing p. 138, and Pinturichio's Madonna facing p. 246. On the whole, however, the half-tone plates seem preferable, noticeably the panels of the Camposanto of Pisa, p. 10, 11, and Masolino's Adam and Eve facing p. 120. If there is a fault it is the want of tissue paper to divide the ordinary paper from the glazed prints. The book, however, is so well got up that such a criticism seems almost carping.

Christ's College Magazine. It is pleasant to see that this, which is the model of what a College magazine should be, has reached its twenty-second volume and its sixty-fifth number. Beyond articles of College interest, we may notice an edition by the Master of a letter written by a fond parent to an undergraduate of the College in 1589, with an interesting account of the wild folly and wickedness of the Cambridge schismatics and separatists of the time.

Aphorisms and reflections from the works of T. H. Huxley. Selected by Henrietta A. Huxley. Macmillan. viii. + 200 pp. 2/6 net.

The publication of this in the Golden Treasury series seems rather pathetic. Is there anything which the great man of science would have disliked more than that those unacquainted with his writings should be introduced to them by means of these snippets? The only impression left by reading the book is wholly false, that Huxley's essays were a collection of purple patches, instead of being, as in truth they were, logical and connected arguments. Some sentences are included which a truer piety towards the dead would have omitted: for instance a demonstrably false statement such as 'Let him not imagine he is or can be, both a true son of the Church and a loyal soldier of science.' If the two are incompatible, into which category are we to put Mendel, Pasteur, and Lord Kelvin?

Scott's Quentin Durward. Introduction, notes, and glossary, by W. Murison. Cambridge University Press. xxii. + 574 pp.

Lectures on Humanism. J. S. Mackenzie. Swan Sonnenschein. viii. + 244 pp.

The Dunkin Lectures on sociology at Manchester College, Oxford.

The Sayings of Confucius. Introduction and notes by Lionel Giles. Murray. 132 pp. 2/- net.

'The Master fished with a line, but not with a net. When he went out with bow and arrows, he only shot at birds on the wing.' This is one of the *Personalia*. The editor's name is a guarantee for the excellent selection and translation of the Master's sayings.

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Brahma-Knowledge. L. D. Barnett. Murray. 114 pp. 2/- net.

This, like the 'Sayings of Confucius,' is another volume of the 'Wisdom of the East Series.' A careful introduction gives an account of the philosophy of the Vedānta (as set forth in the Upanishads and by Sankara), and is followed by selected texts.

The Practice of Instruction. J. W. Adamson. The National Society. xxii. + 512 pp. 4/6 net.

A compendium of valuable information on the teaching of each subject, with a bibliography at the end of each chapter. The specimen conversational instructions *on* Latin and Greek *in* Latin and Greek are of great interest, being taken from the life.

Journal of the Gypsy Lore Society.

We are sorry to see no increase in the list of Cambridge subscribers, but have no doubt that subscriptions will still be received at 6, Hope Place, Liverpool. This number quite keeps up the high average of excellence shewn in the last: the continuation of Mr C. G. Leland's papers on the tinkers, the account (by Mr Sampson) of the 'German' Gypsies of Blackpool, have to do with modern things: Mr H. T. Crofton's study of Borde's Egipt Speche is at once learned and entertaining.

The Little City of Hope. F. Marion Crawford. Macmillan. 126 pp. 2/6 net.

It is a melancholy result of the fact that the *Cambridge Review* stops publication early in December that Christmas books obtain only a belated notice. This is rightly described as a Christmas story, great distress being turned into a joyful ending and re-union. The whole is perhaps scarcely up to Mr Crawford's level, but we feel that the difficulty must be great, and the American atmosphere of triumphant virtue is unfamiliar. But it is a book that should please a boy, especially a mechanically-minded boy, and, read in half an hour, will not bore his elders.

The Marble Sphinx. St John Lucas. Elkin Mathews. 76 pp. 1/6.

Mr St John Lucas, whose name will probably be best known to our readers as the editor of the Oxford Book of French Verse, has produced a prose allegory of considerable beauty. We will not spoil a single line by quoting it apart from its context, but say that the end of the book, the coming of the Stranger, filled us with a glad wonder that it took many hours of contact with careless men and a dull world to efface.

The Works of Beaumont and Fletcher. Vol. V. Edited by A. R. Waller, M.A. Camb. Univ. Press.

Mr Waller is to be congratulated on the steady progress of this useful and interesting edition. The present volume contains five plays—'A Wife for a Month,' 'The Lover's Progress,' 'The Pilgrim,' 'The Captain,' and 'The Prophetess.' These pieces do not take us into the high regions of 'The Maid's Tragedy' or 'Philaster': many of their scenes are of that threadbare quality whose wit can give us little more than a curious historical amusement; and as we read on in search of the fine places, we take our reward with some feeling of annoyance at the haphazard taste of the authors. But there is a peculiar delight, not the least among the privileges of English birth, in odd half-hours of sunshine: and we look forward to many more such days in the remaining volumes of this book.

Continuation Schools in England and Elsewhere. M. E. Sadler. Manchester: The University Press. (Sherratt & Hughes). xxvi. + 780 pp. 8/6 net.

This, No. XXIX. of the Publications of the University of Manchester, makes a worthy No. I. of its Educational Series. Mr Sadler only claims the title of editor, but as a fact a very large proportion of the book is from his own pen, and that some of the most valuable matter—the historical review of such educational efforts in the past. Particular attention should be paid to pp. 483—689, where similar efforts in foreign countries are described.

Trees and their Life Histories. Percy Groom, photographs by H. Irving. Cassell. xvi. + 408 pp, 517 pictures. 25/- net.

The valuable part of this handsome volume consists in a very careful description, with photographs, not only of every tree at the various stages of its growth, but of every part of each tree. The language is not too technical to be understood of the mere lover of nature, and yet sufficiently detailed to be useful to the expert forester. The photographs seem to reach such perfection as is attainable until MM. Lumière's colour-process can be applied to book illustration.

The Golden Porch. W. M. L. Hutchinson. Edward Arnold. xiv. + 294 pp. 5/-

'A book of Greek fairy tales,' as the title-page tells us. Miss Hutchinson has produced a volume which may well be given to a boy or girl to read after a course of Church's splendid adaptations: these tales, which are entirely from Pindar, pre-suppose a slightly more advanced mind than the others, and will not indeed be despised by 'grown-ups.' A special word of praise is due to the illustrations, which are well chosen and admirably reproduced from vases.

Frivola, Simon Ryan, and other papers. Augustus Jessop. Fisher Unwin. viii. + 296 pp. Second edition. 3/6.

Dr Jessop has done well in republishing these papers after ten years. The story of the Peterite, the Christian who believed that Saul of Tarsus was the heresiarch and destroyer of religion, is one that cannot be forgotten, and is told with gentle and pathetic grace. Of the other pages, the story of the Nunnery of Crab-house is affecting indeed, and made at least the writer of this notice breathe one more curse against Froude's idol and his ruffianly pillagers.

Who's Who, 1908. A & C. Black. 10/- net. xxii. + 2040 pp.
Who's Who Year Book, 1908. A. & C. Black. 1/- net. viii. + 148 pp.

These two indispensable publications preserve their usual standard. In the year-book the selection of 'Preachers to hear in London' is somewhat invidious: in the list of Heads of Colleges the Master of Trinity is unduly deprived of his clerical prefix. But this is hypercriticism. It is difficult to see how we could ever have got on without either of these two invaluable works. Pleasure and profit may be gained by reading the entries under the heading 'Recreation' of the great names of Cambridge.

History of the Parish of Rotherhithe. E. & J. Beck. Cambridge University Press. xvi. + 270 pp.

The appearance of such a history of this, though Canon Beck modestly styles the book 'Memorials to serve for a history,' is an example for all parish priests who can find a moment's rest from their labours. The task of the historian and the archæologist would be immensely lightened if they could count upon finding any such work as this on the history of most parishes in England. Canon Beck traces the history of the parish and church from the time when they were in the hands of the Abbey of Bermondsey to the present day, and adds a short biography to the names of the clergy that have been connected with the Church. He has not been parsimonious in illustrations, and the whole work does not fall below the standard of a name justly honoured in his own College and in the University.

Index of Archæological Papers, 1665-1890. G. L. Gomme. Constable. xii. + 910 pp. 25/- net.

This volume is published under the direction of the Congress of Archæological Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries. From 1891 onwards, a shilling will buy the annual Index of Archæological Papers, so that it is now possible for the antiquary to possess a complete account of English archæological work. Mr Gomme is to be congratulated on having brought successfully to an end a work of enormous labour, which must be almost indispensable to lovers of the past. The papers are at present arranged under the names of their authors: is it too much to hope that some member of the younger generation will attack the task of arranging them as a subject index?

Voice Training in Speech and Song. H. H. Hulbert. The University Tutorial Press. xii. + 84 pp. 1/6.

'An account of the structure and use of the vocal organs, and the means of securing distinct articulation,' physiological and practical, with examples.

Seventeenth Century Prose. Elizabeth Lee. Macmillan. xiv. + 86 pp. 1/-.

Short introductions, notes, questions, subjects for essays, extracts from Milton, Walton, Sir T. Browne, Cowley, Jeremy Taylor, Fuller, Clarendon, Bunyan and Dryden.

The Writing of English. P. J. Hartog, assisted by Mrs A. H. Langdon. Clarendon Press. xii. + 164 pp. 2/6.

'A Manchester merchant of standing, Mr Noah Kolp, declared not long since, that hardly a boy who came into a business office could express himself properly' [Footnote to this sentence] '... after the reading of an article on this subject by the present writer.' Mr Hartog wishes to explain and cure the evil complained of by Mr Noah Kolp. The most interesting part of the book is the comparison with teaching of the mother tongue in France, Germany and the United States: though Mr Hartog had better have omitted the two last if he wished to support his own theories. The use of the Classics as a discipline for English writing is contemptuously dismissed in a couple of pages. Did Newman or Gladstone ever spend an hour in learning to write English?

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Shakespeare's Sonnets. Introduction by W. H. Hadow. The Clarendon Press. xxiv. + 100 pp. 5/- net.

This is another example of the exquisite appearance produced by careful press-work with Dr Fell's types. The Oxford Tudor and Stuart Library is incomparably the best example of printing in moderate-priced books at the present day. Mr Hadow's theory of the Sonnets we will not spoil by piece-meal quotation: but it is fair to say that the somewhat sordid story, which his imagination extracts from the series, is tempered by the belief that 'Shakespeare's true self is revealed not in the story whi chthey narrate, but in the judgements on life and love which they contain.'

Chaucer's Nun's Priest's Tale. A. W. Pollard. Macmillan. xxiv. + 68 pp. 1/6.

Mr Pollard supplies valuable notes as to the sources of the tale, with grammatical explanations and a glossary. There is an interesting appendix from the pen of Dr Payne on the medical theories of the origin of dreams as expounded in this tale.

Sidney's Apologie for Poetrie. J. Churton Collins. The Clarendon Press. xxviii. + 112 pp. 2/6.

Professor Churton Collins gives us a memoir of Sidney, which might have been shortened, and an introduction to the Apologie all too brief. No one supposes that the Apologie can ever do for us what Aristotle's Poetics did for Greek Literature: but it is a valuable treatise, ridiculously neglected at the present day by many who profess a taste in verse.

Sweden's Rights, by Anders Svenske. T. Fisher Unwin, 1907.

To review this anonymous little book (Anders is not the Swedish for Andrew) is an act of courtesy due to a nation which, both by using the pen and by abstaining from using the sword, has played a worthy part in the long dispute which led to the secession of Norway in 1905. It would be indeed unfortunate if the British public, for whom the work is translated, believed it to be representative of the Swedish case against separation. 'Norway, from overbearing and erratic national sentiment, ought, . . not to have upset the statesmanlike work of the Vienna Congress . . . . Both countries hang together as the two sides of a boat. . . Is Norway as large as Sweden? Has Norway ever ruled over so many countries as Sweden? Has Norway ever had so large an army or so large a fleet as Sweden? Can Norway at the present moment in any way compare with Sweden?' These passages, and the author's contention that Sweden 'had an indisputable right to demand from Norway a compensation in the shape of land, which could have been nothing else but a larger or smaller portion of Northern Norway' afford a fair clue to the historical, juridical and political wisdom which his work displays.

The Writers' and Artists' Year-book, A. & C. Black. 106 pp. 1/- net.

Most useful—lists of publishers, magazines, and general hints as to production.

Spalding's Handbook. W. P. Spalding. 6d.

This well-known hand-book needs no recommendation to Cambridge residents. The Professor of Physic (p. 162) might have been allowed his new dignity.

Strand, Sunday Strand, Grand, Captain, and *Wide World Magazines.* Newnes, Ltd.

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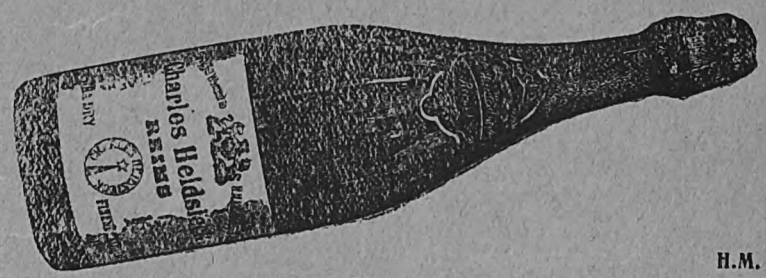

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THE CAMBRIDGE REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF UNIVERSITY LIFE & THOUGHT

VOL. XXIX. No. 721. **THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1908.** PRICE SIXPENCE.

CALENDAR.

Thursday, Jan. 23.

Discussion of four Reports in the Senate House, at 2.15.

King's: Wilson in E; anthem, 'Praise the Lord,' Garrett.

Rugby: Pembroke v. Clare.

Hockey: C.U. v. NORTHAMPTON (at Northampton).

Golf: TRIAL MATCH (at Mildenhall).

Hockey League: *Division III.*, Fitzwilliam Hall v. Pembroke II.

Lecture by Professor C. F. Wright on 'The Glacial Epoch in America,' in Sedgwick Museum at 3 p.m.

Cambridge Philological Society: Annual Meeting in Dr Jackson's rooms, Trinity College, at 4.15 p.m.

New Theatre: 'Raffles,' at 8.15 p.m.

Friday, Jan. 24.

King's: Hymn 76.

Rugby: Trinity v. Caius.

Association League: *Division III.*, Trinity Rest II. v. Caius II., Magdalene v. Trinity Etonians, Peterhouse v. Fitzwilliam Hall.

Hockey League: *Division II.*, Pembroke v. Trinity II. St John's v. Corpus, Clare v. Christ's. *Division III.* Jesus II. v. Selwyn.

Golf: Weekly Sweepstake.

New Theatre: 'Raffles,' at 8.15 p.m.

Saturday, Jan. 25.

Conversion of St Paul.

King's: Harwood in A flat; anthem, 'Rise up, arise,' Mendelssohn.

St John's: Lloyd in E flat; anthem, 'How lovely are the messengers,' Mendelssohn.

Trinity: Anthem, 'Their sound is gone out,' Handel.

Rugby: C.U. v. BEDFORD.

Association: C.U. v. CORINTHIANS (at Queen's Club).

Hockey League: *Division III.*, Caius II. v. Magdalene.

Lecture by Dr Tempest Anderson on 'The West Indian Volcanoes revisited,' in the Sedgwick Museum at 3 p.m.

The Henry Sidgwick Memorial Lecture will be given by the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, in Newnham College Hall, at 5 p.m.

New Theatre: 'Raffles,' at 2.30 and 8.15 p.m.

Sunday, Jan. 26.

Third Sunday after Epiphany.

Sermon at Great St Mary's at 2.15 p.m. by the Rev. J. H. B. MASTERMAN, M.A., St John's College, Vicar of St Michael's Church, Coventry, Honorary Canon of Birmingham, Hulsean Lecturer.

King's: *M.*, Smart in F; hymns 487 and 219. *E.*, Walmisley in D; anthem, 'O God have mercy,' Mendelssohn.

St John's: *M.*, Te Deum, Gray in G; Jubilate, Smart in F; hymn 356. *E.*, C. B. Rootham in F; anthem, 'Lord, how long?' Mendelssohn; hymn 554.

Sunday, Jan. 26.

Trinity: *M.*, Calkin in B flat; hymn 264. *E.*, Calkin in B flat; anthem, 'And he journeyed,' Mendelssohn; hymn 274.

C.I.C.C.U.: Address to Members of the University by Garfield Williams, Esq., in the Victoria Assembly Rooms, at 8.30 p.m.

Cambridge Church Society: Sermon to Members of the University by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London in Great St Mary's Church at 8.30 p.m.

Monday, Jan. 27.

Rugby: Pembroke v. Jesus.

Association League: *Division I.*, Trinity Rest v. Queens', Jesus v. Pembroke.

Hockey League: *Division II.*, Trinity II. v. St John's, Clare v. Corpus, Pembroke v. Christ's. *Division III.*, Magdalene v. Downing.

Cambridge Philosophical Society: Meeting in the Anatomy and Physiology Lecture Room at 4.30 p.m.

Cambridge Antiquarian Society: Meeting in Lecture Room of the Archaeological Museum at 8.30 p.m.

New Theatre: 'Mr Popple,' at 8.15 p.m.

Tuesday, Jan. 28.

End of first quarter of Lent Term.

Rugby: Emmanuel v. Caius.

Association League: *Division II.*, Corpus v. Trinity Hall, Sidney v. St Catharine's, King's v. Pembroke II. *Division III.*, Trinity Etonians v. Caius II., Emmanuel II. v. Magdalene.

Hockey League: *Division I.*, King's v. Sidney. *Division III.*, Fitzwilliam Hall v. Jesus II., Pembroke II. v. Caius II.

Cambridge Mathematical Club: Prof. E. T. Whittaker on 'Some problems of theoretical Astrophysics and their appeal to mathematicians' in King's College at 8.45 p.m.

Backhaus Recital in Guildhall at 8 p.m.

Union Debate at 8.15 p.m. Subject: 'That this House condemns the administration of the Government in Ireland.' Proposed by Mr W. G. Elmslie, Pembroke College, Vice-President.

New Theatre: 'Mr Popple,' at 8.15 p.m.

Wednesday, Jan. 29.

Matriculation.

Association: C.U. v. NEW CRUSADERS.

Hockey: C.U. v. UNITED HOSPITALS.

Hockey League: *Division II.*, Corpus v. Trinity II., Pembroke v. Clare. *Division III.*, Magdalene v. Selwyn.

Lecture by Rev. Hastings Rashdall, Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford, in Victoria Assembly Rooms at 5 p.m. on 'Philosophy and Religion.' II. The Universal Cause.

C.U.M.S. Popular Concert in Guildhall at 8.30 p.m.

New Theatre: 'Mr Popple,' at 2.30 and 8.15 p.m.

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NEWS AND NOTES.

Our readers will perhaps have observed a few changes in the 'Residents' List,' published last Saturday as an extra number of the *Review*. In response to many suggestions the interleaved advertisements are now printed on separate pages, and not on the back of the reading matter, so that they can be removed when the time comes to bind up: and in the alphabetical order Caius is now removed to its proper place under *Gonville* and Caius. This may be regarded as a tribute to the shade of the late Master who, we believe, would not open letters addressed only with the single and second title. In internal arrangements, the greatest change takes place in the case of Pembroke, which is now divided up into its Old and New Courts in addition to its other buildings.

A grace was rejected at last Thursday's Congregation, which dealt with a small point in the regulations for the Allen Fellowship. We mentioned last term (November 28, p. 118) that this would probably be a disputed question, but as a fact the difference is not of very great importance, and the rejection of the grace leaves the condition of things much as they were before. To put the matter shortly, Dr Kenny's, the victorious party, thought it unjust that the acceptance of a possibly poor College Fellowship should make a man vacate the Allen Fellowship, while his opponents believed that the electors, after selecting a candidate who was not a Fellow of a College in preference to one who was, might find their choice stultified in a month by the election of the Allen Fellow to a College Fellowship. The difference was altogether on a miniature scale: only two fly-sheets appeared, and the Non-Placet majority was only 17—15.

Four reports will be discussed this afternoon after the Congregation, but it is probable that only one will arouse any discussion—the proposed alterations in the mode of electing a Librarian. Those who dislike and distrust democratic methods will rejoice at the proposal that the election of the Librarian should be taken from the hands of the many in the Senate, and placed in the hands of the few—an *ad hoc* Board: and the constitution of this Board seems to fulfil every requirement of a benevolent oligarchy, as eight of its ten members are to be members of the two bodies which nominate to it, the Council of the Senate and the Library Syndicate. There will probably be almost universal assent to the lengthening of the statutory time for election from fourteen to fifty-six days after a vacancy: we are bound to agree, for ourselves, with a speaker in the Senate last term, who, on another subject, remarked that if you give a man (or still more a body of men) 365 days to make up their minds, it is against human nature to decide anything before the last minute of the last hour allowed.

Agreeable signs of the times may be seen in the report of the Syndicate appointed to propose regulations for the foundation of scholarships according to the Oldham bequest. As to the Shakespeare part, we have little to say, for an examination was inevitable: but for the scholarship in Classics it is notable how things have changed since the days when Royal Commissions openly avowed the ideal that all scholarships and fellowships should be open to competitive examinations: and now we have the proviso deliberately expressed that 'the electors may take such steps as they may think fit to enquire into the qualifications of candidates; *provided that the scholarship shall not be awarded on the result of a competitive examination.*' We anticipate the happiest results to Cambridge scholarship by the election of Bachelors to devote themselves to the advanced and particular study of some classical author or authors.

The *Review* does not usually comment upon purely internal changes in college affairs, but there is a late event which is really of University importance. We refer to the fact that Mr Oscar Browning is relinquishing the position of Assistant Tutor in History at King's, where he will be worthily succeeded by Professor Clapham of Leeds University. Mr Browning will thus have more time to dovote to his many other interests: he will remain of course a University lecturer in History, and especially he will be able to do more for that which is especially the child of his heart, the Training College. May we also be permitted to express a hope that his greater leisure will enable him to devote himself to further literary work? We have not yet had all we want out of Mr Browning's brain.

He leaves his History school at King's in the most flourishing condition: twenty-nine students of that subject is a large proportion in a comparatively small college. The whole story of the school may be described as a personal triumph for Mr Browning: and some estimate of its success may be gained by examining the number of first classes taken by the various colleges since the inception of the Tripos in 1875: while King's leads the way with 45, followed by Trinity with 30, the other colleges are at some distance: for except St John's (16), no other has reached double figures.

Amongst the four names of recipients of the Honorary Degrees of LL.D. on the occasion of the installation of Lord Avebury as Lord Rector of St Andrews University we welcome those of Mr Francis Darwin and of Dr Donald MacAlister.

Our musical readers will be interested to hear that Dr Naylor will give a course of ten lectures on 'Ten Great Harmonists' beginning on Saturday next, January 25, in Lecture Room D, Emmanuel College, at 3.30 p.m. The lectures will take place on Saturdays and Wednesdays.

Ever since the reply of Lord Crewe to the Bishop of Birmingham in the Upper House, those interested in the Universities have been keeping their eyes open for any indications as to the possible appointment of a Royal

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Commission. A negative impression, though nothing more, may be gathered from a speech delivered by Mr Haldane in his opening address to the British Science Guild at the Mansion House; as reported by the *Morning Post* of last Thursday, he spoke of the practical work done by University graduates in the technical schools at Sheffield, and gave a picture of the mixed scene of stout workmen and slim learners; but he would not have them think, he said, that he advocated the bringing down of the University to the simple function of applying science to industry. Far from it. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, especially Cambridge, were not only beginning to take their part in doing these things, but they had, apart from that, an atmosphere which could not be created, and which was the outcome of traditions. These Universities were precious possessions and should not be disturbed in the slightest degree.

We must confess to a feeling of relief that we have reached the end of the rather sordid story of what the daily press called the 'Cambridge Card Scandal.' Only one character in the whole drama has come out with additional credit, and that is Detective-Sergeant Marsh, whose researches into the antecedents of the prisoner shewed energy and skill. There are, however, a few points in the case on which criticism may be offered: for instance, one of the University witnesses, when cross-examined as to the points which were usually played at Bridge in Cambrige, made a statement which may alarm parents, but we believe unnecessarily.

'The stakes vary,' he said, 'some play high, and some low:' and it was finally suggested that half-a-crown a hundred was an average amount. Now, even if this were so, it would be creditable to the economy of the undergraduate, for such points are only a quarter of the ordinary club stakes, and about a third of the 'penny points' which are so constantly played in the ordinary country house. But, as a matter of fact, though half-a-crown a hundred is played by some, and higher points by a very few, the vast majority of undergraduates play for the humble shilling, and if we were asked to strike an average we should certainly not put it above eighteen-pence the hundred. It is not our business to draw morals: the most obvious seems to be a corroboration of the well-known fact that steam-boat acquaintances are apt to prove dangerous.

The University in general and Clare College in particular have suffered a severe loss in the departure of the Rev. H. W. Fulford, for 23 years Dean of Clare. In that long time the discretion which is the fruit of long experience, blended with the natural kindliness of his nature to make him an ideal college officer, who dealt firmly yet sympathetically with the men under his care. To the University he rendered faithful service in the office of Proctor, which he held for a time almost unparalleled in recent years. He has now accepted the offer of a college living at Datchworth, Herts., and has our best wishes for success in his new sphere of activity.

Professor Mayor sends the following note on Mr Pilkington, 'A Minister of Lincolnshire,' mentioned by Dr Peirce in his History of Bath, and claimed for Cambridge by the writer of an article in our last number p. 163) on 'Cambridge and Bath':

Dr Peirce's patient in May, 1666, if he were indeed aged 33 in that year, cannot have been James (Fellow of St John's), who was admitted 6 May, 1650, aged 14, for he would have been 30 in 1666. So would Haslewood Pilkington of St John's, who was admitted 22 June, 1653, aet. 17, B.A. $165\frac{6}{7}$, M.A. 1660. The latter is the more likely, as he was of Belton, Rutland, and was educated at Uppingham, whereas James was from Lancashire and Sedbergh. Nathanael of Sidney, B.A. $165\frac{5}{6}$, M.A. 1659, may fulfil the conditions of age and place. These are the only graduates who come at all into the account.

Last year we made mention of the Somerset Winter Employment Scheme which is doing good work in aid of the 'unemployed' at the Botanic Garden. It is now a critical time for funds, and therefore we again draw attention to it. Up to the moment of writing £91 14s. 6d. has been expended since November, and money enough for no more than two weeks remains in hand. When the scheme commenced last autumn the number of unemployed seemed not so great as usual, but since then quite as many as ever have been calling daily to ask for work. The present number of men employed is about 30, and almost all of them have families, nearly 100 children being dependent upon the money received. The men taken on are all specially recommended; they are paid 10/- for four days a week, enough to stave off the severest want, but not enough to keep any man from his ordinary employment if he can get it. Real work is done for the money paid, and if the scheme were of no other service, it does great good in keeping the men employed. But we do know the good work that is being done in aid of the needy and starving, and we urge our readers to contribute to the Fund. Cheques, or any sums of money, may be paid to the Curator, or to the University Winter Employment Fund at Messrs Barclay's Bank.

For some time it is likely that contributions will be needed. According to the *Labour Gazette* the average of unemployed is now sharply rising; the percentage of trade unionists out of employment at the end of November, 1907, was 5 per cent., while at the end of December it had advanced to 6.1 in comparison with 4·9 at the end of December, 1906, and unemployment is always most severely felt by the unskilled. That Cambridge should precisely correspond with the rest of the country does not follow, but an agreement to some extent has been observed. For Cambridge there is no scheme of help so effective and unobjectionable as the present.

Theological magazines have been lying too long on our table, among them the *Journal of Theological Studies* for last October. Every number is a monument of patient and

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laborious work and it is a really marvellous record of Theological achievement at the two older Universities. It can scarcely be called a readable work at any time, though no student of theology can keep abreast with modern progress in the subject without referring to its pages. The October number is, however, brightened by a most interesting paper by Archdeacon Cunningham on 'The Defence and Confirmation of the Faith.' This writer always takes a thoroughly unconventional view of his subject and has a thoroughly practical if non-professorial interest in religion. His concluding words give cause for serious reflection, 'I am not confident that the multiplication of examinations—either the Honours examinations at the Universities, or the Divinity Groups in the Local Examinations—does much to develop the habit of mind which is necessary for insight into spiritual truth, or effective defence of the Christian faith.'

We have also two numbers of the *Church Quarterly Review*, now reduced to 3s. a copy; but its lowered price does not detract from the excellence of its contents. In these days of clerical poverty many clergy set a splendid example in denying themselves before all things indulgence in that which they need most—good sound literature; and we trust that the spirited action of the publishers in providing this valuable magazine at half-price may be supported by an increasing number of readers.

An important letter from the Master of Emmanuel on 'Cambridge University Reform' appeared in yesterday's *Times*: we hope to comment on it next week.

A POET'S DREAM.

I dreamed that I glided along in the Strand,
In a mist that was dreary and drab;
And Pegasus whirled me ahead in a grand
And roomy hexameter cab.

I travelled direct, in despite of my will,
To the Lyric, in excellent style:
But my dactyls were cold, for the weather was chill,
So I trotted afoot for awhile.

With Pegasus left in the care of the Mews,
I lit up a Cretic cigar,
And with Bacchiac puffs, to extinguish the blues,
Contentedly wandered afar.

Then I hailed an iambus, and mounted aloft
All cheerful and jaunty of mood:
But my feet were too stiff, and I frequently coughed,
For the rime that would somehow intrude.

I had almost de-spondeed, the time was too long,
For policemen were out in their beat;
And the pauses were coming too thick and too strong,
Through meeters that met in the street.

Just then, from my perilous station above,
I was happily, sweetly released;
For I spied on the pavement my light-footed love,
My delicate, dear Ana Paest.

I left the iambus in passionate haste,
And caught her before she could run:
And she, with her arm round my masculine waist,
Danced two little steps to my one.

E. E. KELLETT.

DEGREE STATISTICS.

Most members of the University are no doubt familiar with the present-day popularity of the various Triposes, but how many could hazard an opinion as to the respective merits of the different Colleges judged from an Honour standpoint? One would naturally expect to find King's heading such a list; *i.e.*, one founded on the proportion of Honour degrees to entries at the separate Colleges over a given period, but the positions of the others as depicted in Table A are somewhat unexpected, and in a few instances distinctly startling. A few words of explanation in regard to the methods employed to gain these results are required. In the first place the period under review in Table A is contained within the years 1851—1906 inclusive; that is to say from the first year in which there was a free choice of more than one Honour course. Secondly—and this is the essential foundation of the order of merit—the number of honour degrees taken at each college during this period is represented as a percentage of the total Matriculations at the same college during this period (1848—1903 in the latter case). To give a concrete example: at King's for these 55 years the total Matriculations were 1,053 and the Honour degrees 965, giving us the figures 91·8 as the percentage of the latter to the former. It is, however, not absolutely correct to designate the numbers as representing Honour *degrees*, for the figures are those obtained from the lists of successful candidates in Part I. of each tripos. But by this means the name of every Honour student is secured and the number of men who have taken Part I. of two triposes is relatively very small, the great majority of that small band who take more than one Tripos being attracted to Part II. in their second venture. At the most the values are raised by one or two per cent., and as this should apply equally to all the Colleges no difference in their respective placings would be made by undertaking the laborious task of searching list after list for possible duplicates. Incidentally it seems to the writer that the mere fact of a certain number more men at one college entering for a second tripos should rather be recorded to that college's credit, by placing it higher on the list than it would otherwise have been were only degrees recorded.

Apart from ascertaining the relative positions of the colleges we are enabled to judge of the popularity of the different triposes at each college, and thus to check the current beliefs in such matters. For instance the numbers of Law students at Trinity Hall, and of Theological at Corpus would be expected; and conversely the Law Tripos meets with small support from such Colleges as Queens', Sidney and Selwyn. It is curious also to note that whilst St John's runs Trinity so close in the Mathematical Tripos (there being a virtual tie at present in the number of Senior Wranglers produced by each), Trinity Classics outnumber those at St John's by nearly two to one, clear proof of the size of the Mathematical School at the latter College.

For the statistically-minded another series of tables can be elaborated from these results; viz., by taking each tripos as a separate unit, and placing the Colleges in order of merit in it by comparing the number of their successful candidates severally to their total honour products. This gives the following abridged results, the names appearing being those of the first two Colleges in order of merit: Mathematics—Queens', St Catharine's; Classics—Magdalene, King's; History—King's, Fitzwilliam Hall; Natural Science—Downing, Sidney; Moral Science—St John's, Peterhouse; Law—Trinity Hall, Downing; Theology—Selwyn, Corpus. The numbers of

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the other triposes are not sufficiently large to afford adequate comparison, but the disproportionate size of the entries for the Modern Languages and Semitic Languages Triposes from Caius, Queens', and Christ's are noteworthy.

HONOURS. TABLE A (1851—1906).

	Mathematical Tripos	Classical Tripos	Natural Sciences Tripos	Moral Science Tripos	Law Tripos	Historical Tripos	Theological Tripos	Mech. Science Tripos	Mod. Languages Tripos	Semitic Languages Tripos	Economics Tripos	Total Honours	Percentage of Honours to Matriculations
King's	160	362	163	6	44	154	15	38	22	...	1	965	91·8
Sidney	235	132	135	3	9	7	19	7	...	...	...	547	64·3
St. Catharine's	178	138	19	7	14	20	20	1	4	1	...	412	54·9
Christ's	325	248	227	18	83	35	76	18	28	19	1	1078	54·6
Downing	26	16	101	6	58	7	5	2	...	2	...	223	52·9
St. John's	1108	599	381	112	158	74	171	14	11	14	1	2643	52·0
Pembroke	279	325	98	10	60	53	80	22	14	1	...	942	50·2
Emmanuel	341	233	190	7	41	34	79	16	12	3	...	956	50·1
Queens'	233	131	40	4	8	11	39	7	2	15	...	490	48·4
Caius	348	228	418	27	89	25	36	17	39	15	...	1242	48·3
Peterhouse	182	100	55	17	28	23	14	5	...	...	...	424	47·8
Trinity	1281	1160	536	116	545	294	214	77	32	8	2	4265	46·2
Clare	281	198	134	14	55	28	32	12	5	...	1	760	39·8
Corpus	242	174	21	13	16	17	97	...	2	1	...	533	34·7
Selwyn H.	51	67	33	...	4	22	43	3	...	1	...	224	33·0
Magdalene	108	139	17	...	6	2	7	3	...	...	...	282	31·9
Jesus	205	201	68	10	52	41	36	5	5	...	1	624	30·6
Trinity Hall	161	99	38	11	287	33	11	3	1	4	...	648	27·0
Cavendish H.	12	1	16	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	35	20·2
Fitzwilliam Hall	28	19	32	6	15	21	20	1	6	5	1	154	7·2
University Totals	5784	4570	2722	387	1576	902	1025	251	183	89	8	17497	44·4

Table B is a similar compilation, but is confined to the five years, 1902—1906 inclusive, and represents actual Honour degrees. It was thought well to include this modern table in order to shew exactly what is the position of the Colleges in regard to Honours at the present time, and also to ascertain of what standing these positions are. On the whole the two tables shew no great changes except in a few very obvious cases. The triumph of certain of the smaller Colleges is even more marked, but in regard to this it must not be forgotten that in their case the relative number of scholars to the rest of their men is greater than in the larger foundations. But even this consideration should not detract from any advances that they have made in table B, as no material increase is noticeable in the numbers of such scholars during the period under review as opposed to the earlier period. The decline from 91% to 77% at King's would for instance appear to be primarily due to this cause, as from 1850 onwards until about 1875 the entries at King's ranged from 3 to 8 per annum—these of course being almost entirely foundation-scholars from Eton, and therefore *quâ* scholars certain of a place in one of the triposes, whilst with entries of from 30 to 50, the proportion of scholars being smaller, greater 'wastage' is bound to occur.

Next week, with the Editor's permission, the writer hopes to give similar tables shewing the number and proportion of the Poll-degrees at the different Colleges.

HONOURS. TABLE B (1902—6).

College	Honour Degrees	Percentage
King's	187	76·9
Downing	33	66·0
Sidney	82	65·6
Peterhouse	43	63·2
St. Catharine's	49	62·0
Caius	184	55·4
Magdalene	31	55·3
St. John's	206	54·9
Christ's	135	54·8
Emmanuel	165	54·2
Pembroke	188	51·3
Jesus	83	49·7
Queens'	72	49·6
Selwyn	65	46·4
Corpus	41	43·1
Trinity	345	36·7
Clare	107	36·5
Trinity Hall	59	24·3
Fitzwilliam Hall	32	13·4
University Total	2107	46·3

J. A. VENN.

DE SENECTUTE.

For some time I have been vainly trying to measure out with caution the sinking sands of youth, and persuade myself against persuasion that autumn is not yet fallen on the greenness of my days: but, as I sit to-night, wrapped up in my dressing-gown before my lonely fire, and sip my invalid port, and smoke a mild Havana, the truth that I am nothing short of an old fogey is borne in upon me. *Lusisti satis, edisti, nunc est tempus abire.* My memory is not what it used to be, but it is words somewhat like these, that must henceforth be my text in life: I must be careful never to go out without an umbrella and a comforter, keep early hours, and walk across the streets with caution lest a chance orange peel should hurry me on the way to dusky death.

* * * * *

But let me tell you, young gentlemen, there was a time when the gayest dog among you could not hold a candle to me. That is the one satisfaction of my grey hairs, and if I may give you one word of advice, don't mind what the moralists of to-day say, but while your blood is young, drink life to the full, and you will have fewer regrets when old age comes. *Multa recedentes.* The years as they go,—Horace is surely none but an old man's poet,—rob us of many pleasures. Time was when to make the laughter whimple on the soft cheek of a slip of a girl, I would have chucked away all my best chances in life, and perhaps did, while now the only woman whose wishes I

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consider, is Mrs Gubbins, who looks after my chambers and certainly has no rounded cheeks or laughter-loving eyes.

* * * * *

I am in a reminiscent mood to-night, and many dreams of the past curl up through the smoke, and glow in the dying ashes of the fire. Was it I or some ghost-like shadow of fiction who once waited through half the night by the parapet of an old bridge across the Rhine in my student days, on the chance of meeting a sunny-haired daughter of the land, and bidding her a tender farewell: while in these days I can scarcely be coaxed out to dinner to talk over schemes of social reform with Bishop Stoutman, who—yes, I am quite sure my memory is right in this,—danced the finest 'pas seul' I have ever seen in a College Court on the night of the fall of Sebastopol.

* * * * *

How fine it would be to have the art of keeping always young, like the old tutor in the play of Alt Heidelberg, whose last words to his pupil were 'whatever you do, Karl Heinrich, keep young, keep young.' Years ago I did know some people who were like that. There was old Mrs Greenheart, with snowy curls and a face that never lost its girlish curves. She was one of my best friends in my college days, and how she used to understand me and sympathise when I told her of my ambitions. Once I lent her a book mainly about youth and the delight of life ere the evil days fall upon us, and she sent it back with annotations and comments which showed that seventy summers had not quieted the maiden's heart beneath her breast. I should like to be like that myself, but somehow the young fellows of these days are too cold-blooded and calculating, and count the cost of life too much to appeal to my old fashioned ideals. 'For God's sake,' says a writer and a good one too, I chanced on lately, 'give me the young man who is not afraid to make a fool of himself.' What is the merit of being a teetotaler and non-smoker and careful of one's purse and one's walking, if this means the killing of that fire and keenness of youth, that will go to the gates of death to save a friend and compass sea and land to win a smile. Yes, I have been talking and here I am like the worst old fogey of them all, preaching to you and praising the idea of keeping young, when I am myself nothing but a bundle of crotchets, and cannot by the doctor's orders venture on more than three glasses of port.

* * * * *

Those were the days when men had ambitions. Hark ye: there was none of us but would climb high on the hill and run well in the race. Parliament was to hang upon our lips, the Bar was to yield its laurels to our pleading, the crown of journalism was ours for the wearing, and the elixir of life was to come forth at our discovery. Alas! I am shrunk to a little measure to-night when I think of it, and find myself only a grey haired and timid old fellow, no better than the rest, my greatest ambition to avoid a cold at night, and see that my elastic side boots do not hinder the circulation.

The old gay companionships are now no more. 'The eyes that shone are dimmed and gone.' What gay sallies and thrusts of wit were passed on the last night we of the old set met at St Ambrose. Round went the flowing bowl, speech succeeded speech, song followed song, mingled with the dance, and then, when the last toast had been drunk, and the last words spoken, with what a catching of breath—partings were not so common then as now—we mounted on the table 'mid the broken glass and faded flowers, and cleared our throats for the dying strains of 'Auld Lang Syne.' None of us have done much since, perhaps, and there may be many a spoiled page in our lives, but even yet I can feel the old joy of comradeship glow in my sluggish veins, and though the eyes may grow dim and the hand grow weak, thank God the joy of the past can never die.

But why should I, who ought to know better and be dwelling in eternal verities, unburden my soul in this wise to-night. I am nought but an old roué and a disgrace to age—a *corruptor juventutis*. Yet if there still be in the earth the heart of youth, someone may perhaps find here and there a word of wisdom in the lines an old man writes. Now, I must think of going to bed and put things to rights with the care that is one of the vices of age: and that I may lie smoothly let me rake out the dying ashes, and turn out the gas and leave the room straight—since I, who once boasted that I would live in bondage to no woman, now tremble at Mrs Gubbins' nod, and let me creep to my bedroom with an old man's groping footsteps.

J. CORRY ARNOLD.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LATE MR BODLEY.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

SIR,—The two appreciative paragraphs, in a recent number of the *Review*, of G. F. Bodley—referred to by the Master of Christ's College as 'that really great architect'—were all too short, and many admirers of Bodley may like to read a more extended account of his works. There is an excellent paper in the current number of the 'Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects' by Professor F. M. Simpson, the value of which is enhanced by photographs of those beautiful places of worship—'Hoar Cross,' Staffordshire; Clumber Church, for the Duke of Newcastle; and Eccleston Church, near Chester, for the Duke of Westminster. The two latter were Bodley's own favourites.

Yours faithfully,

G. A. HUMPHREYS, F.R.I.B.A.

Llandudno, Jan. 17, 1908.

PHONETIC 'HIEROGLYPHICS.'

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

SIR,—Will you permit a few remarks upon your review of the English translation of Prof. Paul Passy's 'Sounds of the French Language'? Your review was perhaps of necessity very brief. Need it also have been marred by an antiquated jeer? Your reviewer admitted, rather half-heartedly, the probable soundness of the system employed in the book. It is perhaps not as well-known in England as it should be that Prof. Passy's system, which is practically identical with that of Prof. Viëtor of Marburg and has also been adopted by L'Association Phonétique Internationale, is recognised upon the Continent and to some extent already in this country, as by far the simplest and best yet devised. But your reviewer cannot break away from the fear that 'a mastery of the *hieroglyphics* made necessary to represent the various sounds seems to add another burden to already overworked students.' Two questions are here involved:—

(i.) Are phonetics valuable as an aid to the study of language? In Germany, where education is not merely a practical art, but rests upon a really scientific basis, the question has for some time been regarded as settled in favour of the phoneticians. Viëtor's system is known to, and to some extent employed by, teachers even in primary schools, to say nothing of the Frankfort Reformers. Nor could any serious student of philology dispense with the science of sounds. In France, again, this very book of Prof. Passy's was in 1905 already in its sixth edition. Scotland claims the honour of producing Bell, author of 'Visible Speech' and pioneer of the modern science: England, were she any other civilised country, would not only know but honour in Dr Henry Sweet, of Oxford, a prophet of the first magnitude, the acknowledged master of modern phoneticians. But still we doubt!

(ii.) Granting the value of phonetics, what is to be done about its 'script'? Unlike the over-logical Scot, Bell, his more practical

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followers have adopted as a basis the Latin alphabet, which, however, imperfect even for that tongue, cannot offer a sign for each sound of every other language. The basic law of a phonetic script, however, is necessarily one sound, one sign; with the corollary, one sign, one sound. Hence the so-called 'hieroglyphics' were inevitable. But are they so very terrifying in point of fact? For French Prof. Passy has found it advisable to use just seven signs unfamiliar to the ordinary reader of Latin print: of these one is the Greek ε. Certain other signs have naturally a signification unusual in English, it being necessary here as always to legislate for the majority, for the script is a world-script. No serious student finds much difficulty in assimilating seven new signs. How many hours are allowed a boy of 12 to learn a whole new Greek alphabet? The proper production of each *sound* is quite another difficulty, but one which besets just as much the reader of ordinary print; or rather far more, since his 'hieroglyphics' may mean almost any sound, or the same sound may appear in half-a-dozen printed forms; for example the French 'o' sound, which is written ô, o, au, eau, aux, eaux, haut, to give the words which occur to me at random.

Surely Cambridge, which boasts so loudly its spirit of Reform, will resent the apparent cleaving of so popular a representative of its views to the non-progressive party, and that merely for the sake of a little imaginary ease. The authorities happily are taking the forward step and introducing Phonetics into the Modern Language Tripos. It would thus be doubly unfortunate were the *Review* to spread abroad the notion that Cambridge has no welcome for the new science.

The importance of the subject must excuse the length of this letter.

I am, Sir, faithfully yours,

14, Brunswick Walk, Cambridge. M. MONTGOMERY (Oxon.).

MUSIC.

The arrangements made by the C.U.M.S. for this term include a performance of Bach's B minor Mass on Tuesday, March 10th, at 8.15, in the Guildhall; and three 'Popular Concerts' on Wednesdays, Jan. 29th and Feb. 26th, and on Friday, Feb. 14th, all in the Guildhall, at 8.30 p.m., the last-named concert being in place of the one previously announced for Feb. 12th in King's College Hall. Mr and Mrs Haydn Inwards' two concerts this term will be given on Tuesdays, Feb. 4th and 18th, at 5 p.m. Notice must be taken of the Joachim Memorial Concert in the Queen's Hall, London, on Thursday evening, Jan. 23rd, when the chorus will consist of members of the London Bach Choir, the Oxford Bach Choir and the C.U.M.S. The London Symphony Orchestra will be engaged, and the performance will be conducted by Dr H. P. Allen, now of Oxford, but well-remembered at Cambridge, the newly-elected Conductor of the London Bach Choir.

A second Symphony Concert, under the conductorship of Dr Charles Wood, will be given on Thursday evening, Feb. 6, in the Guildhall at 8.30 p.m. Mr Sterndale Bennett will sing, and Mr Haydn Inwards will be the principal violinist.

Among the visits of distinguished strangers expected this term may be mentioned the Backhaus Recital on Tuesday, Jan. 28th, and that of Mark Hambourg on Monday, March 2nd, both at 8 p.m.

We ask attention to a circular issued last term by the President and Vice-Presidents of the C.U.M.S.:—

'At the commencement of a new academical year we venture to express the hope that the Society may receive more substantial support than has lately been the case from Graduates of the University. The accounts just published show that the subscriptions from other than Undergraduates and Associates have materially fallen off in the last few years. The amounts received from the younger members of the University and from Associates are not sufficient to carry on the varied and increasing operations of the Society without the help of non-performing residents. The Concerts of the Society are now more numerous than formerly, and it may be pointed out in this connexion that an annual subscription of one guinea entitles to a number of tickets which, at the current prices of admission, would cost more than 30s.

The C.U.M.S. has existed for sixty-four years. Having started from comparatively small beginnings, it has now attained a position in the musical world of considerable celebrity, and is acknowledged to be doing very good work. Our Conductor receives no remuneration, and discharges his duties, which are increasingly arduous, purely as a labour of love.

We venture therefore to bring the claims of our useful and old-established Society before you, in the hope that you may be induced to consider them favourably.

Notices of subscriptions may be sent to any one of the undermentioned, to the Hon. Sec. (Mr H. T. Depree, Clare College), or to Messrs. Grant and Lane, King's Parade.'

THE UNION DEBATE.

TUESDAY, January 21st, 1908.

Mr C. Bethell, Trinity, Secretary, moved: 'That this House views with grave anxiety the attempts that are being made to do without Universal Military Training and liability to serve for Home Defence in times of national emergency.'

Ayes.	*Speakers.*	*Noes.*
Mr C. Bethell, Trinity, Secretary.	Mr E. Evans, Trinity Hall.	
„ A. H. Ardeshir, Trin. Hall.	„ V. E. Cotton, Magdalene.	
„ H. A. Hollond, Trinity, Ex-Pres.	„ R. H. E. H. Somerset, Queens'.	
„ A. C. Larmour, Trinity.	„ N. Compton Burnett, King's.	
„ T. B. Scrutton, King's.	„ H. P. W. Burton, St John's.	
„ H. E. Wethered, Trinity.	„ J. L. Beaumont-James, Magdalene.	
	„ E. Lipson, Trinity.	

The hon. opener having replied the House divided: Ayes, 91; Noes, 79. Majority for the motion, 12.

Mr BETHELL opened with a few appropriate remarks about stars. Mr Arnold Forster's scheme had failed entirely, although it was the opinion of experts that it was the best scheme that could be invented, provided voluntary service was continued. Mr Haldane's scheme was failing. In view of these facts and of the fact that the military experts are in favour of universal training, the hon. opposer must bring forward strong objections against the motion—objections based on what would happen if we had universal military training to-morrow. Mr Bethell then considered what the effects would be. In the first place, the physical results were good. The average German was stronger physically than the average Englishman. In the second place, the moral results were good; German workmen had a higher sense of duty than English workmen. Thirdly, universal military training would tend to level down class distinctions, and so help to solve the social questions. The hon. opposer next proceeded to consider the vulgar objections to his motion. It was said that it would make the nation more aggressive. When every man who voted for war knew that he would also have to fight, the hon. opener hardly thought that the voters would become more aggressive. It was said that universal military training would make a compulsory army. But the present army was compulsory. Its members only enlisted through poverty: while universal military training would make it the duty of all citizens to serve—all, irrespective of rank or circumstances. Conscription would give us men and numbers, not only for the protection of our own country, but also of the Empire.

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When the nation was trained, we should have more volunteers for service abroad. Of those who volunteered for the South African war, 80 per cent had undergone military training. It would strengthen the fighting force of the nation, which was very necessary when we remembered that England was essentially a continental power. The standard of the physique of our army was below the average physique in England. Give us conscription and our physique would go up with a bound. To suggest that our present army could defend the Empire was absurd. It could not meet any Continental army—since they were nations-in-arms. Nor could the navy defend the Empire. How could it be expected to defend the frontier of Canada? Mr Bethell applied his irresistible logic to the motion, with his irresistible force. The emphasis he laid upon a nation-in-arms, somehow kept bringing to our mind the phrase about 'out of the mouths of babes and sucklings thou has perfected praise.' He made a really powerful speech for universal military training and without doubt the number of recruits to the C.U.R.V.C. will increase greatly.

The motion was opposed by Mr EVANS. The motion was astounding. Military experts agreed that 3 or 6 months training would be of no good in providing an army that could face one of the Continental powers. If our army was to be able to meet, say, the German army, conscription was necessary. We must organize our army, as the European powers organized theirs. Yet the thought of conscription made Lord Roberts openly angry, and brought about a show of abuse from everyone—almost as much abuse as at the mention of the word subscription. Mr Haldane's scheme would provide us with a strong fighting force; sufficient for our purposes, since we must rely principally on our fleet. As regards the national physique and national morality, it would be rather an expensive method of improving these, since universal military training would not fulfil the other duties which the Secretary had said it would. There were other methods as good, and simpler, which would bring about the strengthening of the national physique and morality. The motion before the house made for rampant militarism. Our present system was making for peace. Mr Evans vigorously answered Mr Bethell, and with no small success. He made a delightful speech, and the anti-universal-military-trainists again plucked up heart, recovering from the Secretary's onslaught.

Mr ARDESHIR spoke third. He pointed out that the fleet was not sufficient defence for England. It was possible for an invading army to slip across in a fog. He cited an instance to prove this. Once an invading army had landed in England our force would be useless, England would be conquered, and we should no longer be able to sing 'Rule Britannia.' What would happen if we were involved in a great European war? Russia alone could bring up 80,000 soldiers, and so advance against India—which country has been invaded 21 times in the past, through Afghanistan. We should be quite incapable of facing this invasion, either in numbers or in the quality of our soldiers. Mr Ardeshir had a great respect for the militia: but unfortunately they were entirely inefficient, as had been amply shown by a Commission appointed to inquire into the matter. This inefficiency was not their own fault. Militia and volunteers do their best: but they require more training to make them better qualified for war. Again they were not sufficient in numbers, and universal military training was the best method of increasing both numbers and efficiency. Mr Ardeshir made a good speech, and well deserved his place on the paper. He should modify his voice more.

Mr COTTON said that the supporters of the motion brought forward a galaxy of bogeys, Germany invading England in a fog, and other fearful things. But he was not frightened. As regards conscription, it increased, not decreased class distinction. The superiority of a German officer was something unknown in England. Conscription in England would bring about rumours of war: and such a state of panic would ensue that war might follow immediately, and desolation be brought to a thousand homes. America viewed Japan suspiciously. France was tied hand and foot in Morocco from fear of Germany. The death of a single man, the Emperor of Austria, might plunge Europe into war. The only bright spot was pacific England: and if we were to start conscription all these rumours would break into effect, and result in a European war. Mr Cotton made a very sincere speech. He was rather colloquial at the beginning. He made a promising *début* on the paper.

Mr HOLLOND (ex-President), rose up to remonstrate with the folly of the opposers of the motion: and proceeded most drastically to point out the aforesaid folly. If war was coming, as the last speaker thought, surely we ought to be prepared? German commerce was not failing—yet the opposers of the motion thought that such a scheme as universal military training would interfere with commerce—military service would be a guarantee for peace, and would not increase the military spirit. The fault of Mr Haldane's scheme was that it did not provide sufficient numbers. The present system put hindrances in the way of patriotic persons. Employers naturally did not like to let their men go away for a fortnight's service: but if all citizens had to do so, it would be different. We do not dare to praise an ex-President: nor do we dare to criticize him. He put right all those naughty children who did not approve of the motion.

Mr SOMERSET spoke next. The Secretary had come down to the house absolutely panic stricken. Never in all our history had we been in a safer position than we were now. The proposer produced the testimony of experts. Englishmen always quite rightly distrusted experts. The results of conscription would be an increase in emigration. The over-crowding of the towns was the cause of the low standard of physique: and no scheme of universal military training would remedy this. Conscription was an endeavour to have recourse to a jingoism of drums. Mr Somerset made one of the best speeches of the evening. We have never heard him in better form.

Mr LARMOUR pointed out that it was not by defence alone that a nation could defend itself; offence was necessary. Mr Larmour, forgetting his Christian principles, declared that if we were hit, we could not but be prepared to give back a knock-out blow. At present we could never defend Egypt in the event of a European war, nor could we rely on our navy alone. As soon as a nation gives up fighting its own battles, but fights them with paid forces, it begins to lose its power.

Mr COMPTON BURNETT rose with loosened joints. If he had to serve in the army, he would be a demoralising influence since he would be the last to advance and the first to retire. It was useless to force those to fight whose natures were against fighting. Mr Compton Burnett has a neat gentle way of putting things.

Mr SCRUTTON thought that artificial ways might be invented whereby to prevent such undesirables as the last speaker from serving. Universal military service would largely remedy the overcrowding in the towns. Mr Scrutton was somewhat halting, but he made some good points.

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Mr H. P. W. BURTON arose and dealt with the motion in a philosophic manner. He made a good speech and we hope he will speak again. We would remind him that it is not usual to leave the hall immediately after speaking.

Mr WETHERED was brimful of the subject, but the House does not appreciate many facts when they are brought forward at so late an hour.

Mr BEAUMONT-JAMES always adds life to a debate.

Mr LIPSON thought that conscription was a backward move, and if it was necessary for the sake of the Empire, we must let the Empire go. The hon member made a neat and short speech.

ROWING NOTES.

THE UNIVERSITY CREW.

During the past week many changes have been resorted to in the arrangement of the crew; the most noticeable, perhaps, being the appearance of H. G. Baynes, the old blue, at 5. If he displays as good form as he did against Harvard in the summer of 1906, he should strengthen the crew considerably, and the authorities may be congratulated on having obtained his services again. On Friday and Saturday, S. D. Muttlebury and F. J. Escombe, the University coaches, were both up, the latter coaching the crew, owing to the unavoidable absence of L. H. K. Bushe-Fox. The composition of the crew underwent many changes on Saturday, in order that all the available material might be thoroughly inspected. H. E. Kitching came in at 5 in place of H. G. Baynes, N. E. Hawdon at 4 and E. S. Hornidge at 2.

On Monday last, the 'old blues' made their first appearance in the boat, and considerable progress was noticeable, there being more life and rhythm about the rowing; in respect of life, however, there is room for much improvement.

The crew at present is as follows:—

		st.	lb.
	F. H. Jerwood (Jesus) (bow)	11	10
2	G. E. Fairbairn (Jesus)	12	0
3	O. A. Carver (First Trinity)	12	9
4	J. S. Burn (First Trinity)	12	7
5	H. G. Baynes (First Trinity)	14	2
6	E. G. Williams (Third Trinity)...	13	2
7	E. W. Powell (Third Trinity)	11	5
	D. C. R. Stuart (Trinity Hall) (stroke) ...	11	4
	R. Boyle (Trinity Hall) (cox)	8	8

Practice for the Lent Races is now in full swing and one or two powerful crews are to be seen, particularly Jesus and First Trinity. Among the smaller colleges, Magdalene, on present form, should do well.

ASSOCIATION.

TRIAL MATCH.

Owing to the match with Mr Wreford Brown's XI. being postponed, the Association team held a trial match on Saturday. Three new men were tried in Scully, Kenyon, Ludlow and Farnfield; Kenyon and Scully both did well in the forward line, while Ludlow and Farnfield were the best of the halves.

The game proved to be very level. Mugliston's side scored twice before the interval, and Edwards replied for Cornelius's side by scoring a good goal from a centre of Forman's. In the second half both goalers had a lot of work and Herman kept extremely well. Close on time Scully added a third goal for Mugliston's side and this was the final score.

Mr Mugliston's XI.—G. L. Herman, King's (goal); V. G. Thew, Trinity Hall, and F. H. Mugliston, Pembroke, capt. (backs); W. A. Powell, Pembroke, P. H. Farnfield, Queens', and E. H. Cuthbertson, Clare (half-backs); M. N. Kenyon, Trinity, B. W. Vann, Jesus, V. R. Scully, Downing, R. C. Cutter, Jesus, and C. H. Jones, Queens' (forwards).

Mr Cornelius's XI.—L. H. Adams, Queens' (goal); W. L. Johnson, Pembroke, and J. W. Stretton, Caius (backs); F. Ludlow, Sidney, G. G. Woodruff, Caius, and A. E. Herman, King's (half-backs); H. Forman, Pembroke, S. H. Pink, Jesus, N. S. Cornelius, Clare, V. Edwards, Magdalene, and C. E. Brisley, Caius (forwards).

HOCKEY.

On their Vacation tour round London the University played 5 matches. The first was against Mid-Surrey at Richmond, on Saturday, Dec. 14th, which resulted in a win for the University by 6 goals to 1. On the following Monday the University defeated Surbiton by 11 goals to 3; on Tuesday they beat East Sheen by 5 goals to 1; on Wednesday they beat the Hawks by 3 goals to 2; and on Thursday Blackheath by 9 goals to 1. The total score was therefore 34 goals against 8. The tour was in every way satisfactory. All the matches were won by a large margin except that against the Hawks, when two of the regular team were away; and by scoring 9 goals against Blackheath, we just reached 100 goals for half the season. The forwards in particular showed very good form.

C.U. v. BECKENHAM.

A match against Beckenham on Jan. 18th was won by 4 goals to 1. The form shown by the University was not so good as that shown on the tour. Leighton was away, and Smith played in his place. Beckenham scored first, but the University had most of the game, and it was due chiefly to the excellence of the Beckenham goalkeeper that they only scored four times. Cox was tried in goal for the University, and made no mistakes. Goodman unluckily met with an accident in the second half, and will not be able to play again for some time.

C.U.—A. H. Cox, Corpus (goal); E. L. Goodman, Jesus, and G. S. Bryan-Brown, Downing (backs); J. F. Ireland, Trinity, L. M. Robinson (capt.), Peterhouse, and A. J. Bostock Hill, Trinity (half-backs); W. F. Smith, Trinity Hall, B. M. Kitson, Peterhouse, H. J. Goodwin, Jesus, A. Sutcliffe, Emmanuel, and E. F. Edge-Partington, Trinity (forwards).

Beckenham.—J. A. Attenborough (goal); F. W. Brown and C. G. Hill (backs); P. Collins, H. C. Grenside and T. M. Sowerby (half-backs); R. E. Attenborough, G. B. Simmonds, H. G. Collins, P. Smith and D. M. Lewis (forwards).

GOLF.

The first weekly sweep of the term was played for at Coton on Jan. 17th.

The course was very dull and sodden but was prevented from being very slippery since there was a considerable amount of grass on it.

Great improvements have taken place during the vacation and already, in spite of no work being possible for three weeks owing to frost, ten new bunkers have been added in accordance with the proposals of Mr H. S. Colt last term.

Though these new bunkers may not please the hearts of all members none of them will regret to find that the hedge at the 2nd hole has been abolished and several new tees made.

New stables have also been added next the Club house.

Sweepstake score:

S. R. M. Williamson	91	12	79
H. B. Pinkington	87	7	80
A. S. Hodgson	88	6	81

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The following fixtures and competitions have already been arranged for this term:—

Jan. 23. Trial Match at Mildenhall.
Feb. 8. C.U.G.C. v. Richmond G.C.
„ 15. C.U.G.C. v. Walton Heath G.C.
„ 21. Barrow Medal at Coton.
„ 22. C.U.G.C. v. Sunningdale G.C.
„ 28. Linskill Cup and Pirie Memento at Coton.
„ 29. C.U.G.C. v. Mid-Surrey G.C.
March 6. St. Andrews Cross at Coton.
„ 7. C.U.G.C. v. Woking G.C.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Kaye Prize for 1907 has been awarded to E. A. Edghill, B.A., King's. The subject was 'the language of the LXX. with especial reference to the double versions of Ezra and Daniel.'

The subject for the Hulsean Prize of 1909 is 'the history and significance of Sunday.'

Mr W. Ridgeway, of Gonville and Caius College, has been elected into the Disney Professorship of Archæology.

At a Congregation on Thursday last, the following Degrees were conferred:—

Sc.D.—H. S. Carslaw, Emmanuel.
B.D.—E. W. Winstanley, Trinity.
M.A.—F. O. Arnold, C. Chittock, D. J. Davies, C. D. Drury, F. G. Green, B. Jones, C. Leeke, S. A. McDowall, J. V. Pixell, R. H. Platt. A. C. Powell, S. C. Ritchie, B. Schön, H. R. Smith, A. H. Walker, G. Walker, Trinity; D. H. Boyle, E. M. Cutting, P. Henderson, A. B. Holmes, V. U. A. Mountjoy, H. H. Rosevearе, R. W. Sloley, D. G. Taylor, St John's; A. T. Bartholomew, Peterhouse; F. G. M. Beck, P. C. T. Crick, T. Dennis, F. Leather, W. W. Leeke, J. F. W. Leigh, H. W. Lewin, D. P. Robinson, T. P. Young, Clare; F. A. H. Atkey, P. F. Boughey, J. W. Brennan, C. A. H. Going, R. J. Hill, C. F. Russell, Pembroke; A. Mawer, W. S. Perrin, W. J. T. Small (by proxy), F. J. M. Stratton, Gonville and Caius; G. A. Redman, Trinity Hall; C. J. Barry, H. C. McDonell, A. G. E. Smith, W. Spens, J. Woods, Corpus Christi; H. A. Abbott, G. Gray, A. S. King, Queens'; R. Bradbury, B. Lasbrey, H. W. Reindorp, St Catharine's; D. K. Picken, Jesus; L. Alston, C. F. Aspinwall, W. R. Briggs, T. H. Burlend, A. C. Cooper, E. R. P. Devereux, W. H. H. Elliott, C. F. W. Hatchell, A. B. Spittall, Christ's; W. H. B. Carrie, J. L. Davies, H. G. Gard, H. J. W. Knights, A. F. Matthew, W. T. Phipps, J. W. H. Rea, W. A. Rowlands, O. R. M. Roxby, Emmanuel; J. S. Elliott, J. Huck, F. A. Judd, H. E. Tilston, H. W. A. Wadley, Selwyn; H. Pain, R. O. Walker, E. Webb, Non-Collegiate.
LL.M.—C. W. Williams, Sidney Sussex; W. D. Aston, Downing.
M.C.—E. W. Sheaf, Downing.
B.C. & M.B.—F. O. Arnold, Trinity.
B.A.—I. B. Jármay, Trinity; H. C. Wilkinson, Pembroke; A. L. Gullick, St Catharine's.
B.C.—J. H. Ryffel, Peterhouse; B. P. Campbell, Clare; E. Slack, Pembroke; D. W. A. Bull, Gonville and Caius; B. A. I. Peters, Jesus; H. N. Coleman, Christ's; N. M. Fergusson, Magdalene; W. G. Parkinson, Emmanuel.

At St John's College, Cambridge, the following have been elected to MacMahon Law Studentships of £150 a year for four years. A. E. Brown, B.A., LL.B., First Class in Parts 1 and 2 of the Historical Tripos and First Class in Part 1 of the Law Tripos, and D. W. Ward, B.A., First Class in Part 1 of the Historical Tripos and First Whewell International Law Scholar in 1907.

COLLEGE CORRESPONDENCE.

PEMBROKE.

The opening ceremony of the 'new parts,' as the pamphlet issued for the occasion called them (only in Latin, which we have translated to avoid any inconvenience), the new parts consisting of some rooms to be known as the Pitt Buildings and a bridge connecting the latter and Ivy Court with Lodge Court took place last week and consisted of a procession of the Master and Fellows, in academical dress preceded by the butler and head porter in top hats and followed by an assortment of members of the college in academical dress. On the bridge the breezes making havoc with our hair, an impressive Latin dedication was read by the Master and responded to by the rest, with the exception of the butler who wore a far-away look. After that the stately procession crossed the bridge which thereby was thrown open to the public.

We had hoped that a more imposing ceremony would have taken place, a little more picturesqueness be added, for instance surplices, robes and hoods might have been worn by those who possessed them. The butler and head porter might have been arrayed less prosaicly. We are not suggesting a pageant for they are not being 'done' much now, or even the blowing of trumpets and waving of palms, but we think that the inauguration of such an important addition to the college might have been rendered more memorable.

The chief result of the bridge has been that Lodge Court has been crowded by curious sight-seers from the other buildings. We don't know what they expected to see but we half think they were disappointed, for Lodge Court is to be a pattern this term.

Let's turn to the river. We hear it's a pretty sight on a sunny afternoon and later in the term we hope to have some more news about it.

The 1st XV. beat Emmanuel the other day to the pain and surprise of the latter.

The Hockey XI. opened their campaign by defeating Corpus, but the Association XI. have only the satisfaction of a moral victory over our old friends Caius.

CORPUS CHRISTI.

The performance of the first Lent boat shows promise of satisfactory development, should the present form of the crew be maintained throughout the Term. There is a second boat which is no worse than some that have lately appeared on the river.

In Hockey we have lost to Pembroke, after playing an excellent game. We congratulate H. Cox on playing for the University.

In Asssociaton Football we have lost to Selwyn and Emmanuel. St Catharine's suffered defeat in a 'friendly.'

The 'Grave-diggers' held their eighth meeting of the year on Monday last, when the first part of Shakespeare's Henry IVth was read.

The Literary Society met on Friday evening, and read selections from British Classical authors.

We congratulate the authorities that be on the brilliancy of the Chapel illuminations, which carry with them a happy memory of medievalism, so unhoped for in these days of 'smartness.'

JESUS.

Things at present are in much the same condition as at the beginning of every Lent Term. The first boat came up a few days early, and the second and third have now been on view for some time. There is also a horrid rumour that a Rugby boat is on the warpath, but we have heard of no damage done so far.

We miss the familiar face of J. P. Wilton, who has pitched his tabernacle in the Sahara or Egypt or some equally out-of-the-way corner of the world.

The Farragoes met on Saturday in Mr ex-president Shelmerdine's rooms for private business and literature generally. R. L. Pyman was advanced to the presidential purple, and P. Gardner-Smith to the dignity and responsibilities of scribe.

This is all.

MAGDALENE.

We are unavoidably late in congratulating the Rugby XV. on concluding a successful season by defeating Pembroke II. (6—3) and Peterhouse (35—0).

The boat is getting together very well and shows promise. C. J. Morton, of Pembroke, is the coach. The second boat has improved considerably and should be fairly good at the time of the getting-on races.

SIDNEY SUSSEX.

Rowing. In these early days it is difficult to get news about the boat, but so far as we know it is going satisfactorily.

Football. The Association XI. put up a very good game against Queens', but were beaten (2—5). Hearty congratulations to F. Ludlow on being chosen to play for the University v. Kent.

Hockey. On Friday we had a trial game which produced but little talent. We have already played one league game and lost it—v. Caius (1—4). In friendlies we have drawn with St John's (6—6). Our 2nd XI. also drew with St John's 2nd (3—3).

FITZWILLIAM HALL.

The general meeting of the Amalgamated Clubs was held on Saturday last. We hope the good attendance means that there

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will be an increased practical interest taken in the sports this term.

On the same evening we had our Terminal Dinner, after which the Censor delighted us all with another speech. The Musical Secretary is to be congratulated upon the concert after dinner. We would specially thank Mr Bell for his reading, and E. H. Stenning (Downing) for his contributions to the musical portion.

The paper sale on Monday resulted in some good changes with regard to the publications taken.

Hearty congratulations to Mr Alston upon the distinction recently conferred upon him from another part. We welcome him as President of the Debating Society.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

Honorary Colonel: THE KING.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, by Colonel H. J. Edwards, Commanding.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22nd, 1908.

RANGE.

Morning, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Afternoon, 2 p.m. to dusk.

Thursday	Jan. 23rd	Morn. Class Firing. Aft. Private Practice.
Friday	Jan. 24th	Class Firing.
Saturday	Jan. 25th	
Monday	Jan. 27th	
Tuesday	Jan. 28th	
Wednesday	Jan. 29th	
Thursday	Jan. 30th	

The Range will be reserved for Class Firing for 'E' Company on Jan. 31st.

CALDWELL CUP.

Winner: Lce.-Corpl. M. D. Mawe, F Coy. Score 22.

WALE PLATE.

Team.	Points deducted for Turnout, Drill, etc.	Hits. counting 2 point.	Hits. counting 1 point.	Points awarded.	Order of Merit.
E Coy. ...	7	40	35	108	1
B ,, II. ...	8	32	41	97	2
B ,, I. ...	12	30	44	92	3
C ,, ...	15	28	35	76	4
A ,, ...	10	17	37	61	5

RECRUIT DRILLS.

Daily at Headquarters from 11.45 to 12.45, 5.45 to 6.45. (No evening drills on Saturdays.)

MOUNTED INFANTRY.

Subscription for term, £2, including insurance.
There will be a drill on the range on Friday 24th inst. at 2 p.m.

MAXIM GUN.

There will be a class for instruction on Friday 24th inst. at 8 p.m. in the Armoury, in continuation of last term's class.

SIGNALLING.

There will be parades as under:—
Flags—Daily on the range at 2 p.m.
Lamps—Thursday 23rd inst. at 6.30 p.m.
Monday 27th inst. at 8.30 p.m.
Beginner's Class at Headquarters, Friday 24th, Monday 27th, and Wednesday 29th inst. at 8.15 p.m. Members wishing to join this Class should communicate with 2nd-Lieut. Lyon (King's) immediately.

SEMAPHORE CLASS.

A class of semaphore signalling open to all members of the Corps will be held on the range on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 2 p.m.

Extracts from the London Gazette:—

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY V.R. CORPS:
Arthur Douglas Ager, } To be 2nd Lieutenants,
Alan Ingold Carr, } dated 25th Nov. 1907.
Gerald Avery Boddam-Whetham, to be 2nd Lieutenant, dated 16th Dec. 1907.

SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION, CHELSEA.

Officers desirous of attending the School of Instruction, Chelsea, during the month of March, are requested to send their names to the Adjutant as soon as possible.

EFFICIENCY CHALLENGE CUP.

Part I. of the Musketry Course must be completed by Saturday February 22nd.

ADJUTANT.

Captain L. H. Thornton, Retired Pay (late Rifle Brigade), assumed the duties of Adjutant on January 16th.

L. H. THORNTON, Captain,
Adjutant, Cambridge University V.R.C.

REVIEWS.

History of Freedom and other Essays. By Lord Acton.
Historical Essays and Studies. By Lord Acton. Macmillan: 1907. *Edited by J. N. Figgis and R. V. Laurence.*

The perusal of the volumes before us will confirm the opinion already formed by those who are best acquainted with Lord Acton that he was one of the most distinguished men of his age, and that he claims to be placed in the first rank of English historians. It was often said of him that he had 'written nothing.' This charge is not likely to be repeated. It is true that he never produced a great book like those of Gibbon or Macaulay, indeed, his extreme scrupulosity, the laborious care he spent on composition would have made it difficult or impossible for him to accomplish such a task. He said sometimes to his friends that he composed in English much as a scholar would compose in a dead language. But he was the begetter of many books written by other people, and the essays now presented to us would furnish material not for one, but for several books of the highest merit.

One of the most remarkable facts about him was the thoroughness of his education and the phenomenal maturity of his mind. He was perfectly acquainted not only with Greek and Latin but with French, German, Italian, and Spanish. He not only knew the whole of history, but had studied it with reference to political problems and to its influence on the thought of the present day. In his mind, as in that of Professor Seeley, Political Science was indissolubly connected with history. He belonged emphatically to the class of Political Historians, to whom history is the best training for public life, and the most efficient nurse of a well-trained intellect. For the ministrations of men like him the Regius Professorship of History was originally founded. At an age when a young Englishman has just taken his degree he produced two essays contained in these volumes which exhibit the same sure and boundless learning as we find in his later work. Nor was his knowledge taken at second hand. In the first of these essays we find an erudition just the reverse of Mr Buckle's, whom he is criticising, of whom he says that the vulgar practice of reading the books he writes about was beneath so great a philosopher, and that he had read much about his authorities, but very little in them. In the second essay he exhibits an intimate knowledge of Tertullian, Augustine, Gerson, St Jerome, Athanasius, Lactantius, not to mention Thomas Aquinas, Suarez, Bellarmine, and Mariana, as if he were an ecclesiastical historian, and nothing else. The selections from the *Home and Foreign Review*, which came to an end when he was thirty years of age are as mature as anything which he afterwards produced, and in dignified eloquence and perfect command of the resources of the English language are perhaps the best that he has given us. The article on Cavour in the Rambler, and that on the Secret History of Charles II., from the Home and Foreign Review, show a familiarity with, and a deep interest in, modern history and contemporary politics, which we should scarcely expect to find in such a master of obscure erudition.

We are not, it seems, to have a life of Lord Acton, at least at present. We must content ourselves with the one-page skeleton of his career, and with the introduction contributed by the editors, which appears to us extremely inadequate. We do not, therefore, know the tragedy of his life, for no one can rise from a study of his writings without the conviction that his life was a tragedy. A man with the deepest religious feeling, an ardent Catholic, prepared to devote himself to the cause of the Church to

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which he belonged, and to place his great gifts unreservedly at its service, he failed in the attempt to bring his Church up to the level of modern thought and speculation, and to make it possible for a man mainly interested in intellectual pursuits to find happiness in an institution which has throughout the ages been the most potent element in civilisation. The first blow was the suspension of the *Home and Foreign Review* in 1864, commemorated in the most pathetic paper which these volumes contain. The second was the failure of his opposition to the Vatican Council, which however did not produce on Acton's mind the same effect which it produced on his master Döllinger. After this he seems to have shut himself up with his books and his family until the foundation of the *English Historical Review* called him once more to activity. During this period he was certainly preparing to write in the German language a History of the Popes of the Reformation, which was to appear in the series of Heeren and Uckert, and at a later time a History of Liberty, a subject which from his earliest days had never been absent from his thoughts. It is difficult to resist the conclusion that if he had not been a Catholic he would have given much more to the world, although the beauty of his character and his private life was deeply influenced by the discipline of his ancestral church.

The manner of his writing was well known to his friends. He read very widely wherever he might be, at St Martin, at Tegernsee, at Herrnsheim, at the Villa Madeleine, or even at Windsor Castle. He collected at Aldenham a library of 60,000 volumes, all of which he had either read or, as Gibbon says, 'sufficiently examined.' He knew the place of every volume in his library, and his chaplain could send him what he required from a verbal description. He copied out extracts from the books he read on specially prepared slips of paper, which he arranged in boxes. Of these he had at least ten thousand, and he told the present writer that they could be used after his death. It is reported that a number of these exist in the Cambridge University Library, but few have ever seen them. Consequently, when he wished to write on a subject he turned to his *fiches*, as the French call them. They supplied him with a copious, but embarassing material of opinions from all sources, and there is little doubt that in his case erudition became the enemy of thought. In later years Lord Acton, although his conversation was always bright and fascinating, was singularly adverse to expressing opinions. The two course of lectures he delivered at Cambridge, although in some respects epoch-making productions, suffered from a guarded reticence, which has been made more apparent in the first of them from the very inadequate manner in which it has been given to the world. Few would have suspected that he possessed the eloquence, the decision and the courage which we find in some of the essays before us, which elevate them to masterpieces of English literature.

This fatal habit of overbalanced judgement is apparent in his inaugural lecture at Cambridge, admirable as it is. It is difficult to discover whether he wishes to pose as a political or as an antiquarian historian, and in attempting to please both schools he probably satisfied neither. The notes by which this lecture is accompanied are a selection from his *fiches*. But this defect is most clearly shown in the introduction to Mr Burd's edition of the Principe. The world would much like to know what Lord Acton thought of Macchiavelli, but this document may be read and re-read without our being any the wiser. It is a string of quotations from which we may infer that Macchiavelli was not the first to enounce the principles which are generally connected with his name, nor will he probably be the last. It would be interesting to speculate as to what are the limits of learning which an historian ought to allow himself, and to estimate the exact point at which the judgement is obscured by an excess of knowledge.

It would be ungrateful to criticise the manner in which this book is edited. Even with the assistance of the valuable suggestions of Professor Henry Jackson, the editors can hardly be said to have accomplished their work satisfactorily, although the present production is an improvement upon that which preceded it. There are some bad mis-prints, some enigmas which might usefully have been explained in a note, and the arrangement of the essays is wilful and misleading. Still, we have every reason to be thankful for anything which any editor can give us of Lord Acton. The volume of Dom Gasquet taught us much. The Letters to Mrs Drew were very helpful. More is to be expected from the promised correspondence with Döllinger and Lady Blennerhasset, and perhaps from other papers which may some day see the light. When all these have appeared the personality of Lord Acton will be revealed as a beacon light to a coming generation, the model of one of the best of men, the most erudite of scholars, a master of dignified and impressive English, who never bartered truth for any bribe that could be offered, who consistently believed that the best guide to the human race in the trials of its present and its future lies in the intelligent study of its past.

OSCAR BROWNING.

LIST OF BOOKS RECEIVED.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chatto and Windus' New Medieval Library. Boards, 5/- net, antique style pigskin, with clasps, 7/6 net. Translated from the Middle French by Alice Kemp-Welch, with notes and introduction.

(1) *The Book of the Duke of True Lovers,* by Christine de Pisan.

This charming tale is enriched by translations of the lyrics from the pens of Laurence Binyon and Eric Maclagan, by photogravures of the illuminations found in the MS., and by a wood-cut giving the portrait of Christine de Pisan engaged in writing.

(2) *The Tumbler of Our Lady, and other Miracles,* by Gautier de Coinci and others. Six photogravures from the Soissons MS., and one (of the Tumbler) from a MS. in the Paris Bibliothèque de l'Arsénal. Those who know the first story from Anatole France will welcome this collection of some of the miracles of the glorious Mother of God, which will appeal alike to the devout soul and to the folklorist.

(3) *The Chatelaine of Vergi,* with introduction by Dr Brandin, and reproduction of the five ivory casket panels dealing with this subject in the British Museum.

Messrs Chatto and Windus are much to be congratulated on their new venture. The pigskin binding, especially with its old-style clasps, is so admirably executed that a volume in this state would make an ideal present to anyone with a mind inclined to medieval things.

Shelley's Works. Thomas Hutchinson. xxiv. + 912 pp.
Campbell's Works. J. Logie Robertson. xxiv. + 376 pp.
H. Frowde, Oxford University Press. Cloth 2/-, and upwards for more elaborate bindings.

These last two volumes of the 'Oxford Editions of Standard Authors' fulfil their purpose. They present the works of the two poets in a practical and useful form, without any attempt at preciosity. In the second of the two a chronological life of Campbell is the important part of Mr Logie Robertson's contributions: the Shelley is rather more ambitious, being the result of a careful collation of the printed editions and MSS. Mr Hutchinson adds concise notes on the text, and especially upon the punctuation, a point in which it must be confessed that Shelley himself was less than careful.

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An Annotated Psalter. J. M. Thompson. Clarendon Press. 204 pp. 2/-.

The Prayer-book version with marginal notes sufficiently short to be comprehended of the worshipper while actually singing. An idea which deserves success.

The Year's Work in Classical Studies, 1907. Dr Rouse. Murray. viii. + 156 pp. 2/6 net.

This valuable *resumé* keeps up to last year's standard. Chapters on Hellenistic Greek and the New Testament appear instead of those on Comparative Philology and Private Antiquities, but these two last are really digested under other headings. To select one chapter, if it be not invidious, Dr Sonnenschein's 'Grammar' is admirably concise and complete.

Spenser's Fowre Hymnes. L. Winstanley. C.U. Press. lxxii. + 80 pp. 2/- net.

The careful introduction makes this more than a school-book—it is necessary to the advanced Spenserian Student. Besides a very careful study of the large borrowings from Plato and Marsilius Ficinus, a new source is suggested and studied in the 'Heroici furori' of Giordano Bruno.

Victor Hugo, Selected Poems. Edited by H. W. Eve. C.U. Press. xxii. + 180 pp. 2/-.

One of the Pitt Press series, with adequate introduction and notes.

SCHOOL TEXT BOOKS.

Ovid, Met. xi., 410—748. J. F. Stout. The University Tutorial Press. 44 pp. 1/6

Les Fiancés du Spitzberg. By Xavier Marmier. Edited by A. A. Hentsch. xii. + 224 pp. 3/-

Voyage aux mers polaires. By Lieut. René Bellot. Edited by H. J. Chaytor. xii. + 172 pp. 2/6.

Victor Hugo's La Légende des Siècles. Edited by G. F. Bridge. xxxii. + 180 pp. 3/- net.

Barbier's Iambes et Poèmes. Edited by Ch. M. Garnier. lvi. + 136 pp. 2/- net.

Prosper Mérimée's Contes et Nouvelles. Edited by J. E. Michell xx. + 126 pp. 2/- net.

All these fine books are the production of the Clarendon Press, which is winning for itself an honourable distinction as the producer of French books in England. The two first belong to the 'Oxford Modern French Series,' of which former numbers have been noticed in these columns: the last three form part of a new series ('Higher French') which has the same general editor, Leon Delbos. These are perhaps more attractive in form, and do not appear to such a degree the typical school-book, and the introductions are longer and more satisfying. The portrait of Barbier is rather poor: the press-work in all is admirable.

SCIENCE.

The Aims of the Scientific Method. By T. P. Nunn, Vice-Principal of the London Day Training College. Macmillan & Co. 1907. 144 pp. 3/6 net.

As stated in a sub-title this is an epistemological essay. The position taken being, as the writer declared, largely based on the views advanced by Mr E. E. Moore and Mr Bertrand Russell; it is 'a variety of what has recently been called the New Realism' and 'presents a contrast with the pragmatist theories of science which regard the primary facts and secondary constructions as merely different stages of a homogeneous process to which it is impossible to assign either a lower or an upper limit.' The essay is clearly written although that portion which deals with thermodynamics suffers from compression.

Properties of Matter. By Professor Tait. Fifth edition, edited by W. Peddie, Harris Professor of Physics, University College, Dundee. Adam & Charles Black. 1907. 353 pp. 7/6.

Professor Peddie has wisely adhered to the original plan of Professor Tait's well known book, placing the additions which he believed necessary in brackets. We confess, however, we would gladly have seen more of these, especially in the introductory chapter and in that on the ultimate structure of matter, but whether or not this be right the new edition cannot fail to be valuable.

A New System of Geology. By Mary Salter. Simpkin Marshall viii + 304 pp.

'With Archaeological Proofs of the Destruction of the World by Water and Fire.' The authoress, whose picture appears at the beginning, has made six discoveries, which she has registered at Stationers' Hall. Much use is made of Hittite inscriptions and primitive religions, and proofs are given that sand beds are the remains of primeval chaos.

Elements of Psychology. Mellone and Drummond. Blackwood. 5/-.

A guide to the teaching of psychology. The physiological illustrations are valuable, and the authors have avoided the error of taking for granted that the Neurone theory is final. This is quite a book for the inquirer who wishes to learn something of a science that is literally nothing more than a name to 99 in every hundred intellectual men.

Town Gas and its uses. W. H. Y. Webber. viii. + 276 pp.
Coal. James Tonge. viii. + 276 pp.

Here are two more of the 'Westminster Series,' published by Constable, of which we reviewed several in these columns last term (Dec. 5, p. 151). They have the merit of being intelligible to the layman without technical knowledge of the subject, and yet do not fall under the classification of the rightly despised popular (or popularised) science. The volume on gas has chapters on lighting, heating, cooling and the law of gas supplies: the description of coal is not solely mineralogical, botanical, and geographical, but describes its commercial production for the market.

The Polarity of Matter. By Alex. Clark. Gall & Inglis. viii. + 134 pp. 3/6 net.

The author professes to have discovered that gravity, electricity, and the other forces of nature are but several manifestations of one single force, and to show the connecting links between them.

Gilbert White of Selborne. By W. A. Mullens. Witherby & Co. 32 pp. with seven plates. 2/6 net.

A scholarly lecture. The bibliography is valuable.

Inorganic Chemistry. E. I. Lewis. Cambridge University Press. xiv. + 408 pp. 5/-.

This should be a satisfactory course for boys in the middle forms of a public school. The procedure is logical, and the experiments are made practicable by a liberal use of diagrams.

The University Tutorial Series. W. B. Clive.

The New Matriculation Light. R. W. Stewart. viii. + 282 pp. 2/6.
The New Matriculation Heat. R. W. Stewart. vi. + 272 pp. 2/6.
The New Matriculation Sound. R. W. Stewart. viii. + 212 pp. 2/-.
Science German Course. C. W. Paget Moffat. x. + 228 pp. 3/6.
An admirable idea—the same might well be done for students of history and classics.
Theory and Practice of Perspective Drawing. (The Organised Science Series). S. Polak. viii. + 184 pp. 5/-.
Plant Biology. F. Cavers. xvi. + 460 pp. 3/6.

A History of Chemistry. By Hugo Bauer, translated by R. V. Stanford. Arnold. viii. + 232 pp. 3/6 net.

It has always been a reproach to men of science that they know too little of the past of their subjects. Galen and Hippocrates should be the set books in the Little-go for future physicians. No chemist should be without this little volume, which is at once interesting, detailed, and concise.

Is Mars Habitable? Alfred Russell Wallace. Macmillan. xii. + 110 pp. 2/6.

Dr Wallace proves himself a good controversialist, and shirks no point of the argument. Hear the conclusion of his considerations: 'Mars is not only uninhabited by intelligent beings such as Mr Lowell postulates, but is absolutely UNINHABITABLE.' The man who sets out to prove a negative position has a notoriously difficult task. Dr Wallace certainly does seem to make it most probable that the snow on Mars is not water in a solid state, that the general temperature is too low to support any animal life as we know it, and that the canals, if artificial, would be not only too great a task to be conceived, but quite useless for purposes of irrigation: his own theory, however, as to the possible origin of the canals and of the planet itself (p. 84 sqq.) is not very satisfactory. Dr Wallace has indeed proved that no animal we know can live on Mars: but can we not *conceive* an animal able to live on carbon dioxide, at 50°—100° degrees below zero, and without water? Until such a conception is shewn to be irrational, it is not strictly correct to say that our neighbouring planet has been proved uninhabitable.

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VERSE.

Spring in London: A Poem. By E. A. Smith, Elder & Co. 2/- net.

Describes itself as '*A Poem on the Nature of Things*'; in four hundred rhymed couplets. It is earnest, but uninspired. On literature, as elsewhere, the author is sound and old-fashioned. He says:

'Homer wrote Homer, that is my belief,
In this preferring Andrew Lang to Leaf.'

The Death of Virgil: a dramatic narrative. By T. H. Warren, M.A., Hon.D.C.L., President of Magdalen College, Oxford. Murray. 3/- net.

The President of Magdalen has expanded into five scenes the one scene he published once in the *Monthly Review*. The expansion is not an improvement. Scene IV.—the original—and Scene II. is good in parts. The whole shows more classical than poetical ability. It contains most of the information we have about Virgil, and may be useful to classical students who have examinations in view. The blank verse is pedantic, but not from lack of license. Several lines have a foot too many.

Poems. By M. Compton Mackenzie. Oxford: B. H. Blackwell. 3/6 net.

One of the most pleasant and easily-read books of poems this season has produced. Mr Mackenzie's muse is idyllic and child-like. But he gives one the impression of writing with too great ease and swiftness. That is, perhaps, why he is least successful in his sonnets. He lacks concentration. The inspiration is spread too thin. The longer poems are the best; notably those dealing with the country, or describing fantastic adventures and scenes in the spirit of a child. In this he rivals Mr Alfred Noyes. The best poems are: 'To Corinna,' 'An Idyll of the Harvest Moon,' 'The Child's Epic of the Night,' and 'The Hill of Death.' But Mr Mackenzie has better to come.

The Poems of William Collins. Edited by Christopher Stone. London: Henry Frowde. 1907. 2/6 net.

A careful and pleasantly convenient edition of Collins' poems. The *format* is excellent. Mr Stone has written a good and scholarly introduction to the works of a poet who is not easily found. Collins' strange fate and delicate inspiration might well have earned him wider fame, in spite of his too great love of personification, and his treatment of the heroic couplet which none of that age could escape. He often touches a strangely modern note of beauty and almost forestalls Wordsworth.

JOURNALISM & LITERARY WORK; thoroughly practical tuition in all branches. MSS. read and advice given as to publication, etc. W. TEIGNMOUTH SHORE (late Editor of "The Academy," etc.). The *Cambridge Chronicle*, 9, Market Hill, Cambridge.

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Cambridge Symphony Concerts.

1907–8.

THE COMMITTEE BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THE

Second Symphony Concert

WILL TAKE PLACE IN

THE GUILDHALL

ON

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1908, AT 8.30 P.M.

Conductor:
DR. CHARLES WOOD

Vocalist:
MR. T. C. STERNDALE BENNETT

Principal Violin:
MR. HAYDN INWARDS

DOORS OPEN AT 8. CARRIAGES AT 10.15.

Reserved Seats, 5/-; Unreserved Seats, 2/6 and 1/-.

Tickets may be obtained at
Messrs. GRANT & LANE'S,
King's Parade, on and after Thursday, Jan. 23.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.

Messrs. COMPTON & FULLER, DEOLALI, SOUTHSEA.

MAJOR T. E. COMPTON, P.S.C. (late Trinity Hall) prepares University Candidates Successfully: **5 passed** in 1906—7 and **5 prepared.**
Prospectus, etc., on application.

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MISS A. PARSONS, fully qualified teacher, will give Classes for Ladies and Children every Friday, at the G.F.S. Lodge, 2, Hills Road, Cambridge. Private lessons at home by special arrangement.
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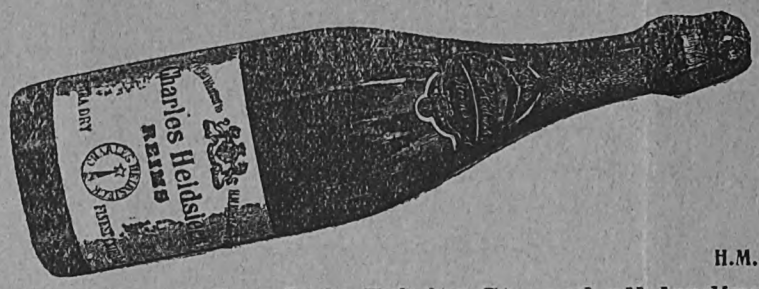

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CALENDAR.

Thursday, Jan. 30.

Congregation at 2 p.m. Discussion of Five Reports after the Congregation.

King's: Selby in A; anthem, 'I will love Thee,' Jer. Clarke.

Rugby: Caius v. Pembroke, Emmanuel v. King's.

Association League: *Division I.*, Caius v. St John's, Christ's v. Trinity Rest, Queens' v. Pembroke. *Division III.*, Selwyn v. Trinity Hall, Corpus v. St Catharine's, Emmanuel v. King's.

Hockey League: *Division III.*, Peterhouse v. Downing, Caius II. v. Fitzwilliam Hall.

New Theatre: 'Sherlock Holmes,' at 8.15 p.m.

Friday, Jan. 31.

King's: Hymn 80.

Association League: *Division III.*, Caius II. v. Fitzwilliam Hall, Trinity Rest II. v. Downing.

Hockey League: *Division II.*, Clare v. St John's, Corpus v. Christ's, Pembroke v. Queens'. *Division III.*, Jesus II. v. Caius II.

Golf: Weekly Sweepstake.

Old Italian Violin Music by Signor Alessandro Certani in Masonic Hall at 5.15 p.m.

Cambridge Theological Society: Meeting in the Library of the Divinity School at 8.30 p.m.

New Theatre: 'Sherlock Holmes,' at 8.15 p.m.

Saturday, Feb. 1.

King's: Martin in A; anthem, 'I will wash my hands in innocency,' E. J. Hopkins.

St John's: Goss in E; hymn 339, tune 261.

Trinity: Anthem, 'When to the temple,' Eccard.

Rugby: C.U. v. RICHMOND (at Richmond).

Association: C.U. v. OLD CARTHUSIANS (at Queen's Club).

Association League: *Division II.*, Selwyn v. Sidney, Emmanuel v. Pembroke II.

Hockey: C.U. v. SOUTHGATE.

Hockey League: *Division III.*, Pembroke II. v. Selwyn.

Hare and Hounds: C.U. v. S.L.H., C.U. II. v. S.L.H. II. (at Croydon).

Liberal and 'Eighty' Clubs' Dinner in Masonic Hall at 7 p.m. Guest, Dr T. J. Macnamara, M.P.

New Theatre: 'Sherlock Holmes,' at 2.30 and 8.15 p.m.

Sunday, Feb. 2.

Fourth Sunday after Epiphany. Purification of the B.V. Mary.

Sermon at Great St Mary's at 2.15 p.m. by the Right Rev. E. C. S. GIBSON, D.D., Trinity College, Oxford, Lord Bishop of Gloucester.

King's: *M.*, Smart in F; hymn 261. *E.*, Stainer in E flat; anthem, 'Thus saith the Lord,' Handel.

St John's: *M.*, Selby in B; hymn 213, tune 320. *E.*, Selby in B; anthem, 'When to the temple Mary went,' Eccard; hymn 486, tune 292.

Sunday, Feb. 2.

Trinity: *M.*, Stanford in B flat; hymn 321. *E.*, Stanford in A; anthem, 'Be thou faithful,' Mendelssohn; hymn 219.

C.I.C.C.U.: Sermon to members of the University by the Rev. A. J. Tait, Principal of Ridley Hall, in Holy Trinity Church at 8.30 p.m.

Cambridge Church Society: Sermon to members of the University by the Rev. Dr. Inge, Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity, in Great St Mary's Church at 8.30 p.m. on 'Immortality.'

Monday, Feb. 3.

Trinity Hall Sports.

Rugby: Pembroke v. Trinity, Caius v. King's.

Association League: *Division I.*, Jesus v. Clare. *Division III.*, Fitzwilliam Hall v. Trinity Rest II.

Hockey League: *Division I.*, Caius v. Trinity, Emmanuel v. King's. *Division II.*, Queens' v. Christ's, Clare v. Trinity II., Pembroke v. Corpus. *Division III.*, Magdalene v. Peterhouse, Downing v. Pembroke II., Selwyn v. Fitzwilliam Hall.

New Theatre: 'The Hypocrites,' at 8.15 p.m.

Tuesday, Feb. 4.

Trinity Hall Sports.

Hockey League: *Division I.*, Sidney v. Jesus, King's v. Trinity. *Division III.*, Peterhouse v. Jesus II., Caius II. v. Downing.

Mr and Mrs Haydn Inwards' Violin and Piano Recital at 5 p.m.

Lecture by Dr. Law[illegible]e on 'The Hague Conference and Peace,' in the Large[illegible]ecture Room at the Law Schools at 3 p.m.

Union Debate at 8.15 p.m. Subject: 'That this House would deprecate any alteration in the existing Licensing Laws, so far as these relate to compensation for the estimation of licenses.' Proposed by Mr S. R. C. Bosanquet, Trinity College, Ex-President.

New Theatre: 'The Hypocrites,' at 8.15 p.m.

Wednesday, Feb. 5.

Athletics: CHRIST'S COLLEGE v. ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

Rugby: C.U. v. UNITED SERVICES (at Portsmouth); Clare v. Bedford.

Hockey League: *Division III.*, Pembroke II. v. Magdalene.

Lecture by the Rev. Hastings Rashdall, Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford, in the Victoria Assembly Rooms at 5 p.m. on 'Philosophy and Religion.' III. 'God and the Moral Consciousness.'

Albert Chevalier and his Company in the Guildhall at 8 p.m.

New Theatre: 'The Hypocrites,' at 2.30 and 8.15 p.m.

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NEWS AND NOTES.

We were only able last week to refer to the mere fact of the appearance in the *Times* of a letter on Cambridge University Reform from the Master of Emmanuel. To summarise briefly its contentions, Mr Chawner proposes two main alterations in the government of the University: the reduction of the electoral roll from its present number to about 400, by the elimination of M.A. residents not directly engaged in University or College teaching, and the formation of the Senate by two bodies, one the reduced electoral roll as above mentioned, and the other an equally numerous body of representatives of non-resident graduates, elected on a principle of proportional representation. Putting aside for a moment any consideration of the necessity for such a change, let us look whether any such scheme as this is possible, and if so, what would be its results.

In the first place, it will be admitted, we suppose, that so great an alteration as this in the constitution of the Senate could only be made by Act of Parliament. Since the lamented death of Sir Richard Jebb, there is no M.P. who would certainly be a member of such a reformed Senate, and every M.P. who was a graduate of Cambridge, would, by voting for such a change, divert himself of $\frac{17}{18}$ of his power of management of the affairs of the University, for the proportion of one representative to eighteen electors is that suggested in the letter. Now is there any House of Commons, existing or possible, that could be relied upon to pass a self-denying ordinance of this kind? And let it be remembered that graduates of Oxford would certainly vote with their fellows from here, for it is improbable that so great a change could take place at one of the great Universities without affecting the other. We say nothing of the objections that would naturally be raised by those disfranchised from the Electoral Roll, in great part professional men of some influence, whose presence, we make bold to say, among the purely academical minds of University and College officials is not without a practical influence—a restraining body to a soul that sometimes flies too high and wide for safety.

Now let us suppose the scheme safely passed and in working order. The present state of things, says Mr Chawner, is unfair because it is easier for those who live near Cambridge to come in to vote, and thus voting power varies inversely with the distance of residence. But why should the elected representatives be in better case? Would they be more likely to be able to leave their work—for it can hardly be suggested that they are to regard it as a profession, as in the case of a Member of Parliament—to vote at Cambridge? The result would be that the representatives would be chosen for the most part among the resident graduates newly disfranchised from the Electoral Roll, as being on the spot, and yet not already members of the Senate. Then see to what we should have come: the Senate of the future would be the Electoral Roll of to-day, *plus* a couple of hundred of units scattered through the country and only appearing on important occasions. 'It would be inexpedient to disfranchise them [the non-residents] altogether,' says the Master of Emmanuel, for 'we should certainly diminish the number of those who take the M.A. degree, and thus create a deficiency in our income which we have no means of repairing.' But after such a result as that which we have sketched out above, what vestige of power would remain which would make a B.A. desirous to change the first letter of his title at a cost of something under twenty pounds?

Anyone who has had the forbearance to read up to this point—we fear that the interest of the subject has tempted us as far as a fourth paragraph—will have observed that we have not been able to agree with every word of the Master of Emmanuel's letter. But it is no scorpion that is given us for bread, for in its tail is no sting, but a balm: a suggestion of an easy and practical reform to effect which all might well unite. 'At present,' it runs, 'the Senate can only accept or reject by its votes the proposals placed before it. It should also have the power of amending them. This change has already been made at Oxford.' Here is a suggestion which might well be carried out at once: no Act of Parliament, if we mistake not, would be required, and a real improvement would be introduced into our constitution. In the mean time we look forward with the greatest interest to a letter which we are promised for the future, dealing with the constitution of the Council of the Senate.

But this has not been the only communication to the public press of Cambridge interest. In Monday's *Times* a letter appeared over the signatures of Messrs T. G. Jackson, Reginald Blomfield, and Basil Champneys dealing with the report of a Syndicate appointed to discuss the regulations for the proposed Diploma in Architecture. With the first part of their argument we cannot deal at any length: they give their reasons for believing that the proposed training in applied science, history, and archaeology will not be sufficient to educate an architect. 'The quality of an architect,' they say, 'that which differentiates him from the engineer or from the professor of mechanics, is the imaginative use to which he puts his knowledge as an artist in pure form.' And they doubt whether any technical training suitable for such an object could be obtained in Cambridge.

But to us the gist of the letter lies in the last paragraph, in which they deprecate the proposed school not less in the interest of the Universities than of their own art. They clearly believe, and there must be many who agree with them, that it is our business here to supply an advanced theoretical training which can *afterwards* be turned to account by technical study. 'The proper function of a University . . . is to supply an education which will enable its graduates to approach their practical work in life from a higher standpoint, with a firmer grasp of its possibilities, and a clearer vision

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of its relations to life as a whole.' In these few words, it seems to us, they have both cleverly and truly put the ideal at which we should aim, and it is only on such grounds as this that we can logically refuse to follow the younger provincial Universities into Degrees for leather or brewing. The discussion in the *Times* was continued by Sir C. V. Stanford, and we shall probably hear more of it.

We offer the heartiest congratulations to the Bishop of London, who passed his fiftieth birthday in Cambridge. His own University has every right to be proud of him, and the several Cambridge Bishops lately appointed have in him a model and example to follow. His sermon, arranged by the Church Society for Great St Mary's on Sunday evening, drew very large numbers, and there was scarcely a vacant seat in the church. The sermon, on 'Witnesses of these things,' began with a dignified defence of the Church against Roman and Protestant criticism, and ended with a consideration of the 'witness' that might be borne to the Faith by men while still at the University.

The first of Dr Hastings Rashdall's lectures was given to a crowded audience in the Victoria Assembly Rooms: in fact, one of those present estimated that he had nearly three hundred listeners. The lecture dealt with the difficult subject of Idealism as the foundation of Theism, and the main point of argument was the inference of the existence of Universal Mind from the existence of the Universe, depending upon Berkeley's theory of the existence of matter as we know it in our minds alone. The lecturer is to be congratulated, not only on the broad manner in which he set out a position not easily grasped by an intellect untrained in philosophical ways of thought, but on the courage with which he invited questions for half an hour after the lecture: for there are few of us who have Mr Bernard Shaw's rapidity of answer and power of getting the better of a heckler. But Dr Hastings Rashdall did better than score off his hearers; he patiently answered their enquiries, which were not all of equal intelligence, and more than once gave what is the most valuable assistance in a philosophical lecture, a repetition of the arguments in a new form either of words or illustrations. We are looking forward most eagerly to the remaining lectures, and we wonder whether we shall hear any criticism of the growing Humanist School as represented by James and Schiller.

At the Congregation to be held at 2 p.m. to-day a Grace will be proposed for conferring the degree of Master of Music, *honoris causa*, on Herr PAUL DAVID, Music Master of Uppingham School. Herr David, who has a unique claim to that distinction, will be the first to receive it. His father, Ferdinand David, one of the best violin-players and one of the most influential teachers of music in Germany, was associated with Mendelssohn in Leipzig, and counted among his pupils Wilhelmj and Joachim, both of whom have lately passed away. In 1865 Paul David was appointed music master by Mr Thring, who found in him the ideal for which he was in search when he wrote:—'We want not only a first-rate musician, who has made music his profession, and is a master in it, but a man of personal power and go, who can inspirit the boys, and breathe some enthusiasm into them.'

Herr David himself has since written of Thring:—'Fifty years ago music had no place whatever in the curriculum of the great English schools, and it may be boldly asserted that Thring was the first of headmasters who fully recognised the value of the subject, and also assigned to it a not unimportant place in his scheme of education.' Joachim had a genuine admiration for his life-long friend, the son of his former master in music, and frequently visited Uppingham. On his last visit he dedicated to music the room which is specially set apart in the War Memorial Building as a recognition on the part of the School of his friend's forty years of invaluable service. The walls of the room are adorned with a motto founded on a phrase in Seneca, *Res severa est verum gaudium*, a motto which (in one of its several possible interpretations) suggests the delight with which Herr David has devoted himself to the fostering of a severe and thoroughly classical taste in music. We regret to learn that, owing to ill-health, Herr David will not be able to be present to receive the degree this afternoon.

We are greatly indebted to Mr Venn for his careful tables of statistics, and we congratulate him on the interest they have caused throughout the University. It is a remarkable fact that about 21 per cent of those who come up do not take degrees, and that this proportion has so long remained constant. We may, however, remind our readers that this does not altogether imply that the number of idlers or those who come up solely for enjoyment is so large as this figure would warrant, as many men go down for various reasons before the end of their three years of which indolence is only one. Nor does an abnormally low wastage, except in the case of King's, which insists on honour men, always imply excellence; as a popular College has a far smaller proportion of scholars to its total entry than a less frequented one. The strangest fact is that three Colleges at the head of the list get more degrees than entries. Yet is their position not enviable?

The Syndics of the University Press will shortly publish Grace-Book Γ, covering, or rather completing, the period 1502—1544 which was printed, so far as the accounts were concerned, in Grace-Book B. The new volume has been edited by the Rev. W. G. Searle, who has bestowed infinite pains on an elaborate index. He has also written part of the introduction, containing a list of the earliest known Proctors of the University. The rest of the introduction dealing with the history of the University has been written by the Registrary.

The dazzling and polychromatic advertisement which has recently appeared in our streets is a source of real

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danger to the inhabitants of our overcrowded streets. It is placed at the most congested corner of the town where the traffic is most dense. Its vulgarity is so dominant that no one can help staring at it, and just when one needs to keep one's eyes skinned to safely cross any of the four roads which converge at this point, one is confused and dazed by the irritating changes of colour and form which rivet the attention. Another danger is caused by the fluctuations in the lighting of the corner; at one moment there is a flood of light from scores of powerful electric lamps, while at the next the passing passenger is immersed in comparative darkness.

We do not know whether the power exists to control these nuisances; if not, we think it high time such power should be sought. The constant flicker and change of colour which affects nightly for many hours the rooms of those unhappy inhabitants which come within the range of this abominable blaze is a source of very real inconvenience, and no one ought callously to inflict such an annoyance upon his neighbours.

While on the subject of this part of the town, we may mention that it is kind of the powers that be to put down stones and gravel in wet and slippery weather: but bicyclists would thank them more if those stones were not small and very sharp flints.

The Italian Ambassador, the Marquis di San Giuliano, was seen for a day or two in Cambridge last week: he was staying in King's with Dr Waldstein. We trust that it is not indiscreet to express a hope that this, succeeding the welcome extended to Commendatore Boni, may be followed at no great distance of time by some long hoped-for event such as the excavation of Herculaneum.

Lovers of historical mysteries will be interested to hear that a new solution of perhaps the most famous is about to be proposed from Cambridge. Discretion forbids us to say more than that Mgr Barnes will shortly publish a theory of the identity of the famous 'Man in the Iron Mask,' which seems to those who have heard it of a plausibility not easy to demolish.

A truly philanthropic work may be performed by supporting Mr H. M. Taylor's appeal for a fund towards embossing scientific books in Braille type for the blind. Such editions cost about five times the price of the ordinary editions, and without financial assistance would be beyond the reach of many blind persons. We need not go into details, as a note has been widely circulated in the University, giving an account of the proposal: it is enough to ask our readers to examine it carefully and to contribute as liberally as possible.

We are asked to announce the formation of a Cambridge 'Literary Drama Association,' of which the inaugural meeting will take place on February 27 at the Conservative Club, when Miss Elsie Fogerty's Chronicle Players will perform *Launcelot and Elaine*, *Sir Thomas More*, *Queen Elizabeth at Kenilworth*, and *Mrs Pullet's Bonnet*. Mrs Frazer's name as President heads a notable list of patrons, and further information may be obtained from the hon. secretary, Miss Fanny Johnson, Ramsey House, Barton Road.

A study of our advertisement pages will shew the extraordinary activity now prevalent in the musical world of Cambridge. We venture to call especial attention to the visit of Madame Ada Crossley on February 10, for whose concert there will be a great demand for tickets, and to another concert of unique type to-morrow afternoon, when we are to have a recital of old Italian violin music.

Signor Alessandro Certani, who makes his first appearance before a Cambridge audience on this occasion, is a native of Bologna, but has been trained as a violinist at St Petersburg. He has made a special study of the early Italian composers for his instrument, and has brought to light many forgotten works of great beauty. His programme for Friday, taken entirely from unpublished MSS., is representative of the golden age of violin-playing that followed Corelli, and Cambridge music lovers ought to take a special interest in a player who is not only a finished executant, but a fine scholar as well. The concert takes place in the Masonic Hall at 5.15.

Liberals have an attractive programme for their joint dinner with the Eighty Club on Saturday: Dr Macnamara is expected as the guest of the evening: the chair will be taken by Mr Sheppard and the vote of thanks proposed by Mr Spencer Leigh Hughes.

We are requested to warn those of our readers who live in College that there are two boys who go about professing to deliver or collect parcels; but if they find the owner of a room not at home, they are not averse to collecting a gold watch or any other articles of *vertu* which may be lying about. Until their apprehension, sported oaks will prevent unnecessary changes of ownership of such property.

Mr Hanslip Fletcher is shewing water-colours and drawings of Oxford and Cambridge at the Goupil Gallery. They are well worth a visit, and one or two of them may be seen reproduced in the current number of the *Crown*.

DALLIANCE.

The very butterfly of love
  Has lit on me since I espied you.
I dare not touch: it is enough
    To be beside you.
Those lips that I not yet will dare
  To kiss, I am content should give
Continual kisses to the air
    In which I live.
Even your eyes, those mountain-springs,
  I often feel reviving me
With only looking upon things
    Which I can see.
Often I follow where you came,
  Half-touching where your touch has lingered:
A rose—a book—'tis all the same
    So it was fingered.

A. Y. CAMPBELL.

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AN ENGLISH CRITIC.*

It is a large part of English valour to shrink from thought: we gaze in horror on a Hamlet shattered by mental courage, and him we would hardly stay to see, if he had not a few flashes left of fencing and killing. Mr Meredith has slowly gained a hearing for his tales and poems, but he has only gained it by a continual hue-and-cry that the world is out of joint, and so forth: till at last, with the advent of Mr G. M. Trevelyan's strenuous exposition of the Meredithian Philosophy in terms of modern political and social movements, the popularity of George Meredith has been widened and assured. The hideous homilies that creak and sputter through so many of his pages have been shewn to contain a sincerely urgent message for the sturdy reformer. For books about Life, and books about these, are sure of a welcome, according as they speak home to ourselves or our neighbours. But what do we say to books about *books*—to pure methodical criticism of literature? Certainly the critic must be brief and sane and simple to the barest limit, if a writer's art is to be described in busy England.

It is true that Mrs Henderson sets the inviting word 'Reformer' on her title-page, and that Mr Basil de Sélincourt, who contributes four chapters on the poems, is careful to explain the Philosophy of Earth and Man: but the rest of the book—happily by far the larger part—is devoted to the single aim of weighing the artistic merits of the novels. A serious study of this kind is in itself truly remarkable: the field is rarely worked, and it demands a calm resolution, proceeding on its way with little hope of public encouragement. Yet in the present case there should be some chance of a wide appeal. Mrs Henderson writes carefully, and with a quiet distinction; these things, with her excellent management and economy, are of course too likely to pass unrecognised: it is rather her sanity of judgement, and the truthful wisdom of her suggestions that should make her voice heard on one of the most interesting questions of modern letters. From the outset we feel that we are being dealt with fairly: Meredith, we are warned, is above all things 'serious,' and has a 'message'; the soul of his style is the glittering wealth of metaphor which his imagination strews over every place and moment of his instructive scenes; and his effort in fiction is felicitously pictured as a bridge of vital revelation between miry realism and the airy imaginings of poets—uniting 'the poet's vision with sturdy sense of social and political growth.' All this and much more, then, is frankly admitted: and the excuses urged are not the offensive trumpet-calls of a County Council election; they simply point to the quality of the writer's mind, and the nature of his intention. The relentless explanation of the Shagpat allegory is perhaps a too generous concession to the solid-minded student; but the grim sermon of the *Empty Purse;* the 'world-movement' in *Vittoria;* Dr Shrapnel's cant about 'the good warm soul of numbers'; the dulness of the Enamoured Sage; the heavily one-sided interest of the *Tragic Comedians;* the essential falsity of Diana's character; the grievous flaw in *Lord Ormont;* the tiresome miscellany of oracles in *One of Our Conquerors*; —by the calm recognition of all these Meredithian inventions and obsessions, the grinding and jolting of the mill is kept always audible for the purpose of estimating the whole artistic effect. In the result the air is cleared, and the main issue is exposed for free decision: while even the most ardent worshipper should welcome a critic who, after facing all the facts, offers a brief and definite statement of the residue of good.

Many illuminating judgements appear in these chapters. Amid all the praise bestowed on the emotional power in *Richard Feverel* we find the suggestion that its tragic method is after all a rather crude transition from sweetness to cruelty. A high estimate of the scene between Wilfrid and Emilia in *Sandra Belloni*, and a subtle study of the heroine, give place to the remark that 'Meredith's philosophy possibly allows too little for the virtue of natures who, "where no misgiving is," rely upon their unanalysed instincts:' which might suggest the larger criticism that nobility of character is almost inconceivable to the novelist's mind, except as won by a hard-fought passage from narrow convention, pettiness or instability. This, as Mrs Henderson would tell us, is partly because Meredith has made it his peculiar business to expose—for instance in the *Egoist* and in several poems—such things as 'the essential impurity of the masculine identification of innocence and ignorance in women;' so that if this monster existed, and if he has killed it, we are rightly told to be thankful. Among other good things may be mentioned the critic's notes on the originality of *Harry Richmond*, and her selection of the brilliant jewels from among the brickbats in *One of Our Conquerors*.

The picture thus presented is admittedly not very pleasant, but it may justly claim, above all by the manner of its drawing, to hold our attentive respect. We go away with the impression of a cleverly entertaining preacher who has not quite worthily appeared in the mantle of Carlyle. Whether Mrs Henderson has fully perceived this herself, is uncertain. Has she felt, for example, the touch of melodrama in Farmer Fleming? Does she not find it a little odd that her author was able to value highly both *St. Paul* and the *City of Dreadful Night*? Is there no conclusion to be drawn from his vision of Leslie Stephen, or of Carlyle himself? Does she realise the pathos of Meredith's helpless struggle against 'his inveterate habit of proceeding from the particular to the general'—in short, of his deprecatory pulpit-grin? And what, we wonder, was the quality of her smile, when she ended her defence of his Protean yet ever-present Chorus with the words :—'altogether it seems there is no expedient but is worth a trial to escape the horrid imputation of moralising'? Indeed, it is a little to be feared that some of these important points have been neglected. They are certainly not placed in the light they require; and in one case it is clear that both the novelist and his critic have failed to see the real tragedy in the material before them. Of Nevil Beauchamp it is perfectly true to say that 'his author has avoided the danger of running him into his favourite heroic mould;' but the mischief is that he has run him into the preachings of Dr Shrapnel. This he did purely in order to display an idealising conception of politics. Mr Trevelyan's confident pronouncement that 'when Meredith is out of touch with the thought of this generation it is usually because he is ahead of it,' may encourage the sons of the prophets: it only obscures the artistic merit of the one male character into which Meredith has woven a number of delicate fibres. Was not Nevil Beauchamp *corrupted* by Dr Shrapnel, through hero-worship, to take a part in agitations which were to his nature repugnant, impracticable, and perilous? It is hard to resist the conclusion that his 'weakness' under the fascinations of Renée and Venice does not show him in his finest moments, and that his final 'strength' is in truth a collapse. The real tragedy is that of a bird struggling dutifully back into its cage,—while the philosophy of Earth and Man goes solemnly by.

* George Meredith: Novelist, Poet and Reformer. By M. Sturge Henderson. Methuen. 6/-

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Nevertheless, we must be grateful to Mrs Henderson that in this earnest age she has looked beyond Meredith's problems to his art, and has kept the many sides of his work in true critical perspective. Mr de Sélincourt, too, has an interesting chapter on the technical merits of the poems: but in the studies of the novels consists the refreshing and notable part of the book. The chapter on the *Amazing Marriage*, in particular, might be chosen to show, by its mingling of intellectual, emotional and aesthetic appreciation, that the discussion of English literary art has still a definite value, and some prospect of life.

W. R. M. L.

DEGREE STATISTICS.

(Continued.)

Table C presents the order of merit of the Colleges from a Poll-degree standpoint during the same five years (1902—1906). At first sight we might apparently expect to obtain this result by completely reversing Table B (the Honour list for the same period). If so to a certain extent our expectations would be borne out, but on the whole it would appear that the number of Honourmen in residence at any College does not have any direct influence on the number of Poll-degree aspirants there.

The writer hesitated for some time before allowing Table D to appear in the full glare of publicity,—the reason for which hesitation will be apparent if the 'total degree' column for the first three Colleges be scrutinised. A percentage of over 100 in such tables as these generally requires a considerable amount of explanation, but it is hoped that the following will satisfy most critics. In the first place there is no denying the fact that the matriculations at Peterhouse, St Catharine's and Downing during the five years 1899—1903 were 68, 79 and 50, and it is equally certain that the corresponding degrees were 73, 89 and 56. But there is surely a subtle connection between the abnormal 'wastage' at Fitzwilliam Hall of 62 per cent. and the excess of degrees over matriculations at these three Colleges in question. It is a well-known feature of the Non-collegiate system that their students are as a body men to whom a degree is of the utmost and vital importance; it is equally well-known that the authorities at this Board are constantly lamenting the loss by migration to smaller colleges of their best men prior to degree-taking. Had it been within the scope of these statistics to deal with individuals or to follow throughout his University career any particular man, it appears probable that by such means the above suggestion could be vindicated. Again, incidentally, the appearance of even a very few 4th- or 5th-year men in the degree lists of the first year of our five would materially raise the percentages in question, but conversely we must lose similar degrees by exclusion, the candidates for which matriculated in the period 1899—1903, but who received their degrees after 1906. This secondary explanation or sidelight on the question is only mentioned in passing as very small value can be set upon it except in the complete failure of more suitable explanations and where dealing with very small numbers.

It is interesting to note that the total percentage of degrees to matriculations in the University has stood practically stationary for the last fifty years. At the present time it stands at 79 per cent. The writer has taken at random several other test periods extending over several years, which shew this uniformity to a marked degree. In 1850 this value was 77·3 and in 1880 it was exactly 77 per cent. It would thus appear that whilst the number of students has doubled itself and the number of both Honour and Poll-degree courses has been quadrupled the general standard of proficiency has remained stationary; or conversely we must take it that the number of idlers and those who come up solely for enjoyment* has always a fixed ratio to the total entries in the University.

J. A. VENN,
Trinity College.

TABLE C. POLL DEGREES, 1902—6.

College	Poll Degrees	Percentage to Matriculations.
St. Catharine's ...	40	50·6
Downing	23	46·0
Peterhouse	30	44·1
Selwyn	59	42·1
Corpus	39	41·0
Queens'	59	40·5
Trinity	363	38·6
Emmanuel	108	35·1
Clare	102	34·8
Christ's.....	85	34·5
Caius.....	105	31·6
Pembroke..... ..	116	31·6
Jesus.....	53	31·3
St. John's.....	115	30·6
Sidney	36	28·8
Trinity Hall	68*	28·1
Fitzwilliam Hall...	57	24·0
Magdalene	10	17·6
King's	30	12·3
University Total	1498	32·9

* Including 6 LL.B degrees taken without the B.A.

TABLE D. TOTAL DEGREE PERCENTAGE, 1902—1906.

College.	Honour	Poll	Total	Wastage
St. Catharine's.....	62·0	50·6	112·6	...
Downing	66·0	46·0	112·0	...
Peterhouse	63·2	44·1	107·3	...
Sidney	65·6	28·8	94·4	5·6
Queens'	49·6	40·5	90·1	9·9
Christ's	54·8	34·5	89·3	10 7
Emmanuel	54·2	35·1	89·3	10·7
King's	76·9	12·3	89·2	10·8
Selwyn H.	46·4	42·1	88·5	11·5
Caius	55·4	31·6	87·0	13·0
St. John's	54·9	30·6	85·5	14·5
Corpus	43·1	41·0	84·1	15·9
Pembroke	51·3	31·6	82·9	17·1
Jesus	49·7	31·3	81·0	19·0
Trinity	36·7	38·6	75·3	24·7
Magdalene	55·3	17·6	72·9	27·1
Clare	36·5	34 8	71·3	28·7
Trinity Hall	24·3	28·1	52·4	47·6
Fitzwilliam Hall	13·4	24·0	37·4	62·6
University	46·3	32·9	79·2	20·8

THE SIDGWICK MEMORIAL LECTURE.

On Saturday, January 25th, Mr Balfour gave this lecture at Newnham, on the subject of 'Political Decadence.' He began by considering the nature of that force in a state, which attacks it when apparently at the height of its civilisation, and brings about its utter ruin and collapse. Is it, as many think, a stage in the corporate life as inevitable as senility in the human life, and although progress may have its limit, is there no reason why a country should fall back from the highest point to which it has attained?

* See paragraph in News and Notes, p. 193.

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It may, perhaps, be assumed from examination into history that decadence never acts in isolation, but with it are other causes to which the decline of communities are due. It is decadence together with such evils as civil strife, famine, and plague that causes the overthrow of a nation. A strong and flourishing people could withstand the attack of any of these misfortunes that might come upon them, but it is when in conjunction with these their energy is gone and their spirit enfeebled, that they have no power to resist the crushing force of any external blow. Take for example the long drawn out agony of the end of Roman Imperialism in the West. Why did Rome fall? No historian or philosopher has arrived at any force of circumstances sufficient to account for this unaccountable collapse. If we compare the state of the Roman Empire in the middle of the second century and the end of the fourth, what differences are there great enough to account for such a change? An observer in Rome at the time would not have remarked any very great deficiency in its military position. On the Eastern boundaries only of the Empire were there enemies to be carefully guarded against; in all other directions the empire was surrounded by barbarous tribes, warlike indeed, but hardly dangerous and with little or no concentration. The empire seemed safe as regards home defence, there were still regions unexhausted of immense natural wealth, and the conquered peoples had received a loyal idea of imperial unity. The empire of Rome solved more successfully than ever before or after the art of government, so as to ensure unity at home and acceptance by the conquered.

Even when we examine into what are generally considered the sources of its weakness, we find none sufficient to warrant the ruin that actually took place. The diminution of population is verified as a fact, but this surely was not so much a cause of decadence as one of its effects; it may have aggravated the evil but it cannot account for it. Again the institutions of slavery and gladiatorial shows, and the distribution of bread to the mob at Rome have all, on the ethical side, been held up as causes of weakness to the state. But are they really so? The gladiatorial shows were only held to any great extent in Rome, and it is hard to see how they could bring down the Nemesis of a Gothic invasion, and the same may apply to the distribution of bread which only affected the mob of Rome and not the empire at large. Slavery was certainly a great evil in the state, but it had existed to the same degree at the time of its rise, and was if anything growing better rather than worse. To all outward appearances Rome was in a most flourishing condition, but yet some subtle change went on making her more liable to external and internal attacks, and this change was decadence. There is no definition for the word, no adequate explanation of its action, but when in a state reaction against recurring ills grows feebler, when vigour ebbs and enterprise slackens, then is present some change which must be recognised and which we call decadence.

Decay lowers the general level of civilisation. Consider the changing politics of the unchanging East. All these nations when they crystallize into a constitution, adopt autocratic dispositions. They rise from the ruins of their predecessors only to perish, yet they never vary from their autocracy, and there is the same violent monotony of their internal history. But if these Eastern people are naturally capable of a certain amount of civilisation and apparently no more, why should we not draw the same conclusion and set some limit to the progress of the West?

We cannot expect to progress indefinitely, so that for us alone the conditions of nature should be reversed. And yet if our energy is to be exhausted, what external force is to reinstate us, or what other people is to arise out of our ashes? There is none evident, and if there is to be any salvation it must be looked for in some influence that will effect either or both of the two great factors in our society, the raw material consisting of national characteristics, and the manufacturing forces such as education, social conditions, etc. Now of these two elements the former is not likely to undergo much change; the inherited constitution only receives very slight modifications, and we must therefore look for a new force to work on the social upbringing of the country. And this new force has come and is visible in the modern alliance between pure science and industry. This force is having the greatest possible effect on the country in general, and may without disparagement be compared with religion and patriotism and the other influences that helped to bind together the nations of earlier times. If society is to be moved by thinkers, they must no longer remain isolated units, they must come into practical co-operation with the workers, and as philosophy only touched mankind through religion, so science can only hope to do so through application to industry. This it is that brings large sections of the community into connection with those who search out the mysteries of nature, and it is their energies that spread the contagion of hope and endeavour to all. Decadence cannot be regarded as less normal than progress, and yet time, by introducing such forces as this, brings always new grounds of hope. It may safely be said that after a thousand years of Western civilisation, there are so far no symptoms of pause, nor any traces of regression.

COLLEGE REGISTERS OF ADMISSIONS.

More than fifty years ago the late Dr Bateson, then Bursar of St John's, allowed me to transcribe the college registers, in time to be of service to that excellent antiquary, Charles Henry Cooper.

Dr Owen Gwyn's character does not stand very high as a Master of St John's, but he deserves a statue for the college order made by him and the senior fellows on the 21st of January, $16\frac{29}{30}$.

That the register of the college should have a booke provided him, wherein he should from time to time write and register the names, parents, school, age and tutor of every one to be admitted into the college before their enrolling into the buttery tables; and shall receive of each of them for his pains as the head lecturers and deans do, for their admission.*

When I published (Sept. 1882) the first part of our registers I made a suggestion (p. vii), which I would not venture to re-print, if I believed that it had been adopted by the colleges in general. Schools also might use the same form.

Even in St John's, with so excellent a precedent, the college authorities in the latter part of the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth century, recorded scarcely any of the details necessary for identification.

I said in 1882:

'Might not the colleges issue to aspirants blank forms of the following type, to be filled up as a *sine qua non* before admission?

Name in full.
Place of birth.
Day, month, and year of birth.
Father's name in full.
Mother's maiden name.
Father's profession or *status*.

* Sizars paid 6d., pensioners 1s. The record of these payments soon ceases.

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Father's residence.*
School or schools and masters.
Time spent at [each] school.

The admission books themselves should add to these forms three lines :

College tutor.
Whether fellow commoner [adva nd student], pensioner or sizar.
Date of admission.

The mere entering of names and dates in these printed forms would be a slight labour, even in such a college as Trinity; and the new registers could be consulted with far greater ease than at present.'

The University registers at Oxford, to judge by the *Alumni Oxonienses*, give more particulars than ours. If we follow suit, several days must be assigned for entering names in the registry. The Registrary's labours would be increased, as they have been for many years. No business firm would treat its permanent officials, the Public Orator, the Librarian and the Registrary, as we have treated ours. Mr Henry Latham long ago in the schools urged the claims of these officers to a large increase of stipend.

JOHN E. B. MAYOR.

"SUNT QUOS CURRICULO ....."

[St. Andrews declines to be officially represented at the Olympic Games on the ground (*inter alia*) that Golf was not played at the original Olympic contests.]

Let motors churn th' Olympic dust, let Badminton for vantage thrust,
The golfer's clubs shall idle rust before he does the same:
Howe'er inopportune it is,
This stand for menaced unities
One finds it hard to blame:
Yet falls one more illusion flat, for we—*nous autres*—had fancied that
Noah played a round on Ararat—the Ark a bunker stout—
While Japhet, Shem, and Ham behind
Replaced the turf, and bore in mind
The price of holing-out.
Then (in imagination's eye) one saw Odysseus by-and-by
Inventing some portentous lie to deck his card withal,
Or Priam, failing of success,
With many a wingèd word address
His stationary ball:
Or pretty Helen, brief of skirt and less inclined to play than flirt,
O'er the opposing man assert her paralysing sway:
Or famed Achilles (plus eleven)
Invoke his share of female heaven
When one and three to play.
But no. Although presumably may football, cricket, hockey ply
That prehistoric rivalry, old at Olympia's date:
Though tennis and lacrosse renew
The 'palmy' days of 432
B.C. in nineteen-eight:
Though marbles be admitted there,—marbles, the sport of brave and fair,
Once on th' Acropolis its stair forbidden to be played—
St Andrews shakes the head—'Na, na;
'The gowf is not, like Katisha,
'Suffeeciently decayed'!

W. W. MORRICE.

* If deceased, date and place of his death.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE OLDHAM BEQUEST SCHOLARSHIPS.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

SIR,—I should like to call the attention of your readers to the report of the Oldham Bequest Syndicate.

My feeling is that more might have been made of the provision for the Scholarship in Shakespeare, if a larger view of the student world of Cambridge had been taken.

The limitation of the field of candidates appears arbitrary, and, on the whole, contrary to what one can only suppose were the intentions and feelings of Mr Oldham.

The appointment of examiners by the Board of Medieval and Modern Languages, though at first sight an obvious plan, on reflection seems likely to tend to a further reduction of the generous ideas of the testator. There will be some danger of an over-emphasis of the technical and scholastic aspects of Shakespeare-study (which no one would wish to undervalue), while Mr Oldham clearly thought of literature.

Lastly (for the meanwhile) there is some confusion between the regulations and the prelude as to whether the scholarship is to be awarded on examination, or with a view to further study, or on both grounds.

I hope to raise the whole question at the Discussion in the Senate House on Thursday afternoon, as I feel very strongly that a great opportunity will be missed if the regulations go through as they stand.

I am, yours very truly,

T. R. GLOVER.

St John's College.
27 Jan., 1908.

C. U. S. C.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

SIR,—It is needful at intervals to draw the attention of your readers to the advantages open to them, and particularly to point out that the Swimming Club is no longer a summer institution only.

The Governors of The Leys School have happily thrown the School Bath open to Members of the University. The basin is 90 ft × 35 ft × 7 ft, the water about 68° F, and the accommodation in general very good.

A dip can be had either before breakfast (7.30—8.15) or between games and Hall (4.45—6.45), and the charges payable at The Leys for one bathe 1/-, a term 12/6, three terms 30/-. Members of the Club have the further advantage of polo-games and various sports from time to time, as well as river-bathing *ad libitum* without charge.

We shall be glad to get into touch with actual or intending swimmers and to conclude fixtures for the term without delay.

Yours faithfully,

J. H. BARR (Capt.)

MUSIC.

A special evening service was held at Emmanuel College on Wednesday, the 22nd, for the opening of the new organ. The choir, which consisted of some fifty tenors and basses, mainly members of the college but reinforced from other colleges, was conducted by Dr E. W. Naylor, while Mr C. L. Naylor, sometime organ scholar of the College, presided at the organ. The present organ, in which the old organ has been incorporated, is by Messrs Norman & Beard, of Norwich. A principal feature is the introduction of a number of soft stops which were lacking in the old organ. The qualities of the instrument were well displayed by Mr

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Naylor. It is in all respects up to date; but is none the less a veritable instrument of music, and not a mere museum of curious effects and mechanical ingenuity, such as the modern organ sometimes tends to become. The music for the Psalm (c.), the Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, and the Te Deum (which was sung at the end of the service) was composed by Dr Naylor, and the anthem was Ernest Ford's 'Domine Deus.'

The Joachim Memorial Concert in London was a great success, and a full report appears in last Friday's *Times*. Several members of the C.U.M.S. took part, and the conductor was Dr H. P. Allen, now of New College, Oxford, but originally of this University. The great merit of Dr Allen's conducting, which largely contributed to the success of the performance, was liberally recognized by the audience at the close.

THE UNION DEBATE.

TUESDAY, January 28th, 1908.

Mr W. G. Elmslie, Pembroke, Vice-President, moved:—'That this House condemns the administration of the Government in Ireland.'

Ayes.	*Speakers.*	*Noes.*
Mr W. G. Elmslie, Pembroke, Vice-President.		Mr A. D. McNair, Caius.
„ G. D. Roechling, Queens'.		„ J. C. Jolly, King's.
„ F. D. Livingstone, Peterhouse, Ex-President.		„ N. Compton Burnett, King's.
„ R. D. Ross, Trinity.		
„ A. F. Smyly, Pembroke.		
„ T. W. Gardiner, Emmanuel.		
„ D. J. Jardine, Trinity.		
„ V. E. Cotton, Magdalene.		

The honourable opener having waived his right of reply, the House divided: Ayes, 88; Noes, 47. Majority for the motion, 41.

Mr ELMSLIE opened. Agitation never settled anything. Progress only happened when a nation strove of itself to become prosperous; but Ireland brooded over her past history, and never went forward. Under the best conservative government, there were gleams of hope: but now owing to the criminal behaviour of the liberals, the clouds were gathering and the flood-gates opening. As for Mr Birrell, neither the hon. de'il nor the hon. member knew anything of his thoughts. The conduct of Mr Birrell as regards the Tenants Eviction Bill amounted to a confession that the planters should be turned out. This aroused the agitation. The liberals had done nothing to quell it. Why had the liberals not introduced the Crimes Act—the only thing that they could possibly have done? It was absurd to think that the ordinary laws would suffice, under such conditions. Liberals objected to the Crimes Act because it was a method of coercion. But coercion was necessary for criminals. At present knaves were allowed to humiliate good men. And yet the liberals did not put them in prison, because it would be coercive so to do. This amounted to the prostitution of the name of liberty. The Vice-President was in real fighting form. He belched forth terrific adjectives concerning skeletons and Molochs, and proved himself a stalwart supporter of his party. He opened the debate in a rousing style. The Vice-President is a godson faithful to his political godfather.

Mr MCNAIR opposed. Boycotting was mentioned as one of the awful crimes committed by the Irish. Unfortunately it was not a crime at all. As regards cattle driving, it had been grossly exaggerated, and very little pecuniary loss had been entailed. (At this point the conservative lions gathered themselves on the committee benches and began to roar). The Vice-President shewed a most lamentable ignorance of Ireland. The agitation had been dealt with and had been quieted. (More consulting of Carlton Club papers at this point). The first reason for not putting the Crimes Act into force was that it was exactly what the agitators wanted. The Coercion Acts would only inflame the agitation and produce perhaps a rebellion. It was useless to sow the seed of hatred in the hearts of the Irish—seed that would bear fruit a hundredfold. To have so acted would have swept away the results of the last 25 years' work in Ireland. Mr McNair made an able attack on the motion, and held his own in spite of many criticisms and questions from the other side. In fact he generally scored.

Mr ROECHLING brought forward facts. Two years ago the Coercion Acts were put in force with the result that Ireland was enjoying greater peace than she had for the last 600 years. Only five had been convicted for agrarian outrages, though over 100 had been arrested. Agrarian outrages of the most degrading character had been prevalent all over the west and south-west. The boycotted man was the most desolate, destitute person in existence. He was as if dead: and yet the hon. opposer declared that boycotting was no crime. The Land League was responsible for the mob rule that was now prevalent in Ireland. The government's behaviour to the Nationalist party was abominable. Every party in Ireland was united against the Evicted Tenants Bill. The government had failed entirely in any constructive policy in Ireland, and had failed entirely to keep order. In his desire to allow Ireland liberty, Mr Birrell had given orders to the police not to proceed against 'moonlighters.' In some places the friendship between the police and the agitators was most remarkable. At some cattle outrages the police were actually present, but did not make the least attempt to stop them. Mr Roechling made a quiet but effective criticism of the hon. opposer's speech, and brought forward some startling facts in support of the motion. It was a strong speech, but it wanted pruning.

Mr JOLLY spoke fourth. Cattle driving was ceasing, and this was due to the moderation shown by the government. Cattle driving was against the law of the land: and to put into force a special act to deal with it was not the way to bring this fact home to the Irish. The real motive of this motion was that the conservatives wanted a good party cry. Conservatives were showing their utter insincerity in this matter as regards Home Rule. They told us that the Irish were entirely unfit to govern themselves: and then they clamoured for oppressive measures against them. To oppress them was not the way to educate them: but merely made them more and more unfit for anything but revolt. In all the civilised world Ireland was the country most free from crime. Was it fair, on the slightest signs of disorder, to put the Crimes Act into force? (At this point the Conservatives were almost overcome with contempt for the ignorance of the members of the opposite side of the house, who returned the compliment.) The disturbances of to-day were nothing to what they were 27 years ago in Ireland (an enormous 'hear, hear' from Mr Dalton). This shewed that the Irish were slowly being prepared to rule themselves. The hon. member made a good speech.

Amid excitement Mr LIVINGSTONE rose to address the house. A flowery wave, a graceful posture, a gentle contempt, catalogues of various things from adjectives to unctuous idiots, complete and utter annihilation of the government, catastrophic overwhelming of every liberal in existence, roars, flood-gates, shot, shell and cannon, and 'oh the pity of it,' why do liberals exist?

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We dare not describe Mr Livingstone's speech. It was a great artistic production. His very grocer's bill becomes a matter of immense importance to all his hearers.

Mr COMPTON-BURNETT spoke next. Supporters of the motion greatly exaggerated the condition of Ireland. If it was as they said, the ministers would have to resign at once. The condition of Ireland at present condemned the policy carried on by the conservatives towards that country for the last 20 years.

Mr Ross thought that the Crimes Act was fully justified by the one fact that no jury in Ireland would condemn cattle-drivers, however strong the evidence was. He ought to speak again.

Mr SMYLY recounted his experience as regards cattle-driving.

Mr GARDINER was surprised that no mention had been made of the Belfast Riots, and gave an account of what had happened. There was a conspiracy between the government and the bench.

Mr JARDINE next rose—unless opposers of the motion could prove false many of the facts of experts, they had no right to oppose the motion. Until they could prove the words of the late Attorney General false, they had no case at all.

Mr COTTON spoke last. He is improving his delivery.

ROWING NOTES.

THE UNIVERSITY CREW.

The University Crew has been experiencing various climatic conditions; lastly wind, which has proved them to be not such good waterman as they thought they were; as this is the prevailing type of weather at Putney at Boat Race time, it is very important that they should learn the art of sitting a light ship. All through there is an unsteadiness over the stretcher, which causes a faulty beginning and a slovenly finish.

On Friday a change was made, E. S. Hornidge displacing G. E. Fairbairn at 2. The authorities evidently do not seem quite satisfied, as on Wednesday a further change was made, G. E. Fairbairn coming in again at 2 and E. S. Hornidge taking J. S. Burn's place at 4, apparently for the purpose of comparing the two together.

F. J. Escombe has now taken over the charge of the crew from L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, whose services have been invaluable.

Next week we hope to be able to give an individual criticism of the crew. The latest order is:—

		st.	lb.
	F. H. Jerwood (Jesus) (bow)	11	5
2	G. E. Fairbairn (Jesus)	12	0
3	O. A. Carver (First Trinity)	12	10
4	E. S. Hornidge (Trinity Hall)	12	3
5	H. G. Baynes (First Trinity)	14	4
6	E. G. Williams (Third Trinity)...	13	3
7	E. W. Powell (Third Trinity)	11	5
	D. C. R. Stuart (Trinity Hall) (stroke) ...	11	2
	R. Boyle (Trinity Hall) (cox)	8	8

At a meeting of the C.U.B.C. E. W. Powell was re-elected as President, and D. C. R. Stuart as Secretary. The date of the Lent Races was fixed for the 26th and the three following days.

The Lent boats seem to be improving slowly. Jesus might with advantage be more steady on their forward swing. First Trinity are rough but powerful, and the same remark applies to the Hall. Caius are still maintaining their early promise. Of the smaller colleges Magdalene seem the best.

RUGBY.

C.U, v. BEDFORD.

For this, the first match of the Lent Term, Cambridge had a weak side, taking the field without Macleod, Lely, Evans or Chapman; McCosh also was an absentee, and will not be in residence this term. Owing to the non-appearance of Mr T. B. Minahan, of the East Midlands, A. Dewar, of Clare, officiated as referee. Godby played centre to Wright, in place of Macleod, with great success. The University had the misfortune to lose Wright shortly before half-time, and were not so well together afterwards.

Cambridge soon attacked, and a good run by Wright let Godby score almost at once. The kick failed. Bedford were confined to their '25, and Wright added another unconverted try. This was quickly followed by a score from a forward rush, Kennedy securing the touch down, and another by Wright, from the second of which Campbell kicked a goal. Immediately after, Wright gained another good try, but subsequently from a hard tackle he sustained slight concussion, and was carried off the field. Gimson took his place in the three-quarter line. After some scrambling play, la Fontaine scored a try. Bedford made an effort, and Heard getting away scored a try which Read converted.

After half-time Gimson returned to the scrum, Bartlett coming into the three-quarter line, and Dew taking his place at full back. Heard again got away for Bedford, and showing great speed. scored another good try. Read again kicked a goal. Cambridge continued to press, however, and Godby scored a neat try by himself. Play was rather uninteresting until Coates and Pyman showed some good combination, and the latter scored behind the posts. Campbell converted, and Cambridge won by 2 goals 6 tries (28 points) to 2 goals (10 points).

C.U.—H. S. Bartlett, Caius (back); *C. C. G. Wright, Pembroke, *T. A. Godby, Magdalene, *F. C. Pyman, Caius, and *V. H. M. Coates, Caius (three-quarter backs); *R. C. C. Campbell, King's, and *B. H. Holloway, Jesus (half-backs); *G. V. Carey, Caius, *F. C. T. Tudsbery, King's, *R. S. Kennedy, Christ's, *W. D. C. L. Purves, Trinity, C. Gimson, Emmanuel, J. W. Dew, Clare, S. H. la Fontaine, Caius, and F. T. C. Young, Pembroke (forwards).

Bedford.—G. U. A. Read (back); H. Willett, H. C. Ash, H. J. Burder and A. D. Heard (three-quarter backs); A. W. B. Gompertz and V. Birch (half-backs); C. Franklin (capt.), R. H. Lacey, R. S. Pedraze, C. T. te Water, A. B. Bryson, J. Macneill, P. T. Hannington and F. Tilney (forwards).

ASSOCIATION.

C.U. v. KENT.

Cambridge lost an unsatisfactory game before a small audience in gloomy weather. Pink was the best of a bad lot, but the forward line had been re-arranged: the halves were slow, and the backs were not together. We twice had bad luck in our shooting, but well deserved our defeat.

C.U.—G. L. Herman, King's (goal); V. G. Thew, Trinity Hall, and J. W. Stretton, Caius (backs); W. A. Powell, Pembroke, P. H. Farnfield, Queens', and F. Ludlow, Sidney (half-backs); V. Edwards, Magdalene, and V. R. Scully, Downing (right wing), N. S. Cornelius, Clare (centre), H. S. Pink, Jesus, and C. E. Brisley, Caius (left wing) (forwards).

Kent.—R. Curwen, Beckenham (goal); H. J. Cook, New Crusaders, and J. Davis, New Crusaders (backs); J. V. Read, Lee, H. V. Farnfield, New Crusaders, and G. F. Crump, African Bank (half-backs); S. E. Day, Old Malvernians, and S. H. Day, Old Malvernians (right wing), M. Rumball, Lee (centre), H. Crisp, New Crusaders, and G. Tabernacle, New Crusaders (left wing) (forwards).

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C.U. v. CORINTHIANS.

On Saturday, Jan. 25th, at Queen's Club. Owing to Cornelius and Yates being injured Cambridge entirely re-arranged their forward line; Edwards playing outside right with Brisley inside, Cutter played centre with Scully and Jones on the wing. So well did this arrangement act that had it not been for the fine goal keeping of Rowlandson the University would most likely have won. Corinthians won the toss and played with the wind, and during the first half had perhaps the best of the game. Turner playing outside right showed great pace and cleverness, and it was chiefly through him that the Corinthians scored their first two goals; Alexander scoring the first and Harris the second, both being from centres of Turner's. Jones replied for Cambridge and just before half time Scully equalised.

After the interval Cambridge had the best of the game, though the Corinthians were again the first to score, Turner running right down and scoring with a very fine shot from the wing. Cambridge soon got going and Scully put in a good shot which Rowlandson saved brilliantly at the expense of a corner. From the kick Scully headed through. The University had several more chances but could not score again.

The Cambridge team showed great improvement both in attack and defence.

C.U.—L. H. Adams, Queens' (goal); *V. G. Thew, Trinity Hall, and *F. H. Mugliston, Pembroke (backs); *W. A. Powell, Pembroke, P. H. Farnfield, Queens', and A. E. Herman, King's (half-backs); V. Edwards, Magdalene, C. E. Brisley, Caius, R. C. Cutter, Jesus, V. R. Scully, Downing, and C. H. Jones, Queens' (forwards).

Corinthians.—T. S. Rowlandson (goal); P. R. May and W. U. Timmis (backs); R. D. Craig, M. Morgan-Owen and C. D. McIver (half-backs); R. Turner, F. H. Bryant, G. S. Harris, C. W. Alexander and A. L. Corbett (forwards).

LEAGUE (up to Tuesday, January 28th.)

Division I.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals. For.	Ag'st.	Points.
Queens'	11	8	2	1	45	12	17
Clare	10	7	2	1	34	17	15
Caius I.	10	7	3	0	26	16	14
Jesus	11	6	4	1	43	31	13
Trinity Rest I.	11	4	5	2	12	19	10
St John's	11	3	6	2	26	51	8
Pembroke I.	9	3	6	0	23	18	6
Christ's	11	0	10	1	13	58	1

Monday, Jan. 20th	Caius beat Pembroke*	2—1
	Queens'* beat Trinity Rest	4—1
	Clare* beat Christ	5—0
	Jesus* drew with St John's	3—3
Wednesday, Jan 22nd	St John's* drew with Trinity Rest	2—2
Monday, Jan. 27th	Queens' beat Trinity Rest*	2—0
	Jesus* beat Pembroke	3—2
	Clare beat Christ's*	7—1

Division II.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	For.	Ag'st.	Points.
St Catharine's	9	7	0	2	39	8	16
King's	9	7	0	2	34	9	16
Sidney	13	6	4	3	30	20	15
Emmanuel I.	10	6	2	2	28	17	14
Corpus	11	4	7	0	16	37	8
Selwyn	10	3	6	1	13	29	7
Pembroke II.	10	1	7	2	12	24	4
Trinity Hall	8	0	8	0	1	39	0

Tuesday, Jan. 21	Pembroke II.* drew with St Catharine's	2—2
	King's* beat Selwyn	3—1
	Emmanuel I.* beat Corpus	4—2
Wednesday, Jan. 22	Sidney* beat Trinity Hall	5—0
Saturday, Jan. 25	Selwyn* beat Pembroke II.	1—0

Division III.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	For.	Ag'st.	Points.
Downing	12	11	0	1	88	10	23
Magdalene	9	8	1	0	44	16	16
Emmanuel II.	10	6	2	2	30	16	14
Caius II.	10	5	3	2	24	29	12
Trinity Etonians	12	4	7	1	26	23	9
Peterhouse	12	3	8	1	5	40	7
Trinity Rest II.	7	1	5	1	15	20	3
Fitzwilliam Hall	11	0	11	0	4	82	0

Wednesday, Dec. 4	Downing* beat Peterhouse	8—0
Tuesday, Jan. 21	Caius II.* beat Peterhouse	1—0
Wednesday, Jan. 22	Emmanuel II.* beat Fitzwilliam Hall	8—0
Friday, Jan. 24	Caius II. beat Trinity Rest II.*	5—0
	Magdalene* beat Trinity Etonians	11—1
	Peterhouse* beat Fitzwilliam Hall	2—0

* Denotes ground played on.

C. U. A. C.

PROVISIONAL LIST OF FIXTURES, 1908.

COLLEGE SPORTS.

			Strangers' Handicaps.
Feb.	3 & 4.	Trinity Hall	Putting Weight.
,,	5.	Christ's v. St John's, Oxford.	
,,	6.	Queens'	600 Yards.
,,	7 & 10.	St John's	200 Yards.
,,	11 & 13.	Jesus	High Jump.
,,	12 & 14.	King's and 3rd Trinity	One Mile.
,,	17 & 18.	Pembroke	Three Miles.
,,	19 & 21.	Trinity	Long Jump.
,,	20 & 22.	Emmanuel	Half-mile and Hurdles (Clare).
,,	24 & 25.	Caius	Quarter-mile.
March	2 & 4.	C.U.A.C. Sports.	
,,	5.	Emmanuel v. B.N.C., Oxford.	
,,	6.	Jesus v. Trinity, Oxford.	
,,	7.	C.U.A.C. v. L.A.C. (provisionally).	

GOLF.

The weekly sweep was played for at Coton on Jan. 24, in misty weather.

E. H. Lees	78	−	3	= 75
J. C. Howard	94	−	18	= 76
T. McNeill	83	−	6	= 77
A. A. Reid	81	−	2	= 79
B. W. Pigg	86	−	6	= 80
H. M. A. Woolf	88	−	5	= 83
N. H. Winder	88	−	4	= 84

HOCKEY.

C.U. v. OXFORD OCCASIONALS.

Three matches were played last week. On Wednesday a team of Oxford Occasionals were defeated by 9 goals to 0. The visitors were two short, but substitutes were found in Bottome and Hervey. The game was quite a good one, but the University had matters all their own way.

C.U.—A. H. Cox, Corpus (goal); W. G. Pound, King's, and G. S. Bryan Brown, Downing (backs); J. F. Ireland, Trinity, L. M. Robinson, Peterhouse, and A. J. Bostock Hill, Trinity (half-backs); E. F. Edge-Partington, Trinity, A. Sutcliffe, Emmanuel, H. J. Goodwin, Jesus, B. M. Kitson, Peterhouse, and A. F. Leighton, Caius (forwards).

Oxford Occasionals.—L. Gibson (goal); E. Clover and G. M. Bottome (backs); J. S. Youle, H. Anderson and E. Parsons (half-backs); Snowden, G. Hodges, S. E. Gaye, G. Clark and A. C. C. Hervey (forwards).

C.U. v. NORTHAMPTON.

On Thursday the University visited Northampton, and beat them by 5 goals to 0. Kitson's place at left inside was taken by Hervey. The form shown by the University was quite good, Sutcliffe at forward and Bryan-Brown at back being especially noticeable.

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C.U. v. ESSEX CALVES.

On Saturday the University defeated the Essex Calves at Cambridge by 6 goals to 3. The regular forward line was given a rest, but it cannot be said that their substitutes showed good form. Most of the work fell on the defence, who acquitted themselves well, Bryan-Brown again being excellent.

C.U.—A. H. Cox, Corpus (goal); G. S. Bryan-Brown, Downing, and G. M. Bottome, Christ's (backs); W. G. Pound, King's, L. M. Robinson, Peterhouse, and J. F. Ireland, Trinity, (half-backs); S. H. Stevens, Corpus, C. H. Cole, Sidney, C. L. Shaw, Sidney, A. C. C. Hervey, King's, and W. F. Smith, Trinity Hall (forwards).

On Monday, Jan. 27th, the Oxford and Cambridge combined played London at Beckenham. After leading by 3—0 at half time, the Universities broke down in the second half and were beaten by 5 goals to 4. The form shown by the Cambridge forwards was on the whole disappointing, but Edge-Partington played magnificently.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Prince Consort Prize for 1908 has been awarded to H. J. W. Tillyard, B.A., of Gonville and Caius College.

The following have been elected to Honorary Fellowships at Downing College: Sir Herbert Isambard Owen, F.R.C.P., Senior Deputy Chancellor of the University of Wales, and Principal, Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne. The Rev. Thomas Joseph Lawrence, LL.D., formerly Fellow and Tutor, and author of Treatises on International Law. The Hon. William Philip Schreiner, C.M.G., K.C., formerly Fellow and late Prime Minister of Cape Colony.

MATRICULATION. 29 January, 1908.—King's 4, Trinity 2, Peterhouse 1, Pembroke 1, Trinity Hall 2, Queens' 3, St Catharine's 1, Jesus 2, Christ's 2, Magdalene 2, Downing 7, Non-Collegiate students 7, Total 34; Total last year 31.

COLLEGE CORRESPONDENCE.

PETERHOUSE.

It is extraordinary how the value of these notes is enhanced by their omission. One is tempted to believe that they are sent by no-one until the day when they do not appear. Immortality would be achieved, in all probability, by the correspondent who never sent any, but it is a chilly thing—fame that only comes with death, and we would avoid it.

The boat is being coached by H. J. Couchman, of Caius, but it is suffering from the urgent demands of science, falsely called natural.

The Hockey team have lost to Trinity Hall (4—3).

The Association XI. beat Fitzwilliam Hall by 2 goals to 0.

On Saturday the Sex decided against the motion 'that modern civilisation is a failure' after a good debate.

The Historical Society met in J. E. S. Green's rooms on Wednesday, when L. D. Agate gave a paper on the Peerage.

On Sunday the Parnassus read 'Richard II.' in N. H. Watts' rooms.

PEMBROKE.

A certain amount of unpleasantness was caused by the quantity and quality of the boating news last week, the upshot of which was that we promised to see to it in future. Accordingly we have ascertained that the first boat is shaping medium to fair. It is customary we believe on these occasions to say it is shaping 'well,' but we are more modest. There is room for improvement, we gather, in the finish and also perhaps in the start and possibly in between, but we understand we use our legs splendidly: which reminds us that the *Granta* naval expert has not commented on us yet—what does this mean? A crew for the Rugby boat is being mobilised and we shall watch their career with interest.

The Hockey team has made an auspicious start, having three wins to the good at present.

The Rugby XV. beat Clare last week and played Jesus, but we do not know the result. Perhaps the Jesus correspondent will mention it. If not a stamped and addressed envelope to the captain or secretary will doubtless bring the desired information.

The Association team has again been unlucky somehow or other, Jesus being instrumental in this case. They are searching about for a talisman of some kind.

There is no news particularly from Lodge or Ivy Courts this week. What does this mean?

GONVILLE & CAIUS.

The Lent term has opened in an unusually unexciting manner, though we have hopes of better things, as the Debating Society has just assured us that the devil is *not* dying a slow death.

On the river the first boat has shown improvement, though various illnesses have prevented the proper eight from going out up till now. Under the energetic coaching of Dr Michell the second boat is much improved, though still rather rough. Of the third boat more anon.

Hockey is in full swing: the 1st XI. have won their only league match, beating Sidney; they have also defeated King's (4—3) but lost to Pembroke (3—1) and Jesus (4—2). Congratulations to A. F. Leighton on playing for the South and the combined Universities in the vacation—the 2nd XI. by beating Emmanuel II. and Queens' II. have got into the third division of the league—they have so far won one match and lost two.

The Rugby XV. have beaten Clare (18—nil) and Emmanuel (18—8). We offer our belated, though none the less sincere, congratulations to G. V. Carey, V. H. Coates, G. M. Chapman and F. C. Pyman on playing for the University against Oxford at Queen's Club.

The Association XI. have only played one match so far this term, gaining a victory over Pembroke (2—1).

Our congratulations are also due to E. C. Inman and C. J. Pratt, both of whom ran for the University against Oxford. This year Inman came in first after a splendid race, and so gains his full blue. Pratt also ran extremely well, especially considering that he ran under very short notice.

CORPUS CHRISTI.

Mr Egerton Clark has been pleased to accept the presidency of the Boat Club, to which he was unanimously elected at a meeting early in the Term.

Hockey. We have beaten St John's I. (6—1), and lost to Clare (3—4).

Association. Trinity Hall lost to us by three goals to one.

On Friday evening last, Mr Oscar Browning honoured the Literary Society by reading them a paper on the 'Study of History.' His subject was of especial interest, as a new theory for the earlier study of History was presented to us. A brief discussion followed the paper.

We are glad to inform the readers of these notes that Mr Kensit's health has in no way suffered during the past two weeks. His absence from Cambridge is fully accounted for by the pressing nature of his innumerable engagements.

KING'S.

The usual Lent term passion for indulging in unwonted pastimes has gripped the College; Rugby enthusiasts are drawing a larger crowd of Cam-loafers than the University Boat; the Secretaries of the Hockey Club and the Cambridge Old Uppinghamian Society have prevailed upon the Secretary of the Chetwynd Society to collaborate with them in the production of a historical work; and S. H. Smith is playing hockey, and hopes to be chosen to represent the College in the match fixed for the 30th of next month.

The Chetwynd Society had a successful meeting on Saturday; the debate was checked at a late hour by presidential intervention.

The outer shell of the new college buildings has penetrated by about 3 ft. into the upper air; adventurous disciples of Remus will, however, experience a severe drop.

The Hall dinners are causing dissatisfaction among the undergraduates.

QUEENS'.

So far everything has gone smoothly. In the Bernard room C. M. Smith went 'Down the Vale' and one Adams explained his intention of startling the world and alienating a large circle of friends by the publication of his novelette. E. B. Grant appeared to be dropping more than he or any of us could afford in the 'Quartette'—among other things they let fall, were several semi-tones.

The Bernard room has also provided the college with a debate on vivisection; the chairman gave his casting vote against the interests of science, thereby showing that his Classical and Theological education has not been in vain.

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On the river we are yet seeking a coach.

At Association we have twice beaten the remainder of Trinity after the elect have been subtracted.

The Quaerists listened with a growing gloom to R. H. E. H. Somerset's appreciation of 'Ibsen.'

Hearty congratulations to the other Adams on playing for the University.

JESUS.

The first boat is still going strong, and did a lock-to-lock last week. Of the others no certain news is to hand.

At Hockey we have beaten Caius (4—2), and Pembroke (2—0).

The Theological and Essay Society met on Monday when an excellent paper was read by Mr T. R. Glover.

The Farragoes decided last Saturday, by the President's casting vote, that the feeding of needy school-children was desirable. As the President had already voted once this proceeding was regarded by some as unconstitutional, but the precedent of ex-President Twells was quoted in its defence, and the motion was carried.

CHRIST'S.

It is early yet to say anything definite about our Lent boats. *The Granta* says that we are bad, so there is still hope.

On Saturday evening a small house refused to deprecate the action of the London medical students; and seemed to be all in favour of the annihilation of the 'little brown dog,' and the inscription pertaining thereto.

The Musical Society have begun practising for the Lent concert, but they are not yet together.

May we take this opportunity of thanking Sir Thomas Lipton for his disinterested and patriotic conduct in providing the college with a rifle range? The idea of having as a target, a design of coloured electric lights is decidedly novel and effective.

ST JOHN'S.

On the river, 'oars' are rapidly assuming the form of crews and even if one of us has fallen from the sublime to the Lent boat, we have prospects. Practice began on January 9. The fourth boat is essentially a getting-on boat. The third and second are quite average for their age, especially the latter, while the first boat is of a distinctly bumpy nature, in fact, tail-lights will soon have to be carried by all boats not exceeding the speed limit.

At Association we have drawn two league matches, Jesus, 3—3, and Trinity Rest, 2—2, but a friendly with Caius terminated as a 'regrettable incident.'

The Debating Society held its first meeting for this term on Saturday. The debate was preceded by a private business meeting. After the minutes had been read and duly objected to, the laws were suspended to admit of the election of someone to fill the office of secretary which had fallen vacant. At the subsequent debate W. Veevers supported by P. A. Irving proposed 'that in the opinion of this House the present Government is unworthy of the confidence of the country'; he was treacherously opposed by C. J. W. Henslow and H. P. W. Burton. The House reversed the platitude by one vote.

On Friday the Rev. S. C. Carpenter, M.A., Vice-Principal of Westcott House, read a paper to the Theological Society on 'Christian Truth and other intellectual Forces' (Section B on the Programme of the Pan-Anglican Congress). The paper was highly appreciated by all who heard it; special attention was given to Pantheism.

P. R. P. Dodd read an interesting paper to the Classical Society on Thursday last, on 'Philosophy in the Early Empire.'

Yet another society, on Saturday evening there was a meeting of most of our future senior wranglers (we had no idea there were so many) to discuss the project of forming a Mathematical Society. As often happens enthusiasm nearly destroyed its own cause, but we believe the Society is on a firm basis now and we wish it all success.

Hockey prospects must be good; watch this space!

MAGDALENE.

The Lent boat is making steady progress and with an improved leg-drive should turn out quite a useful crew. The second boat has not been going out very regularly and comment is useless until it has settled down to systematic work.

On Saturday the boats took a day off to fill up places in the Rugby XV. After a rather unscientific game we were beaten by 'The Nuts' by 12—0.

The Association team is playing well and has defeated the Trinity Etonians by 11 goals to 1, of which V. Edwards scored 9.

The less said about the Hockey the better—we have not yet won a match and do not show signs of ever doing so.

The Kingsley Club met on Thursday. C. A. Johnstone read a paper on 'Some Aspects of the Literary Character.'

EMMANUEL.

Our Rugby XV. has not been having things all its own way lately and in the two matches which have been played this term has not been at full strength. Caius proved too strong for us. The result of the match reported last week by the Pembroke correspondent was indeed a surprise. We think however that a reference to last term's fixture will justify a claim for at least an equal division of the sorrows of defeat.

There is a large muster of Hockey enthusiasts. Two matches have been played. We were unsuccessful against Trinity by 4 goals to 6 but drew with Jesus 2 all. The 2nd XI. has started well by winning its first match against Jesus 2nd XI. by 5 goals to 4.

It is to be regretted that there is no news to hand of the Association XI. but we understand that the club is still in existence and will be heard of next week.

DOWNING.

Boating. The Lent boat has been out regularly, and already, we are told, shows great promise. A getting-on boat is also to be seen, but no details are to hand as to its progress.

Association. Congratulations to V. R. Scully on playing in the Trial game; and also on having played for the University on two occasions.

The Association team have an unbeaten record, as far as League matches are concerned, and have gone up into the Second Division. To celebrate this event, a most successful dinner was held last Saturday.

Hockey. The team won their first match on Monday, defeating Magdalene by 6 goals to 1.

At a meeting of the Literary Society on January 21st, Mgr Barnes gave a most interesting paper on an original theory of the identity of 'The man in the iron mask.' Our best thanks are due to Mgr Barnes for his excellent paper.

SELWYN.

Two boats are out regularly and the authorities seem fairly satisfied with them, though we believe there is still room for improvement.

The Hockey team has made a successful start having beaten Christ's, Queens', Caius II. and Jesus II.

The Association XI. have beaten Pembroke II. and Corpus but have lost to King's.

A Smoking Concert has been held and appreciated.

J. E. Chew read an interesting paper to the Logarithms on Molière.

FITZWILLIAM HALL.

The Historical Society met in the President's rooms on Thursday last, when A. G. Chapple read a paper on 'the Gracchi.'

On the same evening the members of our Theological Society were the guests of Dr Foakes-Jackson, who gave us an interesting talk on the 'religious difficulties in the second and twentieth centuries.' We take this opportunity of thanking the Dean of Jesus College for the pleasant evening he provided for us.

The debate last Saturday was opened by J. H. Ward, who proposed 'that in the interests of public morality and national efficiency this house demands more stringent regulation of the liquor traffic.' This was opposed by W. W. Ellis (Vice-President) the motion being carried by twelve votes to eleven.

C.U.M.C.

(395th Concert).

Saturday Evening, January 25th, 1908, at 8.15.

1. Pianoforte Quartett in C minor (Op. 60) ... ... *Brahms*
   R. Hackforth, J. R. Heath, F. Fisher, G. J. Wilkinson.
2. Song, 'Gipsy Song' ... ... *Brahms*
   B. M. Bayly.
3. Songs (*a*) 'Sapphische Ode' ... ... } *Brahms*
   (*b*) 'Minnelied' ... ... }
   B. M. Bayly.
4. Variations on Theme of Haydn for 2 Pianos (8 hands) *Brahms*
   H. T. Depree, R. Hackforth, W. Denis-Browne, E. M. Besley.

G. J. WILKINSON, *Caius College.*

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CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

Honorary Colonel: THE KING.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, by Colonel H. J. Edwards, Commanding.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29th, 1908.

RANGE.
Morning, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Afternoon, 2 p.m. to dusk.

Thursday	Jan. 30th	Private Practice.
Friday	Jan. 31st	Reserved for 'E' Coy.
Saturday	Feb. 1st	Class Firing.
Monday	Feb. 3rd	
Tuesday	Feb. 4th	
Wednesday	Feb. 5th	
Thursday	Feb. 6th	

RECRUIT DRILLS.
Daily at Headquarters from 11.45 to 12.45, 5.45 to 6.45. (No evening drills on Saturdays.)

COMPANY DRILL.
There will be a drill for 'A' Company, in the Corn Exchange, from 8—9 p.m., on Friday 31st inst.

LECTURES.
(i.) Headquarters, at 8.30 p.m.

Wednesday,	Jan. 29th,	"Fortification"	Captain Thornton.
Thursday,	,, 30th,	"Tactics"	Colonel Edwards.
Friday,	,, 31st,	"Topography"	Captain Thornton.
Monday,	Feb. 3rd,	"Fortification"	,, ,,
,,	,, ,,	Subjects for A and B Certificates	Captain Wilson.
Tuesday,	,, 4th,	"Topography"	Captain Thornton.
Wednesday,	,, 5th,	"Administration"	,, ,,
Thursday,	,, 6th,	"Tactics"	Colonel Edwards.

(ii.) In Colleges, 5—6 p.m.

Thursday, Jan. 30th, at Caius, "Outposts," Captain Thornton.
Friday, ,, 31st, at Queens', ,, ,, ,,

MOUNTED INFANTRY.
There will be a parade on *Thursday* 30th at 2 p.m on the range.
The day for drill this term will be *Thursday* not Friday as arranged at the meeting.

MAXIM GUN.
Instructional class Friday 31st in the Armoury at 8 p.m.

SIGNALLING.
There will be parades as under:—
(i) Flags—Daily on the range at 2 p.m.
Lamps—Mondays at 6.30 p.m. Thursdays at 8.30 p.m.
(ii) Beginners' Class at Headquarters, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 8.15 p.m.
(iii) Lecture on 'Work between Navy and Army,' Thursday 30th inst, in the Signalling Officer's rooms at 9.15 p.m.
(iv) Scheme on Saturday 1st February—communication to be opened up at 2.15 p.m. Uniform to be worn.

Extracts from the London Gazette:—

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY V.R. CORPS:
The undermentioned officers resign their commissions, dated 2nd November 1907:—
Captain J. P. Wilton.
,, E W. Maclean.
,, C. S. L. Alford (Instructor of Musketry).
,, T. Neame.
Lieutenant J. G. Saner.
2nd Lieutenant S. C. Theophilus.

SCOUTS.
O.C. Companies are requested to call for names of men who would care to form a Scouting Class.

EXAMINATION.
There will be a practical examination in subjects for certificates A and B at 1.30 p.m. on Thursday Feb. 13th on the Range.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.
Dated Jan. 29.

Color-Sergt. H. K. Griffith, E Coy., reverts to Sergeant at his own request.
Sergt. H. S. Reed, E Coy., to be Color-Sergeant.

Lce.-Sergt.	L. White,	E Coy.	(M.I.),	to be	Sergeant.
,,	R. B. Longridge,	B Coy.	,,	,,	,,
Lce.-Corpl.	D. White,	E Coy.	,,	,,	Lce.-Sergt.
,,	A. S. C. Trench,	E Coy.	,,	,,	Corporal.
,,	M. D. Mawe,	F Coy.	,,	,,	,,
Private	M. Daffarn,	E Coy.	,,	,,	Lce.-Corpl.
,,	H.F. Rennoldson,	E Coy.	,,	,,	,,
,,	C. Pilter,	F Coy.	,,	,,	,,
,,	A. F. Strickland,	C Coy.	,,	,,	,,

L. H. THORNTON, Captain,
Adjutant, Cambridge University V.R.C.

REVIEWS.

The Cambridge History of English Literature. Edited by A. W. Ward and A. R. Waller. C.U. Press. Vol. i. 7/6 net.

In the volume before us we have to welcome the inception of another great enterprise of the Cambridge University Press in the field of co-operative literature. Whatever prejudices one may entertain in favour of individual work with its greater consistency of tone in historical composition, it is impossible not to recognise that the partnership system is particularly appropriate to this first volume, where expert knowledge is essential in order to record the results of investigations in so many distinct branches of literature, which do not even possess the saving unity of language. The appearance of advertisements of the sale of the Cambridge Modern History on the instalment system is calculated to give rise to anxiety on behalf of the present undertaking, but it is pleasant to notice that the demand for this volume has already been sufficient to call for a reprint.

Setting aside our inclination to question the popularity of what must be essentially a work of reference, Dr Ward and Mr A. R. Waller must be congratulated without reserve on the results achieved by so much patient industry. When one considers that the book embodies the contributions of sixteen different collaborators, the rapidity with which it has been executed seems little short of marvellous. The editors' success in keeping contributors up to the mark must be the envy and despair of those responsible for kindred publications.

The editors certainly cannot be blamed for taking too narrow a view of the scope of their task. In their general preface they express their intention of giving a connected account of the movements, both main and subsidiary, of English literature, paying adequate attention to secondary writers.

Their subsequent explanation of this phrase is liable to beget a fearful anticipation in the mind of the reader. To quote the preface: 'The editors have thought it well to make some provision for treating certain subjects more or less closely allied to literature pure or proper. Such are the literature of science and philosophy, and that of politics and economics, parliamentary eloquence, the work of schools and universities and libraries, scholarship, the pamphlet literature of religious and political controversy, the newspaper and the magazine, the labours of the press and the services of booksellers, homely books dealing with precepts and manners and social life, domestic letters and street songs, accounts of travel and records of sport. . . .' This is indeed a comprehensive aim and one hardly to be attained within less than 14 volumes. Perhaps, however, we shall be spared an account of modern journalism, and in particular we hope that its development in the direction of athleticism may be treated with merciful brevity.

In connexion with the scheme here laid down we may notice certain omissions in the present volume. The editors lay stress on the importance of the historical note in their work, and it seems to us that room should have been found for an account of the Vita Oswaldi and the Liber Eliensis which are valuable for pre-Conquest history, as also of the life of Gregory the Great, by a monk of Whitby, one of the very earliest remains of Anglo-Latin literature. Besides these omissions, more space should, we think, have been found for Anglo-Norman writers, for example: the Metrical Chronicler Gaimar is mentioned merely cursorily in the text, and the metrical legendary writer, Chardry, is relegated to the

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bibliography, though his appearance in this year's list of Tripos-works shows that his claims are recognised in other quarters. On the whole, however, the contributors have been markedly successful, and the regimentation of the editors satisfactory. The chapters by Oxford men should, perhaps, require special notice in this University, and that by Professor Ker, on Metrical Romances, is particularly successful in catching the spirit of these works. Mr Bradley gives an interesting account of the development of the language, though, of course, the exposition of the word 'Saxon' savours of the recurrence of cabbage. Professor Saintsbury contributes a short and clear chapter on Prosody, which is noteworthy for a singular absence of parenthesis.

The Cambridge contributors are well up to the standard of their colleagues. Mr Chadwick has a learned and adequate chapter on Beowulf Widsith, etc., with some interesting reflections on the position of bards. Dr James seems hardly adequate in his treatment of Nennius, but he has done as much as possible for Bede within the somewhat narrow limits allotted. Mr Westlake's chapter seems to us to offer a surfeit of Aelfric. To him fourteen pages are allotted in a work which dismisses Bede in five. This seems to us the chief fault in the book—the matter of proportion, though the Anglo-Saxon laws (in the same chapter) require a good deal more discussion. As to the Chronicle, Mr Westlake is right in accepting the results of Earle and Plummer.

One of the best chapters in the book is that by Dr Sandys, which passes under the somewhat ominous title of English Scholars of Paris and Franciscans of Oxford. He has given a bright clear view of the intricacies of the philosophical thought of the Schoolmen, and imparted considerable interest to what would seem an uninspiring subject. The work of Mr J. W. H. Atkins is, as might be expected, sound, thorough and sympathetic in his two chapters, and Mr Lewis Jones has done well with, perhaps, the most grateful tasks in the book on Latin Chroniclers and the Arthurian Legend. Dr Gollancz is also interesting as ever in his studies of the verse works: Pearl, Cleanness and Patience. Mr Waller's first and eighth chapters might, with advantage, be called Introduction and Interchapter I., and a series of interchapters by the Editor throughout the work would really add to its unity, while the Editor's grasp of literary movements in general particularly fit him for the task.

The Bibliography seems adequate, though its arrangement is not well calculated to help the student to find the books he wants at once. Dr Gross's Bibliography of Early English History might have been mentioned before chapter IX.

In conclusion we welcome this volume as an auspicious commencement to the series. May the rest follow in the same path.

The Classical Quarterly and *The Classical Review*. David Nutt.

Reviewing the five numbers of this periodical that have appeared up to the present time, we can heartily congratulate Dr Postgate on the success of this new child of his industry. He has not succeeded in discovering any new writer on Classical subjects who shows promise of the combined subtlety and elegance of Mr A. E. Housman: but that was not to be expected. The editor's interesting review of Mr Cornford's Thucydides Mythistoricus in the October number did something to reconcile us to the dangerous fancies so attractively set forth in the book. We commend also Miss Matthaei on the Classification of Roman Allies (July). But Mr T. W. Allen's article on the Homeridae (July) and his first contribution upon the Epic Cycle (which appears this month) are masterly pieces of work. These and all the contributions of Mr Housman (upon Lucilius, Versus Ovidi de Piscibus et Feris and Dorotheus of Sidon) we heartily commend to all students of the classics.

We cannot pretend that the *Classical Review* is as interesting now as it was when the writers who use the *Classical Quarterly* used to appear in its columns. The most remarkable article which it has contained of late has been Professor Ridgeway's (in September) on the true scene of the second act of the Eumenides of Aeschylus. Those Cambridge scholars who heard the original lecture will find that in its printed form it is more completely convincing than it was at first. We can only express astonishment that it was not accorded a place in the *Quarterly*, as a piece of first-rate original work.

Studia Sinaitica No. XII. Forty-one Facsimiles of Dated Christian Arabic Manuscripts, with Text and English Translation by Agnes Smith Lewis, Hon. D.D., LL.D., Ph.D., and Margaret Dunlop Gibson, Hon. D.D., LL.D., with Introductory Observations on Arabic Calligraphy by the Rev. David S. Margoliouth, Litt.D. pp. xxii. + 82. Cambridge University Press, 1907.

A knowledge of palaeography is of undeniable value to students of any language and literature. Hence to those who are now turning their attention to the study of Christian Arabic, the present scholarly volume will prove extremely serviceable, both for the sake of its contents, and on account of its typographical excellence. With the exception of five MSS. which are in the British Museum, one which is in Paris, and one in the Khedivial Library at Cairo, all the facsimiles represent pages selected from the library at Sinai; it is thus possible to gain a vivid conception of the appearance of those treasures which have rendered the name of St Catharine's Convent famous. A complete description, together with a transcription and translation of each reproduction is appended, thus enabling the student to practise deciphering by himself. The specimens range over a period of eleven centuries, from the VIIIth to the XVIIIth, and it is noteworthy that, with the exception of Nos. II. and III., and the frontispiece which are on vellum, and No. I., which is a papyrus, the material is, in each case, paper; this question is dealt with on p. xix. of the introduction. Interesting, also, is the ingenious theory (p. xviii.) that the rare Syriac words Sīqa and Souqā (equivalent, according to Prof. Burkitt, to the Greek Λαύρα) are a corruption of εἰς οἶκον (pronounced eekon) just as Stambul is a contraction of εἰς τὴν πόλιν. Prof. Margoliouth's essay is full of suggestive information and merits close attention. Of course the essential characteristic of the book is the fact that, wherever possible, the date of the MS. has been given, and thus we are able to trace the development of the characters by precise stages admitting of no dispute and requiring no conjecture. The presence of many colophons enhances the value of the book, for the study of the colophon appertains to literature quite as much as to palaeography; (see especially the curious instance, pp. 71, 72, quoted in the preface, p. viii.) and it may be justly said that by this publication Mrs Lewis and Mrs Gibson have performed yet another service to scholarship that merits the gratitude of students of the literature of Eastern Christianity.

Studia Sinaitica No. VII. Supplement to a Palestinian Syriac Lectionary. Edited by Agnes Smith Lewis, Hon. D.D., LL.D., Ph.D. (pp. 8). Cambridge: University Press, 1907. Price 1/-

This little volume is an appendix to the Palestinian Syriac Lectionary published by Mrs Lewis as No. VI. of

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the series Studia Sinaitica. At the time of its publication twelve leaves were missing; these have since been recovered and are here printed, thus completing in a convenient form the very valuable publication which appeared a few years ago. The Supplement contains the text of four complete lessons, and parts of two others. Of these three are from the Old Testament (Isaiah, Joel and Job) and three from the New Testament (Acts, Romans and Ephesians).

A list of 'Emendanda' to the Lectionary suggested by Dr Schulthers and the late Dr Ryml is also given, and a brief glossary of the words found only in the Supplement.

LIST OF BOOKS RECEIVED.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Licensed Trade. By E. A. Pratt. Murray. x. + 358 pp. 1/- net.

We reviewed the first edition of Mr Pratt's book last term (November 21, 1907, p. 113) and have little to add to our former notice. Mr Pratt has strengthened his case by some additions—notably a short review of the attitude of the medical profession towards alcohol as shown by discussions at the annual meetings of the Medico-Psychological, British Medical, and British Associations. If he publishes a third edition, we commend to him a study of the set-back given to Cambridge Temperance by the vapourings of Judge Rentoul.

Ball's Alpine Guide. Vol. II. Part I. New edition, Longmans, Green & Co., for the Alpine Club. By A. V. Valentine-Richards. 336 pp. 3/-.

The revised edition of the second volume of Ball's Alpine Guide is a book which will be welcomed by all who are in the habit of visiting the Alps. Changes in Switzerland are so frequent and, to the traveller, so important, that a guide-book, if it is to be relied on, should be periodically corrected and extended. And it was Mr Ball's intention that his Guide should be treated in this manner. Unfortunately the labour, in this case, of revising is little less than that of compiling, and has been neglected or postponed for a very long time.

Mr Valentine-Richards, however, has succeeded in extracting from a number of experts, members, that is, of the Alpine Club, the information required; and considering its variety has shaped it into a wonderfully uniform whole.

The Guide deals with everything from trains and hotels to Alpine literature, but the most important additions are in connection with 'mountaineering,' in the technical sense. A number of new climbs are described, always with careful reference to the most convenient centres and club huts. And though it must be well-nigh impossible to reduce to one standard the performance of many different parties, the relative difficulties of the various expeditions and the time required for their accomplishment, indicated always with adequate notes as to 'conditions,' have been most accurately recounted—such, at all events, is the testimony of some giving the impression of truthfulness who used the book last August.

But though designed primarily for the benefit of climbers, the Guide is equally of service to those who wish merely to see the Alps, and the towns and hamlets of Alpine valleys. And Mr Valentine-Richards is to be congratulated upon having provided, as Mr Ball did in his day, for all lovers of the Alps a guide-book which is thoroughly dependable, excellently arranged, and in its sphere complete.

Leaves from a Cambridge Notebook. O. J. Dunlop. W. Heffer and Sons. 115 pp. 2/6 net.

We gather from this book that O. J. Dunlop is a lady who has been to Girton. The twenty essays it contains deal with Cambridge experiences treated with a good deal of preciosity and occasional mild humour. They will probably find more readers among the ladies of Cambridge than among undergraduates.

Principles of Mercantile Law. By Joshua Slater. Third Edition. London: Stevens and Haynes. 6/6.

Mr Slater's mercantile law has a well-established reputation, and has been brought up to date both in regard to cases and statutes. It is a concise and handy volume.

Three Plays with Happy Endings. St John Hankin. Samuel French. 3/6 net.

These plays have given us a good deal of pleasure and we think they deserved rather better get up than their publisher has provided. They have all been acted in London during the last three years. There is a certain sameness about Mr Hankin's characters, so that a reader would probably gain by not having the plays collected in one volume, but the dialogue and plot of each are lively and amusing, and only once or twice have we found an epigram assuming undue prominence for its own sake alone. On the whole the third play—*The Cassilis Engagement*—pleases us most. We recommend the book to any reader in search of amusement.

An introduction to Commercial Law. By Frank Tillyard. London: A. & C. Black. 3/6.

This excellent little book is based on a course of lectures delivered in the University of Birmingham. It is well written, and provides an admirable introduction to the subject. It does not cover quite so much ground as Mr Slater's work, but it seems well suited to the requirements of beginners who propose to make a further study of the subject. The chapters on Cheques and Bills of Exchange are particularly clear.

Round about the North Pole By W. J. Gordon. London: John Murray.

In this very interesting work Mr Gordon gathers into convenient compass the whole story of Polar exploration, eastward, westward and northward. It is a revelation of what man can do and dare, that quickens the pulse. The heroism, the inventions, the adventures, make the reader a boy again. But though an admirable book for a boy—if his parents are afraid of his wishing to go to sea, they had better not give him the book—it is a good thing for adult persons, past the exploring age, to have so much in so little, an encyclopædia of Arctic exploration in a volume. The book is illustrated with pictures reproduced from the original works; the narratives are well managed, the main points stand out; and there is plenty of that vivid detail which enables the reader to see things with his own eyes.

Longfellow, a Sketch of his Life, by C. E. Norton, with Longfellow's chief autobiographical poems. Constable, 1907. 3/6 net.

The little selection is tastefully printed and bound, and is very attractive in appearance. Prof. Norton's essay, the work of one well qualified to speak at once of poetry in general and of his old friend in particular, will add to its interest and value. One remark at least deserves to stay with the reader—a reflection on New England in Longfellow's boyhood. 'The land had not been settled long enough to possess a soil—the product of the lives of countless generations—of depth enough to afford nourishment to the deepest reaching roots of the imagination and intelligence.' Here Prof. Norton touches and explains the weakness of his poet as compared with others he knows and loves, and the criticism suggests a good deal.

The Strand, Sunday Strand, Grand, Wide World, C. B. Fry's, and *Captain Magazines.* George Newnes, Ltd.

The Century Illustrated Magazine. Macmillan & Co.

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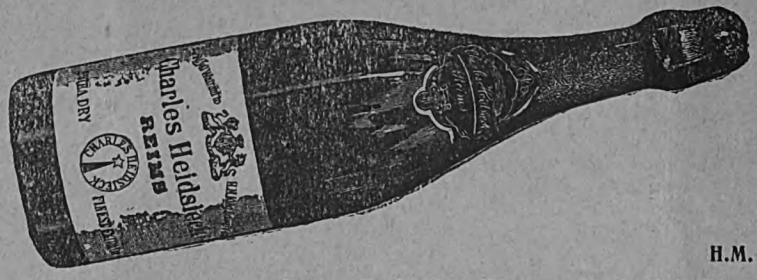

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A JOURNAL OF UNIVERSITY LIFE & THOUGHT

VOL. XXIX. No. 723. **THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1908.** PRICE SIXPENCE.

CALENDAR.

Thursday, Feb. 6.

Discussion of a Report in the Senate House at 2.15 p.m.

King's : Kelway in B minor ; anthem, 'Praise the Lord, O Jerusalem,' W. Hayes.

St John's College Sports.

Association League : *Division I.*, Clare v. St John's. *Division II.*, St Catharine's v. Selwyn, King's v. Corpus.

Hockey League : *Division I.*, Jesus v. Caius, Trinity v. Emmanuel. *Division II.*, Christ's v. Clare, St John's v. Trinity II. *Division III.*, Downing v. Jesus II., Peterhouse v. Fitzwilliam Hall.

Symphony Concert in Guildhall at 8.30 p.m.

C.U. Fabian Society : Lecture by Mr Sidney Webb on 'The Problem of the Unemployed,' in Lecture Room 3, Trinity College, at 8.30 p.m.

New Theatre : 'The Belle of Mayfair,' at 8.15 p.m.

Friday, Feb. 7.

King's : Hymn 12.

St John's College Sports.

Association League : *Division III.*, Peterhouse v. Emmanuel II., Fitzwilliam Hall v. Magdalene.

Hockey League : *Division II.*, Queens' v. Pembroke. *Division III.*, Caius II. v. Selwyn.

Golf : Weekly Sweepstake.

Cambridge Classical Society : Lecture by Dr Verrall on 'The Bacchae' in the Archaeological lecture room, at 5 p.m.

New Theatre : 'The Belle of Mayfair,' at 8.15 p.m.

Saturday, Feb. 8.

King's : Colborne in A ; anthem, 'Rejoice in the Lord,' Purcell.

St John's : Rogers in D ; hymn 485.

Trinity : Anthem, 'Thou shalt shew me the path of Life,' Gray.

Rugby : C U. v. LONDON SCOTTISH ; Clare v. Tonbridge.

Association : C.U. v. CASUALS.

Hockey : C.U. v. BLACKHEATH.

Hockey League : *Division II.*, Corpus v. St John's, Trinity II. v. Clare. *Division III.*, Jesus II. v. Pembroke II.

Hare and Hounds : C.U. v. UNITED HOSPITALS H. & H.

Golf : C.U. v. RICHMOND G.C.

Cambridge Drawing Society : Exhibition in Garden Studio, 63, St Andrew's Street, until Feb. 15 from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. each day.

New Theatre : 'The Belle of Mayfair,' at 2.30 & 8.15 p.m.

Sunday, Feb. 9.

Fifth Sunday after Epiphany.

Sermon at Great St Mary's at 2.15 p.m. by the Rev. T. C. FRY, D.D., Pembroke College, Head Master of Berkhampsted School.

Sunday, Feb. 9.

King's : *M.*, Smart in F ; hymns 268 and 221. *E.*, Stanford in A ; anthem, 'Praise the Lord, my soul,' S. S. Wesley.

St John's : *M.*, Garrett in D ; hymn 288. *E.*, Garrett in B flat; anthem, 'Saviour, who in Thine own image,' Cornelius ; hymn 528.

Trinity : *M.*, King Hall in B flat ; hymn 211. *E.*, King Hall in E flat; anthem, 'Lift up thine eyes,' Goss; hymn 291.

C.I.C.C.U. : Sermon to members of the University by the Lord Bishop of Manchester in the Holy Trinity Church at 8.30 p.m.

Cambridge Church Society : Sermon to members of the University by the Rev. Canon Kempthorne, Rector of Liverpool, in Great St Mary's Church at 8.30 p.m.

Cambridge Drawing Society : Exhibition in Garden Studio, St Andrew's Street, from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Monday, Feb. 10.

Queens' College Sports.

Association League : *Division III.*, Trinity Rest II. v. Peterhouse.

Hockey : C.U. v. SOUTHERN COUNTIES (in London).

Hockey League : *Division II.*, Clare v. Queens', St John's v. Christ's, Trinity II. v. Pembroke. *Division III.*, Magdalene v. Jesus II., Caius II. v. Pembroke II., Fitzwilliam Hall v. Selwyn.

Cambridge Antiquarian Society : Meeting in the Lecture Room of the Archaeological Museum at 4.30 p.m.

Cambridge Philosophical Society : Meeting in the Cavendish Laboratory at 4.30 p.m.

Ada Crossley and Party in Guildhall at 8 p.m.

New Theatre : 'The Truth,' at 8.15 p.m.

Tuesday, Feb. 11.

Jesus College Sports.

Lecture by Dr Lawrence on 'The Hague Conference and Naval Warfare,' in the large Lecture Room at the Law Schools at 5 p.m.

Union Debate at 8.15 p.m.

New Theatre : 'The Truth,' at 8.15 p.m.

Wednesday, Feb. 12.

King's and Third Trinity Sports.

Association League : *Division III.*, Magdalene v. Emmanuel II.

Hockey : C.U. v. C.U. WANDERERS.

Hockey League : *Division II.*, Queens' v. St John's, Corpus v. Clare. *Division III.*, Selwyn v. Magdalene, Jesus II. v. Fitzwilliam Hall.

Lecture by the Rev. Hastings Rashdall, Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford, in the Victoria Assembly Rooms at 5 p.m. on 'Philosophy and Religion.' IV. Difficulties and Objections.

New Theatre : 'The Truth,' at 8.15 p.m.

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NEWS AND NOTES.

About eleven o'clock on Sunday morning Cambridge became aware of the news which was sending a thrill of horror through the whole of Christendom, that the King and Crown Prince of Portugal had been 'taken away by the hands of cruel and bloody men,' and it is our duty to pray that they may rest in peace, and that courage and strength may be given to the heroic and widowed Queen, as, also to the young heir, for the future of their country. When he has sought out and punished sternly and impartially the cowardly murderers, he must turn to direct his disturbed realm into ways of peace and prosperity. A note of protest seems necessary against some of the hypocritical expressions of self-congratulation heard in England, glorying that such a tragedy could never have happened here. We, too, have shed innocent blood, in our case worse a thousand-fold because of the blasphemous mockery of justice that preceded the murder, and Portugal's sorrows are a reminder of our humiliation and past sins, half-forgotten, but not expiated. Manoel is a name of happy augury for Portugal: long live Dom Manoel II., Rex Fidelissimus!

We all know that compromise is usually another name for cowardice, but in the case of the controversy about the Fitzwilliam Museum, there really does seem to be so much sound sense on both sides that a *via media* might be found. In all probability the report will be referred back for amendment, and it should not be impossible to remove still further the restrictions upon the Director's time, which, whether humiliating or not, were obviously thought to be so by some respectable persons, and to assent to the appointment of an assistant Director as the University Chest is willing to 'stand the racket': for after all the two complaints that (*a*) the post is almost a sinecure, and (*b*) that it is seriously underpaid, almost cancel one another. We could suggest many estimable members of the University who would do very little for £100 a year. Some such scheme as this—it needs concessions from both parties—might commend itself to all but extremists. We were delighted to observe the breezy nature of the speeches on both sides: no good was ever done by that mealy-mouthed counterfeit of courtesy—one of the very worst of modern affectations—which wishes to conduct controversies with kid gloves and in the dulcet tones of a lovers' parley.

Readers of the *Cambridge Review* know by this time that one of the functions of this journal is that of the 'faithful watchdog'—to keep an eye upon any encroachment or tyranny on the part of any body, however august, over the other members of the University, whether graduate or undergraduate, and to sound a note of warning when necessary. As to the particular circumstance we are about to mention, it is possible that a satisfactory explanation may still be given, and we shall therefore confine ourselves to stating the fact, without comment, that the Council of the Senate suppressed a part of the Memorandum submitted to them by members of the Sites Syndicate; *videlicet*, the names of the Syndics agreeing with that Memorandum. It is only a practical inconvenience that the result of this was that a dissentient Syndic had to take up the time of the Senate in explaining that he could not agree with the Memorandum, his disagreement having thus been suppressed; but the graver question remains... however, we passed a self-denying ordinance to refrain from comment.

Many interesting remarks were made in the discussion of the Report of the Diploma in Architecture Syndicate, but we propose to hold over comment until they have appeared in the cold print of the *University Reporter*. It is sufficient to say at present that the party represented by the joint letter to the *Times* and Sir C. V. Stanford's views were not present in any great force. Perhaps they are reserving themselves for the vote.

Not the least impressive of the speakers in the Senate House on 4th December last, when the Universities' Mission commemorated the fiftieth anniversary of David Livingstone's lecture and appealed for support of a third diocese, was Canon Weston of Zanzibar. The time at his disposal on that occasion gave him no chance to do justice to the subject which he has made his own—the position and the possibilities of the Church in Central Africa. We are glad to learn that he is to address a meeting, open to all members of the University, in the Hall of King's College on Monday next at 9 p.m. The Provost of King's will preside. Cambridge men owe it to their University that the audience on this occasion does not fall short of that remarkable audience which welcomed Canon Weston in the Hall of Christ Church last term.

The joint dinner of the Cambridge Liberals and the Eighty Club took place with success on Saturday. The guest of the evening, Dr Macnamara, dealt chiefly with what he believed to be the difficulties of Liberalism as exemplified in the last two bye-elections, namely, the attractive Protectionist offers, and he shewed that the upholders of a principle have always to work harder than the propounders of a programme. He was followed with a really amusing speech from Mr Spencer Leigh Hughes, better known as *Sub Rosâ* of the *Morning Leader*: and the proceedings were wound up by the vote of thanks, seconded by Mr Mozley, of Pembroke. The evening was most enjoyable, and we observed more than one Conservative 'almost persuaded' by their hosts' genial and friendly hospitality.

We are requested to announce that the performance of Dr Faustus given by members of the University in the Michaelmas term has proved financially successful and that the Marlowe Dramatic Society has been founded in accordance with the scheme mentioned in the first

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prospectus, 'to perform Elizabethan and other plays and to study the drama with a view to such performances.' The Society consists of a committee of six and a membership limited to fifty. It is proposed to give performances in the Michaelmas term in such years as there is no Greek play. We wish them success, and if their selection of plays is made with catholic taste, and the performances given with enthusiasm, we have no doubt of it.

There was no diminution in the attendance at Dr Hastings Rashdall's second lecture. He began by shewing that the proof of Universal Mind was by no means the proof of a Universal Cause, and this led naturally to a destructive examination of our ordinary notions of causality. The main part of the lecture was devoted to a refutation of the position of Schopenhauer—Will without Thought, and of the heretical Hegelians—Thought without Will; and to the identification of the First Cause with the One Will. In conclusion, he adduced as an interesting piece of historical evidence that the last works of both Kant and Spencer implied a reconsideration of their earlier conclusions, tending in both cases in this same direction.

Amongst the sixteen successful candidates at the recent competitive examination for commissions in the Indian Medical Service we notice the following Cambridge men:—R. Knowles, of Downing, second, with 3,962 marks; R. B. S. Sewell, of Christ's, fifth, with 3,680 marks; and A. de C. C. Charles, of Magdalene, tenth, with 3,571 marks. There were over fifty competitors.

The vacant Adjutancy of the C.U.R.V. has been filled by the appointment of Captain L. H. Thornton, late of the Rifle Brigade. Captain Thornton's school life was spent at Marlborough (where he was a friend and contemporary of another C.U.R.V. Adjutant, Captain C. Druce) and before entering the Army he was for a short time in residence at this University. For seven years he acted as Brigade Major for the Public Schools' Camp at Aldershot; and in addition to this exceptional qualification he has considerable experience as a lecturer on military subjects. His efforts to frame a scheme for the formation of a reserve of Officers from the Public Schools have made him acquainted with some of those problems with which the new Officers Training Corps will have to deal; and we wish him all success in his work here.

God is Lord of Orient,
God is Lord of Occident,
North and South, with all their lands
Rest within His fostering hands.
His the Praise and His the Merit,
His the All-controlling Spirit.
His all things created move,
His the World, and He is Love.

OSCAR BROWNING.

December 27th, 1907.

The Master of Trinity presided over a full meeting in the Guildhall on Monday evening, when Lord Brassey spoke on behalf of the Navy League. The speaker preserved a dignified independence of party politics, and shewed that the League had done and was doing its duty in keeping up to the mark whatever Ministers were in power. Sir Robert Ball, in proposing a vote of thanks, made an interesting comparison of the cost of maintaining an efficient fleet with the cost of a great war, and shewed that the former plan is cheaper as well as more efficient.

There are occasions when an Editor feels that he has his reward, and one of these occasions was only a week ago. In past times he has received more than one kind of cheese, tobacco, and cakes: but this time he received from Edinburgh a bottle of 'Cream for the Hair,' useful, no doubt, when the burning of the midnight oil over *News and Notes* begins to make the cranium push through its covering. In case other advertisers desire to follow Mr Tensfeldt's example, it may be mentioned that the most immediate requisites at present are a fur-lined coat, a case of Havana cigars, and a few dozen '92 or '93 champagne.

Admirers of Dr Verrall's daring and lucid expositions will be glad to hear that he will lecture to-morrow in the Archaeological lecture room on the 'Bacchae.' The lecture is at 5 p.m. and is open to all who desire to attend.

Our careless readers, who leave money and jewels scattered about in their luxurious apartments, will be glad to learn of the apprehension of the two young thieves whose depredations we mentioned last week. We hope that our notice put some on their guard who would otherwise have been robbed: perhaps it even led to a watch resulting in the capture of the fellows.

Mr Sterndale Bennett will be the vocalist at the second Symphony Concert in the Guildhall this evening.

SONNET: IN TIME OF REVOLT.

The Thing must End. I am no boy! I AM
No Boy!! being twenty-one. Uncle, you make
A great mistake, a very great mistake,
In chiding me for letting slip a 'Damn!'
What's more, you called me 'Mother's one ewe lamb,'
Bade me 'refrain from swearing—for *her* sake—
Till I'm grown up' .... —By God! I think you take
Too much upon you, Uncle William!

You say I am your brother's only son.
I know it. And, 'What of it?' I reply.
My heart's resolvéd. *Something must be done.*
So shall I curb, so baffle, so suppress
This too avuncular officiousness,
Intolerable consanguinity.

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PARADOXOLOGY.

As the moon rose behind the willows and flung her pale light across the surface of the sleeping lake, Sprigge-Taplowe dropped his sculls and remarked, 'We shall never reach Portsmouth to-night. Let us converse.'

As if in answer to the mute challenge of Sprigge-Taplowe's gaze Henry Winter-Smither said dreamily:

'Platitudes are the wisdom of the foolish. Paradox is the folly of the wise. I have said it before.'

'And it is still false,' said Sprigge-Taplowe. 'If you say it again I shall break your head. Platitudes are the wisdom of everybody wise or foolish, not excluding women and children. When intellect has discovered a truth and morality has approved it, when experience has tested it and zeal propagated it, when the world has understood it, accepted and assimilated it, then it becomes a platitude. The wise obey it, the vain proclaim it as their discovery, and then, why then—what becomes of it, Smythe-Aylwine?"

'Why then,' said that person, 'clever people, whose cleverness is still in need of demonstration, dispute it. Because they are clever, and because most stupid people are also foolish, the mass of stupid people begins to deny it also, until at last a clever man who is also wise has to rediscover the truth of it, and so the weary round begins afresh.'

'You will not, I trust,' broke in Henry Winter-Smither confusedly, 'you will not, I trust, dispute the second part of my proposition that paradox is the folly of the wise.'

'We shall,' cried the other two simultaneously. 'We both dispute it to the uttermost. It is one of your clever remarks, Winter-Smither, but there is not a wave in the great ocean of absurdity more thoroughly impregnated with the brine of foolishness. In the first place there is no such thing as 'folly of the wise,' the wise have no folly. There is no blacking in whitewash. What you meant to say was 'the folly of the clever.'

'I did,' confessed Henry Winter-Smither with some emotion.

'Well,' said the other two, 'you were wrong again. Paradox is not folly at all.'

'No,' added Smythe-Aylwine, 'paradox is sometimes true.'

'Often,' said Winter-Smither resignedly.

'Always,' said Sprigge-Taplowe dogmatically.

'Always?' said Smythe-Aylwine. 'Come Sprigge-Taplowe, my dear fellow, rather an astonishing statement that! How do you make that out?'

'Proved by definition,' said Sprigge-Taplowe with the utmost nonchalance. 'Paradox is that which is true contrary to seeming.'

'Definitions are a most misleading form of proof,' said Smythe-Aylwine, 'You might as well say that a circle is a—you know what Euclid calls it—whereas everybody knows that it's a round thing. Do not think I mean to be severe with you, Henry,' he added hastily, 'but we set out to discuss this matter seriously, and I will not, I say, I will not have my friends introducing definitions into a serious philosophic discussion.'

Henry Winter-Smither apologised, and Smythe-Aylwine resumed.

'This question appears to me to be of some importance. Hark ye, friends,' he whispered melodramatically, although the only other living thing within sight was a solitary screech-owl on the withered bough of a blasted oak, 'There's money in it!'

'No!' exclaimed the other two with whistles of surprise.

'Hush, yes, I'm sure of it. There's cash in Paradox. The first man who said 'Parents love their children,' 'One good turn deserves another,' 'Beggars cannot be choosers,' and so on made his fortune. I know it. Then there came a man who said 'Parents send their children to school,' 'A person who expects gratitude deserves none,' 'The rich must support the poor'—he made his fortune too. Now Paradox reigns and reigning is become Platitude. There's a fortune for the man who will assert the old Platitudes, the world will split its sides at him, depend upon it, my brethren, there's cash in platitude. *Morality's the ticket, my bucks!*'

The moon vanished behind a cloud. The screech-owl screeched horibly. Winter-Smither fainted in the bottom of the boat and the distant hills reverberated the vulgarity.

Even Sprigge-Taplowe was appalled.

J. C.

DR CHADWICK'S 'PASTORAL TEACHING.'*

Now that so much Theological literature betrays carelessness of method and loose thinking it is refreshing to have a work so well arranged, so careful and so sensible as this. Not so long ago I had the pleasure of reviewing Dr Chadwick's 'Social Teaching of St Paul,' and made a suggestion that he should deal with the subject more fully as though he were writing rather for an intelligent public than for professors of Divinity. We can make no similar complaint in regard to this work. It is written for a wide circle of readers and should become a manual in the hands of many clergy. We have heard so much of St Paul as a theologian that it is refreshing to see him here in the light of a great missionary, of a man devoted to his work, displaying a sense of proportion and a knowledge of mankind never surpassed and rarely equalled in the history of the Church. Dr Chadwick is able to shew thorough sympathy with this side of the apostle's character, since he gives evidence on every page that he himself is writing, not from an academic standpoint, but on a subject in which he is practically interested.

The key-note of the work is struck in chapter I. in which it is declared that the Christian minister is not only a workman but an artist whose personality enters into all his work. This the author considers characterised St Paul, who also displayed all the true artist's knowledge of the material with which he worked, as is shewn in the different treatment of different churches. In dealing with St Paul Dr Chadwick never forgets the problems of to-day and he very aptly describes the social 'heresy' of to-day to be the belief that a perfect state of society can be evolved out of imperfect members. Much of the book is almost a commentary on the New Testament, *e.g.*, chapter IV., 'a pastor's charge to pastors,' being the address of St Paul to the Elders of Ephesus at Miletus.

We desire the more to commend this book because it is absolutely free from all partisanship and is a really scientific manual of pastoral Theology—an important branch of clerical work, too often dealt with in a purely empirical manner. Here, however, the author goes to the root of the matter, and deals with fundamental principles. It is lectures of this type given not by an occasional outside lecturer, but by a resident professor, which are needed in our Universities, and we may add in every diocese in the land. Dr Chadwick has rendered an immense service to the Church of England by the publication of his book,

**The Pastoral Teaching of St Paul. By W. E. Chadwick.* T. & T. Clark.

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and one which it is to be hoped may receive adequate recognition. It is, I think, the most valuable contribution to the subject of the duties of a clergyman in his pastoral capacity which has appeared for several generations.

F. J. F.-J.

CORRESPONDENCE.

COMPULSORY GREEK.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

SIR,—Early in January under the heading 'Trinity College and the Universities' the *Times* published letters signed by Sir George Young, Dr Rouse and Mr Arthur Gray. While in no way concerned in the controversy between these gentlemen, I am interested in certain statements which were made in regard to compulsory Greek in the Previous examination. In a letter signed by Sir George Young, which was published in the *Times* of January 3rd, it was stated that 'the men of Trinity, King's and Christ's, homes of classical study, declared by a decisive majority in favour of the abandonment of compulsory Greek.' This statement was challenged by Mr Arthur Gray, who wrote (January 7th) 'Is it the fact that Trinity, King's, Christ's and Downing, "declared by a decisive majority in favour of the abandonment of compulsory Greek," and how does Sir George Young know it?' It is perhaps worth pointing out that Sir George Young knows it because a list of members of the Senate who voted on March 3 and 4, 1905, on the proposal to abolish Compulsory Greek in the Previous Examination, was prepared by the Registrary of the University by direction of the Vice-Chancellor, and was published by the Syndics of the University Press. This list shows that, of the 751 Trinity men who voted, 383 recorded their vote in favour of the proposal to abolish compulsory Greek; that of 163 King's men, 92 were in favour of the new scheme; that of 148 Christ's men, 102 voted *placet*; and that of 38 Downing men, 26 advocated reform. Thus the majority in favour of the abolition of compulsory Greek was at Trinity 15, at King's 21, at Christ's 56, at Downing 14.

Yours faithfully,

A. C. SEWARD.

Westfield, January 31, 1908.

DEGREE STATISTICS.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

SIR,—May I be allowed space to correct a misapprehension that has obviously arisen in regard to a statement in my article of last week? I fear that a loosely-worded sentence of mine made it appear that I considered the whole 21 per cent of wastage consisted of 'idlers and those who come up solely for enjoyment,' whilst my real intention was to emphasize the fact that this class had remained relatively constant in size, not that it constituted the whole wastage. It appears to me that this 21 per cent can be divided under two heads: firstly that permanent and irremediable loss due to defection from such causes as illness, change of plans or fortune, or the adoption of a different career, which, where dealing with large numbers as in this case extending over periods of several years, is bound to form a very stable figure; and secondly that subsidiary class of failures from a strictly academic standpoint consisting of men who fail to take a degree after a certain period of residence from either disinclination or inability. If the size of the former class is fixed, as it must be within very slight limits, then it will be agreed that any improvement or the reverse noticeable in the total proportion of Degrees to Matriculations is due to the latter class of students being more or less numerous. In all the test periods that were taken extending over the last fifty years the total wastage was found to be remarkably even; therefore, I think, my statement that this particular class had also remained stationary was justified.

Yours faithfully,

J. A. VENN.

Trinity College, Feb. 3rd, 1908.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

SIR,—The thanks of all interested in University Reform are due to Mr Venn for the figures which he has compiled relating to the educational efficiency of the several colleges. May I, as one who has made a small attempt in the same line of investigation, point out that the figures would be more useful if differently arranged? The year 1851 is an excellent one to begin from. Being the census year, it is the natural starting point for a series of decades, and if Mr Venn will split up his results so that they came in ten year groups 1851-1860, 1861-1870, and so on, comparison would be possible. I have just tabulated the tripos results for the last ten years, but there is no reason for taking these years except that they are the last, and in a few months' time this reason will exist no longer. The years 1902-6 also fail to furnish a basis of comparison.

My results were obtained by taking the number of men in each tripos and comparing them with the average number of undergraduates in residence (as given in the calendar) divided by three. They contrast with Mr Venn's as follows:—

	1851-1906.	1902-1906.	1898-1907.
		PERCENTAGE.	
King's	(1) 91.0	(1) 76.9	(1) 80.0
Sidney	(2) 64.3	(3) 65.6	(2) 72.0
St. Catharine's ...	(3) 54.9	(5) 62.0	(9) 48.0
Christ's	(4) 54.6	(9) 54.8	(6) 50.0
Downing	(5) 52.9	(2) 66.0	(15) 35.0
St. John's	(6) 52.0	(8) 54.9	(3) 57.0
Pembroke	(5) 50.2	(11) 51.3	(6) 50.0
Emmanuel ...	(8) 50.1	(10) 54.2	(4) 54.0
Queens'	(9) 48.4	(13) 49.6	(13) 40.0
Caius	(10) 48.3	(6) 55.4	(10) 44.0
Peterhouse ...	(11) 47.8	(4) 63.2	(6) 50.0
Trinity	(12) 46.2	(15) 36.7	(14) 37.0
Clare	(13) 39.8	(16) 36.5	(15) 35.0
Corpus	(14) 34.7	(14) 43.1	(5) 53.0
Magdalene ...	(15) 31.9	(7) 55.3	(10) 44.0
Jesus	(16) 31.6	(12) 49.7	(12) 42.0
Trinity Hall ...	(17) 27.0	(17) 24.3	(17) 26.0

All three lists agree in putting King's at the top, and Trinity Hall at the bottom.

But these results require to be weighed as well as counted. Can it be seriously contended on the strength of Table A that St Catharine's is the third of the Colleges in educational efficiency, while Trinity is the twelfth? Suppose that first classes only are counted. The results for the last ten years are shewn in the following table. The Colleges are arranged in alphabetical order as their names are given in the Tripos lists. The average number of undergraduates in residence for each year is: Caius 76, St Catharine's 21, Christ's 59, Clare 62, Corpus 19, Downing 23, Emmanuel 61, Jesus 40, St John's 82, King's 49, Magdalene 16, Pembroke 75, Peterhouse 18, Queens' 37, Sidney 25, Trinity 224, Trinity Hall 59.

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TABLE OF FIRST CLASSES, 1898—1907.

	Caius.	Cath.	Christ's.	Clare.	Corpus.	Downing.	Emmanuel.	Jesus.	Joh.	King's.	Magdalene.	Pembroke.	Peterhouse.	Queens'.	Sidney.	Trinity.	Trinity Hall.
Mathematical	19	1	11	18	2	...	12	19	46	11	4	19	7	11	9	78	5
Classical	25	...	25	4	...	...	20	22	26	47	2	41	1	5	11	65	1
Moral Sciences	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	5	...
Natural Sciences	33	...	24	25	3	15	35	9	63	33	2	9	7	3	32	68	7
Theological	2	...	1	...	...	...	5	5	4	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...
Law	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	6	1	...	2	...	...	...	5	6
Historical	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	6	15	..	1	1	...	...	12	...
Oriental	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Medieval & Modern	6	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	5	...
Mechanical	4	...	3	1	...	...	3	1	2	7	...	6	...	1	2	15	2
Economics	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	96	1	67	49	5	16	80	64	160	117	8	86	17	22	54	255	21
Yearly average (approximately)	10	$\frac{1}{10}$	7	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	8	$6\frac{1}{2}$	16	12	$\frac{4}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{7}{10}$	2	$5\frac{1}{2}$	26	2

The order of merit now comes out thus: King's 24 per cent., Sidney 22, St John's 20, Jesus 14, Caius 13, Emmanuel 13, Christ's 12, Pembroke 11, Trinity 11, Peterhouse 9, Clare 8, Downing 7, Magdalene 5, Queens' 5, Corpus 3, Trinity Hall 3, St Catharine's $\frac{1}{2}$.

King's, Sidney and St John's are again at the top of the list, but Trinity has worked its way up to the 11th place, and as far as the production of first classes goes, proves to be 22 times as efficient as St Catharine's.

Another interesting set of figures is that of first classes in the second parts of the Mathematical, Classical and Natural Sciences Triposes.

TRIPOSES, PART II. 1898—1907.

	Caius.	Cath.	Christ's.	Clare.	Corpus.	Downing.	Emmanuel.	Jesus	Joh.	King's.	Magdalene.	Pembroke.	Peterhouse.	Queens'.	Sidney.	Trinity.	Trinity Hall.
Mathematical	3	...	1	5	1	...	2	2	7	3	...	4	1	1	...	26	1
Classical	4	...	2	...	..	...	4	2	3	13	1	2	...	1	1	22	...
Nat. Sciences	12	...	5	9	...	2	11	2	17	10	...	1	1	1	8	25	3
Total	19	...	8	14	1	2	17	6	27	26	1	7	2	3	9	73	4
Per cent.	2	...	1	2	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{11}$	3	1	3	5	$\frac{1}{16}$	1	1	$\frac{1}{11}$	4	3	$\frac{3}{10}$

King's and Sidney are again first, but Trinity is now equal with St John's and Emmanuel. No comparison between it and St Catharine's is possible, because the latter has failed to score at all. At the same time it must be admitted that Trinity cumbers itself with a large amount of poor material.

Mr Venn further selects Queens' and St Catharine's as the two best colleges for Mathematics. Here again the figures want weighing. The results for the ten years 1898—1907 are Queens': wranglers 11, senior ops. 21, junior ops. 15, total 47; St Catharine's: wranglers 1, senior ops. 7, junior ops. 17, total 34. The latter college gets its high place by its large number of third classes. In the ten years Trinity had 9 out of the 14 Senior Wranglers, and 25 of the first five wranglers (54 to the nearest bracket). In 1907 it had all the first five wranglers.

In Classics Mr Venn puts Magdalene and King's first. For the ten years Magdalene gets first classes 2, second classes 17, third classes 16, total 35; King's gets first classes 47, second classes 38, third classes 25, total 110. The two Colleges are unequally yoked together.

In Law Trinity Hall has in part I. 6 first classes, 21 seconds, and 43 third, total, 80. It is the 43 third classes which pull it up. Corpus too owes its pre-eminence in Theology to its third classes, its figures being first class, 0, second classes 5, third classes, 13, total 18. This is really behind Pembroke whose figures are 6—6—5 total 17.

Obviously too a decrease in numbers, which means diminished educational efficiency, may mean a rise in the percentage of places. A college has a yearly entrance, say, of 20 and gets 5 tripos places: its entry drops to 15 and it gets the same number of tripos places. Its percentage of places rises, but the college may be on the down grade for all that.

There is another point. King's stands at the head of the list for tripos places. The Calendar for 1906—7 gives its resident undergraduate members at 169; the last return of its corporate income was £34692; or over £200 corporate income for each undergraduate. Queens' with 141 undergraduates had £6339 corporate income, or about £45 per undergraduate. Ought not these facts to be taken into account in dealing with the comparative efficiency of King's and Queens'?

Efficiency would seem to depend on four things, number in residence, amount of endowment, number in the triposes, place in the triposes. The last might be reckoned as one first class=two seconds and three thirds. Would it be possible to work out from these an index number or co-efficient of efficiency or other mathematical mystery, which the initiated would understand, and the non-mathematical like myself would accept in faith?

Yours, &c.

A. I. Tillyard.

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CAMBRIDGE FOOTPATHS.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

SIR,—I believe there exists a fund for the maintenance of the footpaths round Cambridge, presumably in order that the members of the University may be encouraged to take proper exercise.

Is it a fact that this fund is administered by some University authority? If so, I would humbly but insistently call attention to the awful condition of the Coton footpath, especially the part beyond the long straight portion, where it crosses a field. For some two or three winters at least this has been almost impassable, and those responsible should inspect it. I have never, in my experience, known a so-called gravel path allowed to get in such a condition, and unless a proper explanation can be given, it reflects most seriously upon the authorities, whoever they may be.

Yours faithfully,

A GRADUATE.

MUSIC.

If we take the Concerts in order of time, the first to be noticed is that given by Herr Backhaus assisted by Miss Ellen Forena, soprano, and Jóska Szigeti, violinist, on Tuesday, Jan. 28th. Backhaus gave Bach's Prelude and Fugue in in C sharp, Beethoven's Sonata Appassionata and later a well-assorted selection from Chopin. The maturity and mastery of his playing made a great impression; it is the playing of a real musician. His rendering of the 'Appassionata,' especially the Finale, was one of the finest interpretations of Beethoven we can remember. Miss Ellen Forena has a fine voice and sings well: she did not however give us Brahms' Vergebliches Ständchen, (which may be rendered 'the bootless Serenade') as promised in the programme. Why not? The solo violinist played a movement of Tschaikowsky's Concerto in D, and showed great powers of accomplishment with much promise. His tone on the lower strings is decidedly fine. Much less pleasing was his second solo, Wieniawski's 'Souvenir de Moscow,' a regular show piece. Pleasure is hardly the word to describe the sensations with which one receives these efforts, and one is sometimes tempted to doubt whether it is worth while to scale inaccessible heights in order to produce a really impossible note very nearly right.

On the next evening, Wednesday, Jan. 29th, came the first of the C.U.M.S. Popular Concerts for the term, Mr D. F. Tovey was the pianist, and gave as solos Beethoven's Sonata in D minor, Op. 31, No. 2, and, perhaps still more acceptably, Schumann's 'Humoreske.' The staple of the programme was furnished by two sets of vocal quartetts by Brahms, the first set of 'Liebeslieder' and the 'Zigeunerlieder,' sung with excellent effect by Miss Betty Booker, Miss Gertrude Lonsdale, Mr Harold Wilde and Mr Francis Braun. Mr Tovey was rather hard worked that evening, for besides his solos, he shared with Dr Alan Gray the pianoforte part (one must not call it 'accompaniment') of the 'Liebeslieder' and himself played that of the 'Zigeunerlieder.' It was a most enjoyable concert.

How many are 'several'? It is an elastic expression, but our statement last week that 'several' members of the C.U.M.S. assisted at the Joachim Memorial Concert in London, seems to have given an impression below the truth. As a matter of fact there were 75 members of the C.U.M.S. there present, constituting nearly one quarter of the chorus.

OLD ITALIAN VIOLIN MUSIC AT THE MASONIC HALL.

The recital of old Italian violin music on Friday last, by Signor Alessandro Certani, came as an oasis of rest in the bewildering expanse of popular music. The atmosphere of this type of recital is very different from that of the Guildhall concerts. To the latter one may legitimately go without preparation, one may almost legitimately go *'pour passer le temps'*: but at the former the multitude is absent; the few who are present are lovers of music, and more, students of music. The atmosphere is not so much that of the theatre as that of the study or laboratory: the pleasure derived is not so much the pleasure of seeing Shakespeare's plays as that of the historian, the scientist, the philosopher,—aesthetic in general, but intellectual in particular.

The recital of old music—regardless of nationality—is at the present time particularly opportune. The cry for the antique is the fashion; it is heard in every art-form from architecture to music: old dances, and folk-songs are being revived, and other old musical forms are being studied with fresh vigour. The pessimist says that the evolutionary powers of development in art has been in vain, that we must revert to the old art-forms, and then, if development must be, let it renew its course along new lines. To the evolutionist, especially if he be optimistic, this appears absurd. The present is only a stage in the process: the sickly sentimentality of the modern English song is a factor in the course of the evolution of music: the survival of the most human will bring about an Hegelian-like synthesis, culminating in a period of another Schubert. In the latent periods of development—such as the present—man's natural desire for novelty is unsatisfied: the gradual course of evolution is then too slow for his craving after the new. The Illuminated Symphony, at the Queen's Hall on the 20th of last month, has been termed a novelty, but it was only the undesirable logical conclusion of the development of programme-music; it was no new art-form, merely a new method. The craving for novelty can only be satisfied by a sudden innovation, a leap over the natural course of development, or by a reversion to art-forms of bygone and forgotten days. The former is not forthcoming, and we seek the new in the antique; the lover of modern art becomes old-fashioned; the new art is the art of the past.

Old Italian violin music has special interest—leaving aside psychological considerations and turning to matters purely musical—for it brings us to the early days of violin solo music in the land of its birth. To the student origins must always be of interest, and though in this recital we are not taken to the very beginning of violin solo, yet we are treated to examples of the most interesting period of the development of the beginning. The period is that of the perfection of the construction of the string instruments by the famous Amati, Guarneri, Stradivari, and others: it is the period of the great virtuosi, of Corelli, Geminiani, Vivaldi, Veracini, Tartini, and Nardini; and incidentally it is the age of Bach and Handel.

Of the three composers—Veracini, Porpora and Nardini—whose works constituted the programme on Friday, Nicolo Porpora must be considered apart from the other two, who are essentially grouped together. In the first place Porpora was not, like Veracini and Nardini, himself a violinist, but a singing master, the greatest of his time: in the second place he cannot well be called a composer for the violin since his creative energies were almost entirely devoted to opera, and in a less degree to masses. His operas were dull and conventional, strikingly lacking in originality, while his masses are notable for their superfluity of ornamentation and triviality. And yet in this same Porpora we find an extraordinary study in contrast, in artistic dual personality, for among all these tedious masses we suddenly come upon the six duets on the Passion, dignified in harmony and melody, and in one of them, 'Tanquam Agnus immolatus,' we have one of the finest specimens of sacred music. The Sonata in C major, which Signor Certani gave on Friday, belongs without doubt to the lucid intervals of inspiration such as those which gave the duets to the world: it is by no means dull, and the conventionality, although traceable, is reduced to a minimum, while the nobility of the second subject—in its rudimentary form—of the first movement is unmistakable. It is remarkable that there is in this sonata very little evidence of the dramatic element, seeing that it forms an appreciable factor in the early sonata, to which Porpora essentially belongs, and that Porpora himself was chiefly an operatic composer. Though there is just evident in the first movement a trace of the drama, it is rather a trace of the dramatic prelude or interlude rather than that of the vocal portion: we do not find a rhapsodical recitative such as we find in Veracini. The sonata is in two movements, Adagio and Allegro, and it may be remarked in passing that the music at the Recital was taken from unpublished manuscripts: it seems an interesting example of the gradual development of the sonata form, first found in 1624, later to culminate in the genius of Beethoven.

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Of the other two, Francesco Maria Veracini comes before Nardini in both point of time and of interest. Musically speaking, the two are connected genealogically through Giuseppe Tartini, who, though never a pupil of Veracini, studied his style diligently, and was the master of Nardini. Veracini presents us with a paradoxical phenomenon of even more interest than that of the dual personality of Porpora. The phenomenon is a common one, being none other than the problem of genius, of a single man's advance on his age. Veracini, who was born in the memorable year of 1685, is distinctly in advance of Tartini, who in his turn was more modern than Nardini, who was born in 1722, almost exactly a century after Biagia Marini published the earliest known violin solo in 1620. Compare the harmonies of Veracini's sonatas with the Concerto of Nardini, and there are the phenomena of modernity and antiquity side by side.

The most striking feature of the sonata in B flat major of Veracini is the remarkable freedom of harmony and modulation in the coda of the third movement: it may be found in the coda of the first movement of the sonata in E minor, published in 1714. It is this freedom of modulation, showing the new perception of key-relations, so important in the history of musical form, and freedom of harmony, which caused Veracini's music to be 'too wild and flighty for the taste of the English at that time,' as Burney tells us. It is the same phenomenon which still appears from time to time, and even now the discords of Richard Strauss are 'too wild and flighty' for us: it is the chief characteristic of modernity in Veracini: it is the sign of genius.

In the A minor sonata one sees two influences upon the sonata form of the time: the dance and the drama. The first movement consists of graceful melody in Siciliana time, such as is also found in Bach's violin sonata in G minor: afterwards the dance was to be transformed into the Scherzo and Finale, save in a few instances of Beethoven's sonatas when the Minuet is retained. The drama is here represented by a rhapsodical recitative drawn immediately from the vocal portion leading to the spirited cheerfulness of the Aria which brought the programme to an end.

A word remains to be said about the concerto in A major of Pietro Nardini. Apart from the antiquated character of this work, referred to above, there is much that is interesting in it. The dominant note of the first movement is an element of piquant humour: while in the second movement we get a well contrasted passage of pathos, a quality which he probably derived from his master Tartini. The influence of Veracini may be suspected in the vivacity of the last movement which is strikingly comparable to the last movement of Veracini's sonata in B flat major.

Two remarks might be made upon the performance of these works by Signor Alessandro Certani, accompanied by Signor Ernesto Vannuccini, from the original figured basses of Ottorino Respighi. Signor Certani erred on the side of modernity: he threw too much of his own modern Italian personality into the old Italian music—a fault which arises from too much sympathy with the composers. It would be interesting to hear how Veracini or Nardini would have played the same works with the modern bow. Signor Vannuccini had a more constrained sympathy with the music, especially noticeable in the 'tutti' of Nardini's concerto; but with the result that at times there was an incongruity between the violin and piano.

With regard to the question of the aesthetic appreciation of these works, it must be left to be solved by each for himself. Aesthetic judgement is the expression of an individual experience and not a universally valid proposition relating to some objective absolute beauty. In art generally, and more particularly in music, man must be the measure of his own appreciation. A word might be said in conclusion, however, on a subject of aesthetic interest, namely the relation of old music to the present time. Mention is made above incidentally to the doctrine of the survival of the most human; the survival of that which appeals most to human nature as a whole: this is the artistic equivalent to the natural selection of the material world. In art, that which has the greatest element of life survives the more mortal works: the allegorical fairy tale of Spencer's Faërie Queen lives on through its human interest while the euphuisms of Lyly and Sidney die the death of the unnatural: the most beautifully proportioned statue of the goddess of beauty, if it has not life, is but the spectacle of the moment compared with the living Zolaesque portrait of a tramp filling his pipe with to baccofrom the fag ends of cigarettes he has picked up: the fugues of a hundred Kappelmeisters, every bit as structurally perfect as those of Bach's are unknown, while the human melodies of Bach are immortal. In all these comparisons the one lives only in the annals of history, while the other lives in the heart of man. In these old musicians there are many passages which remind us of the Thaumast of Rabelais, who argued by signs and was put to a nonplus by Panurge: a remarkable satire on the emptiness of intellectual affectation. But on the other hand there is much that is living, as seen particularly in the work of old Italian masters on Friday; there is a piquancy and humour in Nardini, a dignity in Porpora, a gracefulness and vivacity in Veracini, which cannot die. Again it must be remembered that the mind of man develops with the times: just as his senses become accustomed to the harmonies of Veracini, later of Chopin, of Wagner and of Richard Strauss, so also his mind becomes attuned to new ideas, and the once living music appears dead and conventional, save for the immortal passages which attain the ideal,—'le rayon de feu dont les deux bouts sont, l'un dans le cœur de l'homme, l'autre en Dieu.' These are they which never die but live on immortal—*εἰς τὰς αἰῶνας τῶν αἰωνῶν*.

S. S. S.

THE UNION DEBATE.

Tuesday, February 4th, 1908.

Mr S. R. C. Bosanquet, Trinity, Ex-President, moved:—'That this House would deprecate any alteration in the existing Licensing Laws, so far as these relate to compensation for the estimation of licenses.'

Ayes.	*Speakers.*	*Noes.*
Mr S. R. C. Bosanquet, Trinity, Ex-President.		Mr F. H. Keeling, Trinity.
„ H. P. W. Burton, St John's.		„ W. T. Layton, Caius.
„ H. E. Wethered, Trinity.		„ E. H. Dalton, King's.
„ R. H. E. H. Somerset, Queens'.		„ G. J. C. Marchand, St John's.
„ J. L. Beaumont-James, Magdalene.		„ A. Sandison, Trinity.
		„ G. E. Toulmin, King's.

The honourable opener having replied, the House divided:—Ayes, 52; Noes, 65; majority against the motion, 13.

Mr S. R. C. Bosanquet (Ex-President) moved the motion. He hoped that what he said would not in any way be taken as against temperance reform. He was going to defend the act of 1904. In real life that licensing act had proved to be a good measure of temperance reform. Before the act, though the justices had the power of taking away licenses, it was never done: because it was felt that it would be a hardship to the holder of the license to have his livelihood removed. The ante-'69 beer-houses were in an appalling condition, and the justices had no power over them. The act of '94 established a fund and gave control of licenses to the Quarter Sessions, and the ante-'69 beer-houses brought under the power of justices, for the first time in history. It had been said that by this act the brewers were endowed out of public funds. This statement was entirely untrue. Values of brewery shares have depreciated since that act passed. The law was allowing the magistrates to take away licenses, but not arbitrarily. One must treat persons interested in licenses as permanent, not as annual: and to take away those interests was immoral and dishonest. Mr Bosanquet then quoted statistics to show the great effect that the act of 1904 was having. A great many more licenses had been removed, after the act came into force, showing that it made for the cause of temperance. The act was dealing successfully with the ante-'69 beer-houses. Licenses were being reduced in a discriminating manner. The hon. opener then went on to deal with the proposed alterations. The liberals had set out to ruin the brewer. They intended to over-tax him, which was directly tempting him to adulterate his drinks. The hon. opener then considered a time-limit. The licenses had been taxed on the basis that their livelihood was permanent: and then down you came and said you were going to take away their livelihood in seven years. This was most fraudulent. Poor men had invested in public-houses. Was it fair to say that in five or seven years that investvent should fail? We were very grateful to Mr Bosanquet for giving us such a learned discourse. It is always a pleasure to hear an authority speaking upon his subject.

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Mr Keeling opposed. He objected to the hon. mover's definition of a brewer as a small man owning his own house. Conscienceless companies ran breweries. Ever since the tenth century, it had been recognised as law that public-houses should be put down arbitrarily. It had been proved repeatedly that licensees had no right as a point of law to their licenses except as from year to year. Between three and four hundred licenses a year were taken away before the 1904 act owing to redundancy. It was clear that from a legal point of view, the licensee had no claim to his license, except from year to year. The hon. opposer then turned to the question of equity. There was no doubt that brewers were monopolists, and their livelihood ceased merely because the public turned away from that monopoly. When one considered this, it was not perhaps unfair to say that the act of 1904 endorsed the brewers. Ought one to treat the rights of the licenses as absolute property rights? First it must be remembered that they had no legal right, and this was very repeatedly shewn to them; secondly that if any number of licenses were granted, the value of licenses would become nil—this prevented one from treating licenses on a par with absolute property. The question of time-limit being likely to come up, what was to account for the change of attitude on the part of the brewers! The answer was the 10 years rule of the tory party. Mr Keeling made a brilliant answer to the hon opener.

Mr Burton spoke third. Twenty millions was expended as compensation for the slave-dealers. Were the publicans to be treated as lower than the slave-dealers? If no compensation was given in order to reduce the number of public-houses, temperance would be dealt a serious blow: as families would get drunk at home, instead of the husband getting drunk at the nearest pub. It was a known fact that those countries which had easiest access to alcoholic liquors were the most sober. The hon. member failed to see how the country would benefit by crushing the brewers. Though licensees might not have legal right to their licenses, except from year to year, it had been the custom to renew those licenses every year, and this custom was tantamount to law. Mr Burton made a very promising first appearance on the paper, and he fulfilled a difficult place successfully. He ought to be less monotonous in his delivery.

The opposition was seconded by Mr Layton. He differed with the hon. Ex-president in his fundamental position. He held that the licensing question was an important part of temperance reform. Reduction of licenses was not a temperance measure. 8/- per week per family was spent on drink. It was desirable to prevent the publican from perpetually placing drink before the public, and on the ground of temperance some form of time-limit was essential to do away with vested interests. Compensation amounts to saying that there ought to be compensation for those who are no longer able to get drunk. In pure theory there was no ground for compensation—practically there was, and therefore Mr Layton was in favour of a time-limit, which was a form of compensation. Mr Layton tied everyone up in economic knots, and gave an able support to Mr Keeling.

Mr Wethered declared that all were agreed that there were too many public-houses. Who was accountable for this? Mr Gladstone. The publicans ought to be secure in their property. Mr Wethered ought to speak again.

Mr Dalton upheld the time-limit. The publicans would be given fair warning. It was for the good of community that the publicans must suffer. In the past the drink traffic had not been as well regulated as it should be: and it was necessary to obtain disinterested management.

Mr Somerset had only a few words to say. The hon. opener laid far too much stress upon the fact that the publicans had no legal right to their licenses, except from year to year. The hon. mover had based his case on equity, not on the legal side. The opposers had no more right to attack brewers than they had any other class. The eight shillings a week was at least spent in pleasure: and men had a right to choose their own form of pleasure. Mr Somerset brought forward real human arguments for the motion, and we thoroughly sympathised with him.

Mr Marchand thought that not enough had been said of the licenses. They were the property of the nation, and the nation must have complete control over them. Mr Marchand was quiet but effective.

Mr Beaumont-James objected to the statement that licenses were the property of the nation, and therefore the nation had no right to take them away. Temperance reform was a humbug, and it was manifestly unfair to tamper with the liquor trade.

Mr Sandison was very angry. Of course there was a great difference between a dog's license and a publican's license. The analogies brought forward on the other side of the house were irrevelant and wonderful. The drink trade must be got out of the hands of the brewers, and all licenses swept away. The nation must not be allowed to spend 8/- per week per family on drink. The licenses must be obtained within a shorter period than allowed by the act of 1904. Mr Sandison made a vigorous speech.

Mr Toulmin thought that the money spent on drink might be much more profitably expended. Mr Toulmin knew his subject.

ROWING NOTES.

THE UNIVERSITY CREW.

There has been no change for the last week in the University Boat, which has helped the crew to show slight improvement. The rowing seems to be of a better class than the paddling, which at all events is a good asset. As we promised last week we append individual criticisms.

Bow is a neat oar but must endeavour to get into the water at his full reach forward, and might with advantage get the weight of his body out of the bows of the boat by a smart recovery, thereby not burying the boat so much at the finish.

(2) has not improved much: he seems to find it very difficult to get his body over at the beginning of the stroke, which makes his finish weak. He might also be much lighter with his hands over the stretcher.

(3) seems to be improving slowly, but we notice that he keeps his outside wrist arched at the finish. Surely he ought to remedy this. He has a tendency to let his knees come up too soon.

(4) is gradually getting back his old form. He has not yet mastered the art of sliding. If he can manage to take his shoulders well back at the finish when he is getting tired, he will be useful to the crew.

(5) is an enigma. At times his rowing is fair, and at others it is bad. He must remember his weight and cover his blade without fail every stroke.

(6) must not give up all hope when the boat rolls. He uses his legs well, but starts them late. He suffered at the beginning of practice from weak recovery muscles, which however seem to have strengthened considerably of late.

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(7) is dead on stroke at both ends, but as he has rowed behind Stuart for 2 years with a certain amount of success he ought to be able to get this right.

Stroke is rowing as Stuart.

		st.	lb.
	F. H. Jerwood (Jesus) (bow)	11	6
2	E. S. Hornidge (Trinity Hall)	12	4½
3	O. A. Carver (First Trinity)	12	8½
4	J. S. Burn (First Trinity)	12	7
5	H. G. Baynes (First Trinity)	14	4
6	E. G. Williams (Third Trinity)...	13	3½
7	E. W. Powell (Third Trinity)	11	5
	D. C. R. Stuart (Trinity Hall) (stroke) ...	11	3½
	R. Boyle (Trinity Hall) (cox)	8	8

RUGBY.

C.U. v. RICHMOND.

Cambridge were again without Macleod and Lely when they met Richmond at Richmond on Saturday. The game was a poor one, the form displayed by the University being most disappointing. Ashcroft partnered Campbell at half, and made a promising first appearance. He is fast and has a dangerous swerve. Cambridge played against a strong wind in the first half, and showed little attempt at combination, though they latterly improved in this respect. The forwards lacked life all through, and played with little dash. Cambridge started well, and held Richmond in their '25' for some minutes, but good footwork by the Richmond forwards soon put them on the aggressive, and they continued to attack during most of this half. The Richmond pack did not dribble close enough, and too hard kicking on several occasions lost them good chances, and allowed Cambridge to touch down. Eventually Batchelor gathered well, and was collared by Bartlett, just on the line, but Wright-Nooth backing him up scored a try, which Batchelor failed to convert from an easy angle. Shortly afterwards the same player nearly dropped a goal, but there was no more scoring before half-time.

Cambridge were now assisted by the wind, and played much better. The forwards rushed half the length of the field in fine style, and immediately afterwards Pyman gave his side a one point lead by dropping a neat goal. The University three-quarters were now combining much better, but the Richmond tackling was very sure and saved several likely scores. Currie completed a nice movement by scoring a try right in the corner, only just managing to reach the line. The kick failed, and Cambridge won a rather unsatisfactory game by 1 dropped goal, 1 try (7 points), to 1 try (3 points).

C.U.—H. S. Bartlett, Caius (back); J. H. Currie, Jesus, *T. A. Godby, Magdalene, *F. C. Pyman, Caius, and *V. H. M. Coates, Caius (three-quarter backs); *R. C. C. Campbell, King's, and A. H. Ashcroft, Caius (half-backs); *A. E. Evans, St John's, *G. V. Carey, Caius, *F. C. T. Tudsbery, King's, *W. D. C. L. Purves, Trinity, *R. S. Kennedy, Christ's, *G. M. Chapman, Caius, C. Gimson, Emmanuel, and S. H. la Fontaine, Caius (forwards).

Richmond.—F. R. Limpenny (back); T. B. Batchelor, W. C. Wilson, A. E. Waters, and G. E. Lilly (three-quarter backs); H. G. Morris and R. G. Pritchard (half-backs); W. B. Odgers, C. E. Chase, R. G. Wright-Nooth, H. A. Allen, B. H. Piercy, B. G. Harris, J. H. Lynne Evans, and G. H. Gordon (forwards.)

ASSOCIATION.

C.U. v. NEW CRUSADERS.

Played at Cambridge on Wednesday, January 29, and resulted in a draw of 1—1, which was a satisfactory result as the play went. Crusaders started with the wind and attacked strongly, B. S. Farnfield being most conspicuous; Mugliston, however, was playing very well, but Thew's kicking lacked accuracy. Still neither side looked like scoring for some time till Hoffmeister scored with a grand shot which gave Huish no chance. No more goals were scored before half-time.

After changing ends Cambridge still kept up the pressure, but unfortunately within about ten minutes had three men crocked. Powell at right half, Farnfield at centre-half—though the latter still put in some strong work—while Hoffmeister was so lame that he could do little for the rest of the game. Crusaders now took up the attack, and A. J. Farnfield scored with rather a weak shot: after Adams had almost allowed a shot to pass him time was called.

C.U.—L. H. Adams, Queens' (goal); *V. G. Thew, Trinity Hall, and *F. H. Mugliston, capt., Pembroke (backs); *W. A. Powell, Pembroke, P. H. Farnfield, Queens', and A. E. Herman, King's (half-backs); V. Edwards, Magdalene, and C. E. Brisley, Caius (righ wing), C. E. Hoffmeister, St Catharine's (centre), V. R. Scully, Downing, and C. H. Jones, Queens' (left wing) (forwards).

New Crusaders.—F. H. Huish (goal); H. J. Cook and J. Davis (backs); G. A. Joseph, H. V. Farnfield, and F. G. Ludlow (half-backs); A. J. Farnfield and C. L. Shaw (right wing), H. S. Pink (centre), B. S. Farnfield and G. Tabernacle (left wing) (forwards).

C.U. v. OLD CARTHUSIANS.

Played at Queen's Club on February 1. Both sides had weakened teams, Vassall and Trechmann being absent from the Carthusians, while Thew was the only blue playing for Cambridge.

Cambridge started badly, the kicking being rather faulty and the combination bad; as a result of this Snell was able to run through early in the game and score with a splendid shot. This put more life into the game and Edwards rushing down the wing robbed W. J. H. Curwen of the ball and scored. The rest of the first half was very even, Timmis, playing extremely well at back, checked many of the University attacks. However, just before half-time, Scully put the University ahead (2—1). On resuming Brisley and Edwards put in some excellent work for the University but could not score: after a considerable time Snell, from a through pass by Waller, got clean away and scored (2—2). A moment later he nearly repeated this but shot just wide. Scully had two good chances just before the end but shot over.

C.U.—L. H. Adams, Queens' (goal); V. G. Thew, Trinity Hall, and J. W. Stretton, Caius (backs); E. H. Cuthbertson, Clare, P. H. Farnfield, Queens', and A. E. Herman, King's (half-backs); V. Edwards, Magdalene, and C. E. Brisley, Caius (right wing), C. L. Shaw, Sidney (centre), V. R. Scully, Downing and C. H. Jones, Queens' (left wing) (forwards).

Old Carthusians.—R. Curwen (goal); O. T. Norris and W. U. Timmis (backs); B. Tuff, D. Grahame, and W. J. H. Curwen (half-backs); R. H. Deneke, A. A. Tyer, I. E. Snell, H. K. Waller, and C. E. Deacon (forwards).

ATHLETICS.

TRINITY HALL SPORTS.

Owing to the early date of these sports, and the number of men engaged on the river, it is to be feared that both the quality of the results, and the number of entries shewed a falling off this year.

An exception must be made however in the performances of V. G. Thew, who, though untrained, won the open hundred yards and quarter-mile and was only just beaten in the 120 yards handicap, in times which, considering the state of the track, were extremely creditable. H. Leakey won the long jump with a very fair leap.

A field of ten turned out for the Strangers' Weight Handicap which was won by Macleod, who with practice

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should easily put on another foot. Michie 'put' further than he has ever done before in a competition, and seems fitter than last year.

100 Yards Race.—Final heat: V. G. Thew, 1; J. Thompson, 2; H. D. Trill, 3. Won by 4 feet. Time, 10 4-5 sec.

Putting the Weight.—C. Tacon, 32 ft. 1½ in., 1; F. Trenchard, 27 ft. 11½ in., 2.

One Mile Race.—E. Olivier, 1; R. Affleck, 2; R. Spinks, 3. Won by 12 yards. Time, 5 min. 19 sec.

High Jump.—F. Trenchard, 5 ft., 1; H. Leakey, 4 ft. 7½ in., 2.

Quarter-mile Race.—V. G. Thew, 1; H. D. Trill, 2; F. Trenchard, 3. Won by a yard and a half. Time, 53 3-5 sec.

Long Jump.—H. Leakey, 20 ft. 0½ in., 1; F. Trenchard, 17 ft. 10½ in., 2.

120 Yards Hurdle Race.—F. Trenchard, 1; H. Leakey, 2. Won by six yards. Time, 21 3-5 sec.

200 Yards Handicap (college servants).—W. H. Adams, 10 yards start, 1; S. Arber, 12, 2. Won by four yards.

120 Yards Handicap.—J. Thompson, 4 yards start, 1; V. G. Thew, scratch, 2; F. Trenchard, 6, 3. Won by two feet. Time, 12 2-5 sec.

Two-Mile Race.—R. Affleck, 1; R. Spinks, 2. Won by fifty yards. Time, 11 min. 15 sec.

Putting the Weight Handicap (Strangers).—K. G. Macleod, Pembroke (allowed 5 ft.), 35 ft. 11 in., 1; W. H. Smyth, Clare (allowed 7 ft. 6 in.), 31 ft. 11 in., 2; J. L. Michie, Trinity, scratch, 38 ft. 3½ in., 3. Also competed: C. C. Barclay, Trinity (allowed 2 ft. 6 in.), 33 ft. 6½ in.; R. H. Lindsay Watson, Trinity (3 ft. 6 in.), 34 ft. 6¾ in.; G. A. Boddam-Whetham, Caius (4 ft. 6 in.), 33 ft. 10 in.; K. W. Elmslie, King's (4 ft. 6 in.), puts not measured; H. J. Bower, Emmanuel (5 ft 6 in.), 31 ft 1½ in.; H. M. Irwin, Selwyn (7 ft.), 31 ft. 1½ in.; T. H. Just, Trinity (7 ft. 6 in.), 30 ft. 11¼ in.

GOLF.

A C.U.G.C. trial match was played at Mildenhall on Thursday, January 30th, when an 'A team' conceded a 'B team' 2 holes up in four-ball foursomes and singles, eventually winning by 8 to 6. The course was almost at its longest and the wind was very cold, which may possibly account for the fact that no good scores were done. In the morning Crommelin-Brown did well only to lose on the last green as his partner was rather weak.

A similar circumstance was seen in the second match where Richardson failed to find his game and only beat his partner at two holes, though these helped considerably, being the 16th and 17th.

The third match went to the 'A team' as was probable since Macdona and Ulyat are a nasty couple to knock up against.

In the fourth match Gore-Browne played a very steady game, and being well supported won comfortably.

Morton played Ardern a single, the latter collapsing towards the end.

In the afternoon Hugh Duncan again played well, as by the 8th hole he had dropped 5 holes and was 3 down, but finally pulled up again to 1 up at the 17th, but lost the last. He is undoubtedly a greatly improved player, his long game being very accurate, but it seems a pity for him to have taken to left hand putting, as the greens seemed to be his weak point.

McNeill was somewhat in and out and lost a close game on the last green.

Reid's steadiness prevailed over Campbell and secured him an easy victory.

Gore-Browne again played steady golf and his 5 and 3 victory was certainly well merited.

Richardson could not find his game and Macdona gave him no chance.

Morton again had an easy victory, and is to be envied for the small quantity of anxiety that he must have experienced during the day.

MORNING.

'A' Team.		'B' Team.	
V. Longstaffe, T. McNeill	(1 up) ... 1	v. W. E. Woodward, v. J. L. Crommelin-Brown	... 0
A. A. Reid, J. Colman	... ... ½	v. C. L. Richardson, v. J. Hugh Duncan	... ½
C. L. Macdona, E. S. Ulyat	(2 & 1)... 1	v. A. F. Percival, v. J. L. Kennedy	... 0
C. G. MacAndrew, E. H. Bovill	 0	v. E. R. Campbell, v. H. T. T. Gore-Browne	4&3 1
F. D. Morton (4 & 3)	... 1	v. L. Ardern	0
	3½		1½

AFTERNOON.

Longstaffe	½	v. Hugh Duncan	½
McNeill	0	v. Crommelin-Brown (1 up)	1
Reid ... ... (3 & 2)	1	v. Campbell	0
Colman	0	v. Gore-Browne (5 & 3)	1
Macdona ... (7 & 5)	1	v. Richardson	0
Ulyat	0	v. Percival ... ... (1 up)	1
MacAndrew	0	v. Kennedy ... (4 & 3)	1
Bovill ... ... (5 & 3)	1	v. Ardern	0
Morton ... (6 & 5)	1	v. Woodward	0
	4½		4½
Total	8	Total	6

The weekly sweep was played for at Coton on Jan. 31, and resulted in some rather high scoring which was no doubt due to the wetness of the course and the strong wind.

B. W. Pigg	83	— 6	= 77
V. C. Morton	84	— 6	= 78
A. A. Reid	81	— 2	= 79
H. T. T. Gore-Browne	85	— 5	= 80
G. H. Isitt	83	— 2	= 81
H. M. A. Woolf	86	— 5	= 81
W. D. C. Purves...	87	— 5	= 82

HARE AND HOUNDS.

C.U. v. SOUTH LONDON H.

Though F. M. Edwards prudently decided not to run and E. C. Inman did likewise, yet the University managed to pull off their annual match with the South London Harriers last week, by a margin of seven points.

Mr Burn, the S.L.H. secretary, started the race rather late and Selby-Lowndes took the lead at once followed by Pratt and Swan. Leaving the Cherryhinton Road, Knott of the S.L.H, came up with Pratt, Selby-Lowndes being about 30 yards to the good. Next came the fields before Telegraph Lane, where the visitors made up a good deal of ground, and then the lane itself. Here Cumming and Churchill slipped into third and fourth places and the S.L.H. were leading on points. At the top of the Gogs however, a different aspect was on the race, the hill having turned the tables and the South London men began to drop back. Knott here made several small divergencies from the course but was soon recalled and did not lose much ground. He had by this time deprived Selby-Lowndes of the lead. After half way the wind, which was a boisterous north one and icily cold, caught one full in the face and the last three miles were anything but pleasant. Knott after being passed by Selby-Lowndes several times got away and won in 41 min. 22 sec. which is decidedly good considering the powerful head wind although the conditions under foot were delightful. Selby-Lowndes was second while Hogg (S.L.H.) who made up a lot of ground, being helped by his weight against the wind, passed Swan on the road and got a third place. The University supplied the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh and won as stated.

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		M.	S.
1.	F. A. Knott, S.L.H.	41	22
2.	G. N. Selby-Lowndes, Queens'	41	50
3.	A. W. Hogg, S.L.H.	42	11
4.	F. G. Swan, Pembroke	42	15
5.	C. J. C. Pratt, Caius	42	21
6.	W. B. Loveless, Pembroke	42	38
7.	A. Hughes, St. John's	42	44
8.	H. T. Evans, S.L.H.	42	45
	W. D. Mills, Trinity	42	47
9.	J. L. Churchill, S.L.H....	43	16
10.	G. J. Cumming, S.L.H.	43	25

The second team journeyed to Croydon and was hospitably entertained by the South Londoners at their head quarters. Owing to a misunderstanding with a landlord the course was about a mile shorter than the officials expected. Consequently there were no judges and no timekeepers when Dawson, the first man home, turned up. Subsequent discussion gave as the order:—H. P. Dawson, Trinity, 1; A. Plater, S.L.H., 2; G. S. Woodman, Jesus, 3; L. J. Krige, Caius, 4; A. H. Clarke, S.L.H., 5; C. S. Kerin, S.L.H., 6; W. J. Hartley, Peterhouse, 7; P. D. Mathie, S.L.H., 8; J. Crompton, Caius, 9; J. C. Spurway, S.L.H., 10; which worked out at 24—31 in favour of the University team.

Also ran for Cambridge: J. Winterbotham, King's; J. W. C. Ellis, Sidney; D. G. Lillie, St John's; W. N. Rae, Corpus; and O. Western, Trinity.

HOCKEY.

C.U. v. SOUTHGATE.

Only one match has been played during the past week: against Southgate on Saturday, at Cambridge, which resulted in a win for the University by 3 goals to 1. The game was a poor one, and very slow. The University defence held the opposing forwards well, but the forwards seemed unable to get going. At half-time the score was 1—1. In the second half the University were pressing all the time, but found it difficult to score. Goodwin at last managed to put the ball through, and Hervey soon afterwards put on another goal, leaving the score 3—1 at time. The game was the poorest played this year; the fault lay chiefly with the forwards, who played without their usual dash, and passed badly. The defence was better, but here too there was not enough quickness. Probably with a rest the team will recover its true form; the great amount of hockey that has been played lately necessarily robs the forwards of some of their dash.

C.U.—A. H. Cox, Corpus (goal); E. L. Goodman, Jesus, and G. S. Bryan-Brown, Downing (backs); J. F. Ireland, Trinity, L. M. Robinson (capt.) Peterhouse, and W. G. Pound, King's (half-backs); A. F. Leighton, Caius, A. C. C. Hervey, King's, H. J. Goodwin, Jesus, A. Sutcliffe, Emmanuel, and E. F. Edge-Partington, Trinity (forwards).

Southgate.—M. O. Lewis and F. S. Lewis (backs); N. Peterson. G. E. Page, W. B. Adams and E. B. Adams (half-backs); C. H, Wright Ingle, H. Church, L. Poupon, Rev. A. M. Bashford and A. Wiltshire (forwards).

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

At a Congregation on Thursday last, the following Degrees were conferred:—

D.D.—W. O. E. Oesterley, Jesus.
Litt.D.—J. N. Figgis, St Catharine's.
M.D.—C. J. Coleman, Trinity.
M.A.—B. A. Spencer, Nai Tinn (by proxy), King's; J. P. Buckley, O. Heath, C. E. Stuart, Trinity; H. G. Frean, F. Horton, S. C. Laws, N. C. Pope, St John's; G. D. Barker, Peterhouse; W. L. G. Edwards, T. J. Matthews, H. J. Roberts, Clare; H. Barnicot, C. L. Fawell, A. E. Jackson, L. M. Taylor, T. B. Wilson, Pembroke; N. P. Adams, A. E. Brown (by proxy), L. J. Weatherly, Trinity Hall; W. S. Moule, Corpus Christi; T. W. Walters, Queens'; C. D. Goolden, Christ's; C. Mackenzie, O. S. Ward, Emmanuel; A. H. Fowler, Sidney Sussex; F. E. E. Harvey, Non-Collegiate.

B.A.—Sir W. B. Savory, Trinity; S. H. Hare, Gonville and Caius.

B.C.—C. E. M. Jones, King's; O. Heath, Trinity; A. F. Jackson, Peterhouse; C. H. Treadgold, Clare; A. W. C. Drake, S. G. Luker, Pembroke.

COLLEGE CORRESPONDENCE.

CLARE.

The 1st Lent crew has settled down much more during the last week and generally shows signs of improvement. It is shaping well at present, and according to some authorities it 'may' be good—perhaps very good. We hope it 'will' be.

The Rugby XV. rather distinguished themselves last week by suffering defeat at the hands of Sidney. We will not offer paltry excuses about weak teams, etc., but for the result of the match please see Sidney notes.

The Hockey exponents have drawn with Pembroke (4—4) and lost to Trinity Rest II. (4—0).

Several weird sights have lately been seen about the court armed with Lacrosse weapons. We hope this is the fore-runner of a team being started, as it always helps the notes for the *Review*.

With all due respect to our new Junior Dean we would call his attention to the fact that the advertised time for morning Chapel is 7.45 and not 7.40.

PEMBROKE.

Great things have been happening on the river. The first boat, we understand, does not mean to go head, a decision which ought to cause relief to Caius, Trinity and other aspirants. They have not been using their legs quite so well this week, but then, on the other hand, they get their hands well away, so we won't complain. No-one is perfect, as some writer has remarked. The 'Rugger' boat is causing great excitement—large crowds watch its progress every day. We inspected it in a critical capacity last Saturday. There's no doubt it's wonderful. They combine 'time' with elegance and many other qualities too numerous to mention. Stroke is so graceful and you *should* see the way he gets his hands away! No. 3 is inclined to bucket, but what of that? No. 7 ought to be tried for the University Boat, and the cox! He possesses the gift of saying exactly what he means. Then, in addition to the first four boats and the oarsmen just mentioned, there is a three-days-a-week boat, which, for want of a better name we will call the Slacker boat. Pembroke really is becoming quite a rousing college.

It is with quite a shock of surprise that we remember that there are games as well as rowing. Which forgetfulness is an injustice to the Hockey team, who have continued their march of triumph and are unbeaten—the heroes! Association and Rugby games are now few and far between but we must not forget that the good old 3rd XV. still with their Bannerman, put up a sturdy fight with the so called 'Nuts' last week.

[By the way why don't two other well known schools start a similar club—for instance Winchester and Giggleswick—and call themselves the 'Beans' or something of the kind? Anyone may make any use of this suggestion without fee or license.]

GONVILLE & CAIUS.

Last week we experienced the usual lull before a storm. But now it has broken over us, and we find ourselves comforted with a Lacrosse Club. We may state, however, that the Club is not yet affiliated with the Amalgamation Club, owing possibly in part to the opposition of one whom we believe to be a member of the Boat Club, though we are not sure. The Club has certainly started auspiciously, for after losing to St. John's (4—1) we inflicted a heavy defeat on Emmanuel (10—1).

On the river, we believe that the first boat is quite presentable, but it appears likely from the material at hand that the 'Rugger' boat will provide a spectacular show for the ordinary onlooker. Tubbing has only just commenced, so even we have not the audacity to give hints as to the likelihood of its getting on.

The Hockey XI. has lost to Trinity (3—1) in the only league match of the week, but defeated Emmanuel (4—1).

Both the Rugby and Association teams have been idle this week, though we hear that the former is taking itself very seriously at present with a view to the final match against Pembroke on Monday next.

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TRINITY HALL.

Rowing. The boats seem to be improving slightly this term. The first boat use their legs little and their heads still less, but are a heavy crew and may do well if they can learn half of what the coach tells them! The second and third boats show some promise.

Football. We hope that the Association team will do better this term. It would be a pity to see it in the third division next year.

QUEENS'.

An excellent concert was given in the Hall by the St. Bernard Society. The President was absent, having, we understand, adopted the necessary sheep's clothing and sat down at the Liberal dinner. In spite however of this trifling drawback the whole proceedings went with a pleasing zip and enthusiasm. Our gratitude is due to Mr de Reyghere and to Mr Brooks for kindly coming in from outside.

At Hockey we have lost two League matches.

Association League matches are suspended until the Inter-University crisis has passed.

The first boat is going steadily with one man on the sick-list. We have been fortunate in securing the services of Mr Johnson (Caius) as coach. The second scratches along somehow under the tutelage of Mr Bathurst. We have a helpful secretary.

We deeply feel that these notes have not hitherto been as long, as bright, as interesting, and, above all, as helpful as they might have been. We earnestly hope to make amends, and sincerely trust that our efforts, however feeble, will be appreciated.

ST CATHARINE'S.

Rowing. Two boats are daily seen on the River. The first crew has not yet had much opportunity of shewing its value as a combination, as the personality has not yet been definitely settled on. At present the boat as a whole lacks life and finish, and the time is far from perfect. Still we live in hopes. The second boat possesses keenness and vigour, but appears very short at the moment of writing.

Football. A disastrous opening to the term has almost destroyed our chances of ascending into higher circles next season. We cannot derive much satisfaction from the fact that 'crocks' and illness have proved our undoing. Emmanuel beat us 6—3, and we drew with Pembroke II. 2—2.

The various societies are in full swing. This, no doubt, is news to some members of the College, as the debates are very poorly patronised. To the Literary Society, the Rev. W. T. Southward read an interesting paper on 'Huxley.'

JESUS.

To begin with as usual with the river, we hear that the first boat is beginning to get together, but still leaves room for much to be desired; also the second, minus the getting together. Of the third we will pass some sapient remarks next week if we can procure any. At present they seem to be suffering from want of that unfortunate necessity, a stroke. The fourth or 'Rugger' boat has had five journeys without accident, and has now succeeded in procuring a cox of unimpeachable character (morally, of course—not nautically), who only took them into the bank twice on his first voyage; they may therefore now hope for great things. We may mention incidentally that we refrain from alluding to this vessel by its commonly known title of the scavengers' cart owing to the fact that eight to one is distinctly unpleasant odds.

The Hockey team have drawn with Emmanuel (2—2) and beaten Corpus (7—1).

An address was given to the Ordinands on Sunday by the Rev. J. N. Figgis, who also preached in Chapel in the morning. We see from the list that the Ordinands have reached the number of forty-four, which is not a bad proportion to the total members of the College.

The Farragoes made their weekly offering to the spirit of strife and wrangling in the secretary's rooms on Saturday. Three new members were enrolled, and the house decided by a large majority that an English Education was desirable for native Indians.

Owing to the annual formation of one or more debating societies, steps are being taken for the institution of a college debating society, which we feel sure will be no small success and will supply a long felt want.

The Natives partook of their terminal love-feast on Saturday night. To anyone disputing this fact the inhabitants of Chapel Court and Waterhouse Buildings can bear testimony.

We were glad to see in the papers last week that Dr B. A. I. Peters, whom few of us can now remember, since he took his degree in 1904, has received the Royal Humane Society's medal for saving a lady from drowning. An illustration of the ceremony about as clear as most newspaper illustrations, is on view in the *Liverpool Weekly Mercury*, under the superscription 'Pleasing Function in the Town Hall.'

CHRIST'S.

We have very little news this week. The Secretary of the Boat Club tells us he has no remarks (?) to make about our Lent boats; and we cannot find out what has been happening either in Association or Hockey.

To-day (Wednesday) we have an athletic fixture with St. John's (Oxford); but several of our men are 'crocked.'

A political debate seems to have been held last Saturday; but the result has not leaked out.

'Lipton's tea" still continues to disturb our peace. The flashing of bright lights in our windows, and the fact that some of the lamps are occasionally blown down on to the pavement below, make this shameless advertisement a sourse of perpetual annoyance and danger to the College. May it speedily be removed!

ST JOHN'S.

To say the Lent boats are bad would be untrue; to say they are good would be unwise; silence is indeed golden. The first boat are to be congratulated on having Mr Bushe-Fox to coach them once more. A Clayhithe was administered last Saturday and proved most beneficial. We have been trying to find the best man in the second boat for nearly a week; on the third boat comment is impossible, it is so very normal, it will certainly 'retain the premier position.' A strange combination of dignity and determination characterises the fourth boat.

At Association we have found many matches.

The Debating Society held its second meeting for this term last Saturday when D. S. Fraser proposed 'That the present tendency towards leniency in enforcing punishment for criminal offences is greatly to be deplored.' H. F. Russell-Smith opposed, but the House decided by three votes that capital, corporal, and in fact every possible kind of punishment should be enforced. One unruly member appeared in a blazer: thus incurring the relentless fury of the ex-presidential-bench, his annihilation was postponed till the next private business meeting.

The Musical Society gave a successful Smoking Concert last Thursday.

The Rev. J. Campbell, M.A., old Johnian, read a most enjoyable paper to the Theological Society last Friday. 'The site of The Crucifixion,' being very interesting also from an antiquarian point of view.

The Hockey teams (there are three of them) have had various adventures, the second XI. has won all its matches, the first has done the other thing.

TRINITY.

We are glad to see Mr Parry back again and to hear that he does not find Cambridge an impossible place to get well in.

The boats are now at full practice: Third somewhat spasmodically, owing to illness.

On Monday Dr Figgis read an interesting paper on Modernism to the Theological Society. It is pleasant to see Dr Figgis in Cambridge and we are glad to hear that a paper is forthcoming for the Historical Society.

The M. & S. met on Friday. The debate was not very successful, but there are rumours of a political debate next week.

SIDNEY SUSSEX.

We tender our apologies for the omission of last week's news to those old Sidney men who look eagerly for news of Sidney each week. Herr Backhaus' excellent concert took up the time of the correspondent when he should have been writing 'notes' for the *Review*.

Rowing. The boat does not show the improvement that it ought, owing, we are told, to the rest of the boat dictating to stroke what the time ought to be.

Football. The Rugby XV. ended up a good season by defeating Clare (8—0).

The Association XI. has defeated Trinity Hall (5—0) in a League match. Congratulations to C. L. Shaw on playing for the University v. Old Carthusians.

Hockey. The Hockey XI. is apathetic and bad. In the League we have lost to King's (1—8). In friendlies we have drawn with Selwyn (4—4) and lost Jesus (3—6) and Queens' (0—1). The 2nd team has beaten Queens' II. (6—3).

The Theological Discussion Society heard a paper read by D. Lloyd-Jones on 'Revivals' last Wednesday.

DOWNING.

Boating. The first boat continues to progress, but we cannot speak of the second with as much certainty.

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Hockey. We have lost to Pembroke II. (5—6).

The Literary Society met on Wednesday, when a most interesting paper was read by W. J. Pitt on 'English Literary Drama.'

Congratulations to a certain member of the college on his skill in obtaining a 'fall' in the 'catch-as-catch-can' style as shewn on Saturday evening last.

SELWYN.

The boats are going well, but absence of style does not make the heart grow fonder of them. Rumour has it that the coach and his horse parted company once, but that later he was seen affectionately clinging to its flanks while the steed heaved in mute protest in quite up-to-date Ulysses manner.

We have beaten Magdalene and Pembroke II. at Hockey; a weak team from St John's met and lost its match on our ground.

On Friday evening D. L. Spence revealed the secrets of 'Palaeolithic Man' to the members of the Science Club.

A successful concert was held on Monday night, when we heard charming renderings of many old favourites.

The Association XI. have defeated Trinity Hall.

We hope the new Hall will be started during the spring, but the masons—unlike the little birds—won't build for love.

FITZWILLIAM HALL.

The Historical Society is regretting the retirement from office of its first President. We are pleased to say, however, that Mr Reddaway is succeeded by Mr Temperley, who is now our Director in History. The meetings will, for the future, take place in the new President's rooms in Peterhouse.

Last Thursday, the society listened to an extremely interesting paper written by A. H. Ardeshir, of Trinity Hall, on 'England's sea power under the Commonwealth.'

The concert on Saturday was a tremendous success; we particularly enjoyed C. W. Janvrin's 'instrument', also R. L. Hussey's excellent rendering of 'the Execution' from the Ingoldsby Legends and the 'Water Mill.'

There was great improvement in our eight last week, and we hope it may continue during the time that remains before the Lents.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

Honorary Colonel: THE KING.

Regimental Orders, by Colonel H. J. Edwards, Commanding.

Wednesday, Feb. 5th, 1908.

RANGE.

Morning, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Afternoon, 2 p.m. to dusk.

Thursday	Feb. 6th	Morning. Class Firing. Afternoon. T.R.C. Spoon and Private Practice.
Friday	Feb. 7th	Private Practice all day.
Saturday	Feb. 8th	Class Firing.
Monday	Feb. 10th	
Tuesday	Feb. 11th	
Wednesday	Feb. 12th	
Thursday	Feb. 13th	

RECRUIT DRILLS.

Daily at Headquarters from 11.45 to 12.45, 5.45 to 6.45. (No evening drills on Saturdays.)

MOUNTED INFANTRY.

There will be a parade on Thursday at 2 p.m on the range.

MAXIM GUN.

Instructional class Friday 7th in the Armoury at 8 p.m.

SIGNALLING.

There will be parades as follows:—

(i) Flags—Daily on the range at 2 p.m.
Lamps—Mondays at 6.30 p.m. Thursdays at 8.30 p.m.

(ii) Beginners' Class at Headquarters, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 8.15 p.m.

SCOUTS.

O.C. Companies are requested to forward the names of those wishing to join the Scouting Class, to the Adjutant by Saturday 8th inst.

EXAMINATION.

There will be a practical examination in subjects for certificates A and B at 1.30 p.m. on Thursday Feb. 13th on the Range.

LECTURES.

(i.) Headquarters, 8.30 p.m.—9.30 p.m.

Wednesday,	Feb. 5th,	"Administration"	Captain Thornton.
Thursday,	,, 6th,	"Tactics"	Colonel Edwards.
Friday,	,, 7th,	"Musketry"	Captain Rushmore.
Monday,	,, 10th,	"Fortification"	Captain Thornton.
Monday,	Feb. 10th,	Subjects for A and B Certificates	Captain Wilson.
Tuesday,	,, 11th,	"Topography"	Captain Thornton.
Wednesday,	,, 12th,	"Administration"	,, ,,
Thursday,	,, 13th,	"Tactics"	Colonel Edwards.

(ii.) In Colleges, 5—6 p.m.

Wednesday,	Feb. 5th,	at Pembroke, "Outposts,"	Captain Thornton.
Thursday,	,, 6th,	at Caius, "the attack,"	,, ,,
Friday,	,, 7th,	at Queens', ,,	,, ,,
Monday,	,, 10th,	at Clare, "Fortification,"	,, ,,
Tuesday,	,, 11th,	Vacant, and needs a fixture	
Wednesday	,, 12th,	at Pembroke, "the attack,"	Captain Thornton.
Thursday,	,, 13th,	at Caius, "Marches,"	,, ,,

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Dated Feb. 5, 1908.

Sergeant. J. G. Lister,	A Coy.,	to be Color-Sergeant.
Lce.-Sergt. W. T. Lattey,	A. Coy. ,,	Sergeant.
Corpl. F. K. Brownrigg,	A. Coy. ,,	,,
,, W. N. Rae,	A. Coy. ,,	Lce.-Sergt.
Lce.-Corpl. J. M. Drysdale,	A. Coy. ,,	,,

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY, HYTHE.

The following course is open to Officers and N.C. Officers of the Corps: 3rd to 25th April, 1908.

Those desirous of attending must send their names to the Adjutant by the 22nd inst.

L. H. THORNTON, Captain,
Adjutant, Cambridge University V.R.C.

NOTICE.

The Revolver range will be open on Monday, Feb. 10th, and Wednesday, Feb. 12th, at 2 p.m.

REVIEWS.

Minor Poems of Michael Drayton, chosen and edited by Cyril Brett. Oxford, Clarendon Press. 1907. 5/- net.

This volume, which is printed and bound uniformly with the Tudor and Stuart Series, though nothing in the letterpress indicates that it belongs to it, is so extraordinarily successful in its appearance that we are tempted once again to remind the public that the Clarendon Press have in this series achieved the acme of book-production. The famous Fell types are here seen to the best advantage and the price places the book in every man's hand who cares for letters in a worthy dress. Mr Brett's introduction, too, is a good, sound, scholarly piece of work, eminently sane and a worthy example of the present Oxford School of Literature. He writes with keen insight and a measured flow of language fully at his command. The volume will introduce Drayton to more admirers than could ever be gained by the reprinting of his epic, which has for many obscured the author's fame.

Air Currents and the Laws of Ventilation. By W. N. Shaw, Sc.D., F.R.S., Director of the Meteorological Office. Cambridge: University Press. 1907. pp. xii. + 94. 3/- net.

Dr Shaw here gives the substance of the course of most interesting lectures on the Physics of the Ventilation of Buildings, which he delivered before the University in 1903. The elementary laws governing the flow of air are very simple, and Dr Shaw describes how they may be tested experimentally. Yet the flow and distribution of air, even in the simplest building, depend upon so many factors that an exact predetermination of the character of the ventilation is practically impossible. Dr Shaw's work will, however, at least enable the general reader, who need not be a mathematician, to appreciate the difficulty of the problem of ventilating a building containing a large number of rooms, or a single large hall or church. The architect who gains a grasp of the principles from Dr Shaw's book, will not perhaps design a perfect system of ventilation for any projected building, but he will avoid some of the most certain causes of failure. The importance of a proper supply of air to the inmates of buildings is so great that it is hoped that Dr Shaw's book will have a wide circulation. He has treated a very complex subject in a masterly manner.

G. F. C. S.

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THE UNIVERSITY PULPIT.

SUNDAY, February 2.

Sermon at Great St Mary's by the Right Rev. E. C. S. GIBSON, D.D., Trinity College, Oxford, Lord Bishop of Gloucester.

'Then opened he their understandings that they might understand the scriptures.' St Luke xxiv. 45.

There is no book of the New Testament on which a larger amount of critical research has been expended in recent years than the Acts of the Apostles; and though the last word of controversy has not yet been spoken, it may be asserted with some confidence that there is no book which seems to come out of the ordeal of criticism more completely free from loss and damage. Some years ago among advanced critics it was the fashion to treat the book as utterly untrustworthy and unhistorical—in fact as a sort of religious romance: 'a fancy picture' as it was called by one critic, 'written in the second century in the interests of the growing Catholicism of the day.' There may still be critics who continue to assert that 'it is to be put on the level of other works written in the second century recording the deeds of the Apostles.' But in the main there has been a steady change of opinion in regard to both the date and the historical character of the work. Linguistic considerations as marshalled and pressed by some of our own English writers, have convinced critics like Harnack of the unity of the book, and the truth of the Church's tradition ascribing it to Luke the beloved physician; while archæological discoveries have done much to confirm his accuracy; the careful investigations of unbiassed experts such as Sir W. Ramsay, having established not merely the general credibility, or even the perfect verisimilitude, but the positive truth of the narrative in all the later parts of the book whenever we have the means of testing the writer's representations. The first part, however—say broadly the first twelve chapters—stands on a different footing. It gives us the only sketch remaining of the infant Church in the days immediately following the Ascension. It is our sole authority for the period of which it treats. We have not therefore the same opportunity for testing the narrative by comparison with other documents, nor has it the same kind of points of contact with the wider history of the times, which we find later on. We are thus thrown back on the internal evidence supplied by the naturalness (or the reverse) of the history: but to this we can still appeal with confidence and say with a recent critic that 'the whole story...is natural and consistent, and gives a much more credible account of the development of Christianity than any modern one constructed on *a priori* ideas.' With this, from the nature of the case, we are forced to be content. But there is one matter in regard to these early chapters which, though not altogether overlooked, does not seem to have received all the attention it deserves, and which I propose to consider to-day. It is concerned with the sermons and addresses of the apostles as recorded in the early chapters of the book. These are all addressed to Jews, and naturally are largely filled with appeals to the scriptures of the Old Testament, the paramount authority which every Jew would recognise. It is then only what we expect, when we find that the Messianic sense of the Old Testament is assumed, and that Psalms such as the 2nd and the 110th which spoke of the reign of the Messianic King, are triumphantly appealed to as fulfilled in Jesus of Nazareth. But what we might not expect, and what really requires explanation is the fact that from the very first the Church of the Apostolic age adopted as a title of her ascended and glorified Lord, an expression which in the mind of every Jew would at once have connected him with that mysterious figure which looms so large in the pages of the latter part of Isaiah, the suffering 'servant' of Jehovah. This fact is not so obvious to the reader of the authorized version as it should be, because the word which should have been rendered 'servant' is throughout translated 'child' or 'son.' Most instructive, however, is it to substitute with the revised version 'servant' for 'child,' and read as follows: 'God having raised up *His servant*, sent him to bless you in turning away every one of you from your iniquities' (iii. 26). 'The God of our fathers hath glorified *His servant* Jesus, whom ye delivered up, and denied before the face of Pilate' (iii. 13). Against thy holy *servant* Jesus, whom thou didst anoint, both Herod and Pontius Pilate, with the Gentiles and people of Israel, were gathered together' (iv. 27). 'That signs and wonders may be done through the name of Thy holy *servant* Jesus' (iv. 30). The use of the title which appears in these four passages as if it were a familiar and recognised one is without parallel in the discourses in the Gospel. Only once is there anything approaching to it, and that is found not in an utterance of our Lord or one of His disciples speaking to Him, but in a later reflection by the evangelist himself, who sees in our Lord's charge to the recipients of His bounty, a fulfilment of Isaiah's words: 'Behold my servant whom I have chosen; my beloved in whom my soul is well pleased...He shall not strive nor cry aloud; neither shall anyone hear His voice in the streets.' Whether in the words as given by St Matthew we should render παῖς by 'servant' or 'son' may be doubted; but there is no question that the evangelist writing later and looking back over the history sees how the language of the prophet was realised in Jesus Christ, and identifies Him with the sufferer spoken of in the Old Testament. But what I ask you to notice now is that if we may trust St Luke, long before a line of this or any other of the gospels was written, the same identification was made, as if it was the most natural thing possible, by the disciples in the very earliest days after the ascension; for the use of the title 'servant' can only be explained by the existence of such passages as these: 'Behold, my *servant* shall deal prudently. . . He is despised and rejected of men, a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief.' 'By his knowledge shall my righteous *servant* justify many.' We have grown so accustomed to connect these prophecies with our Lord; they are so familiar to us—partly from the fact that Isaiah liii. is taken as one of the lessons for Good Friday, and partly from the fact that the genius of Handel has welded some of the most striking passages of it to divinest music in his great oratorio—that it is difficult for us to realise that the application of them to Jesus was by no means a matter of course, or an interpretation which would have occurred as the most obvious thing to anyone who accepted him as the Christ, and recognised him as the Messiah whose coming was announced beforehand in the Old Testament. As a matter of fact, in the Old Testament itself there is no sort of hint that this suffering servant of the later chapters of Isaiah is to be identified with the Messianic King whose portrait is thrown upon the canvass of prophecy in such glowing colours in chapters ix. and xi. The conceptions are wholly distinct. 'They start,' says Dr Driver, 'from a different basis, and are projected in different plains.' Nor is there anything whatever to suggest that they are after all only two portraits of the same person, viewed under different aspects. Consequently, we need feel no surprise when we discover that the Jews themselves were not accustomed to identify them. Let it be admitted that in the second century of the Christian era the idea of a suffering Messiah, and indeed of a Messiah suffering as an atonement for human sin, was, at least in certain circles, a familiar one—so much the admissions of Trypho the Jew in Justin Martyr's famous Dialogue many establish—but all the evidence goes to support the view that such an idea was quite foreign to Judaism in general. To the Jews as a body the description of the sufferings of God's righteous servant was an enigma. Who was he? a person or a personification? an individual or the nation personified? they could not tell. So the Ethiopean eunuch who had come up to Jerusalem to worship, as he returned and read the 53rd of Isaiah in his chariot, was in a state of hopeless bewilderment: 'He was led as a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before his shearers is dumb, so he opened not his mouth.' What did it mean? 'Of whom speaketh the prophet this—of himself, or of some other man?' That was his wondering question to Philip; and that is the question which to this day the Jews are forced to ask, and to which they can find no answer. In an interesting volume of sermons delivered a few years ago in one of the London Synagogues by one the best known of Jewish teachers, I find the following pathetic admission on the part of God's ancient people to whom were originally entrusted the oracles of God. 'The hero of Isaiah 53 is past finding out.'

All this ought to be borne in mind by us when reading the Gospels, as it explains a good deal which would otherwise be perplexing, and notably the order and method of our Lord's self-revelation to his disciples, as well as the slowness of those same disciples to comprehend the necessity for his suffering, when at length it was revealed to them. Nowhere else does the order and method of our Lord's self-revelation stand out so clearly before us as in the Gospel of the Jewish Christian Evangelist, whose love of symmetry and arrangement is one of his most marked characteristics. Broadly speaking, our Lord's Ministry falls into two great divisions. In the first part, which begins at c. iv. 17 of St Matthew, He is training His disciples to see in Him the promised Messiah of the Old Testament, the King, whose 'Kingdom' was announced in the utterances of Psalmists and Prophets, and was now 'nigh at hand.' Thus this part begins with the words: 'From that time began Jesus to preach, and to say,

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"Repent ye, for the Kingdom of Heaven is at Hand"'—that is, it begins with the announcement of the Kingdom, and the main lesson which the disciples are called on to learn in it is that he who is manifesting himself to them in word and miraculous sign is himself the Messianic King. Nor is the period brought to a close until this lesson has been learnt, and this acknowledgement been made. We turn to c. xvi., and there we find the climax. The question is asked, 'Whom do men say that the Son of Man is?' When various answers have been given, the speaker turns to his disciples: 'But who say ye that I am.' Simon Peter answered and said, 'Thou art the Christ (*i.e.*, the Messianic King), the Son of the living God.' There it is. The first lesson is learnt. The Apostles have accepted and acknowledged him as the Messianic King; and the blessing is at once pronounced on the one who first made the confession: 'Blessed art thou Simon Bar-jona, for flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but my Father which is in heaven.' But notice what follows hard upon this benediction. 'From that time began Jesus to shew unto his disciples that he must go up to Jerusalem and suffer many things, and be killed.' Very significant are the words. The formula introducing them is the same which we saw in c. iv., at the beginning of the first part of the ministry. 'From that time began Jesus (*ἀπὸ τότε ἤρξατο ὁ Ἰησοῦς*)'—a formula which occurs nowhere else save in these two passages, marking them out definitely as two distinct commencements; and the correspondence and contrast is only rendered still more striking if with your own Cambridge editors we venture to adopt in the second of the two passages the reading so rare in the Gospels, but so profoundly suggestive if accepted here, *Ἰησοῦς Χριστός*. 'From that time began Jesus' will, then, mark the beginning of the first period, in which He was teaching them to see in Him the promised Christ. But 'from that time began Jesus Christ' will mark the time when this first lesson had been learnt, and He was about to pass on to teach them another and a wholly new lesson. In any case the confession has been made, and at once He proceeds to build upon it, and to reveal for the first time that He is a *suffering Christ* and therefore 'from that time began Jesus (or Jesus Christ) to show unto His disciples that He *must* suffer.' Why 'must'? Where was the necessity? The Apostles could not see it, and their spokesman, who the moment before had hailed their Master as the Messianic King, and had received a divine benediction together with great and precious promises for it, at once 'took him and began to rebuke him, saying, that be far from thee, Lord; this shall never be unto thee.' The doctrine that Messiah should suffer was a wholy new thing. Their study of the Old Testament had never suggested it to them. They could see no necessity for it; and they rejected the idea altogether. Hence their utter dejection when the crisis came; and when they saw their Master delivered up and crucified, it seemed to them the grave of all their cherished hopes and aspirations. They could think of nothing that would have led them to anticipate it.

But then what a sudden and complete change there is! Only a few weeks later, as we see from the Acts of the Apostles, and they are ready not only to appeal to the historical fact of the resurrection of the Lord, but also, by identifying Him whom they claimed as Lord and Christ with Isaiah's suffering servant, they are prepared to show that His passion and death are in fullest harmony with their own prophetic scriptures, and were therefore a necessity. 'Those things,' cries St Peter—the very man who had exclaimed 'That be far from thee, Lord; this shall never be unto thee'—'Those things which God before had shewed by the mouth of all His prophets that His Christ should suffer, He hath so fulfilled.' Now it is this sudden change which requires accounting for. How can we explain it? Does it look as if the picture in the Acts of the Apostles was a true one? If so, there must be some reasonable account to be given of this sudden and complete change of view on the part of the Apostles. The fact of the resurrection alone will not explain it; for it is not only that suffering is now no longer a stumbling block to them, but that they have come to recognise it as a *necessity* for the Christ. What is the meaning of this, we ask? and the answer is not far to seek. When all the facts are taken into account, the change of view is found to be perfectly natural; and may in itself be appealed to as an instance of verisimilitude in St Luke's narrative. The key is found in the closing chapters of his Gospel.

Few scenes in the sacred narrative have stamped themselves more indelibly upon the heart of Christendom than that evening walk into the country as the first Easter sun drew to its setting. How familiar it all is! We see the dejected, despondent friends communing and reasoning together in the hushed tones of those who speak of someone whom death has snatched away from them. We catch the question of the stranger who draws near and attaches himself to them. 'What manner of communications are these that ye have one to another, as ye walk and are sad?' The reply tells of what had happened, and speaks of shattered hopes and baffled expectations. 'We trusted that it had been He which should have redeemed Israel.' And then there follows the mention of the strange incredible rumours brought by the credulous and easily moved women, which had startled the little company of friends that very morning and had seemed to them as idle tales. But why should they have been so sad, and so slow to believe? 'O fools: and slow of heart to believe all that the prophets have spoken. Behoved it not the Christ to suffer these things, and to enter into His glory? And beginning from Moses, and from all the prophets He interpreted to them in all the Scriptures the things concerning Himself.' There is that necessity again. 'He *must* suffer.' 'Behoved it not the Christ to suffer?' Now it is all revealed; and as the exposition of the Scriptures falls on their ears, the scales fall from their eyes. No wonder that their hearts burned within them while He talked with them, and opened to them the Scriptures. No wonder that the Evangelist lays stress upon the fact, and tells us again just below how, when He met the eleven and those who were with them later on in the same evening, He said to them: 'These are the words which I spake unto you while I was yet with you, that all things *must* be fulfilled, which were written in the Law of Moses and in the Prophets and in the Psalms concerning Me.' And 'then,' so continues St Luke, 'He opened their understandings that they might understand the Scriptures, and said unto them, Thus it is written, thus it behoved the Christ to suffer, and to rise from the dead the third day.' 'Then opened He their understanding that they might understand the Scriptures.' Questions have often been raised as to the matters which may have formed the subject of discourse between our Lord and His Apostles during the great forty days between the Resurrection and the Ascension, when He 'spake unto them the things concerning the Kingdom of Heaven.' And writers whose zeal outruns their discretion have been fertile in suggestions that He 'must' have then delivered to His disciples rules, practices, customs and doctrines, which have no warrant from the New Testament, and of which (as a matter of history) there is no trace in the Christian Church for centuries after the Apostolic age. Such suggestions are not only precarious; they are mischievous and misleading, as without a shadow of reason they tend to invest with a halo of divine authority the practices and doctrines in question. But here at least we are on safe ground. Put together the ignorance of the meaning of the Old Testament displayed by the apostles during our Lord's ministry, and the ready way in which they appeal to the Messianic sense of it in their sermons and speeches immediately after Pentecost; and remember how we are told emphatically that our Lord 'opened their understanding that they might understand the Scriptures'; and it is impossible to escape the conclusion that, whatever else he may have revealed during the forty days, at least this was one of the things of which he spoke, and the right method of interpreting those scriptures of the Old Covenant which were 'able to make men wise unto salvation' formed one of the subjects of intercourse between Him and His disciples. It was then that the key of the interpretation of the scriptures was placed in the hands of the apostles, and since then the Church has ever been in possession of it.

Let me add this in conclusion.

It is in its witness to Jesus Christ that we find the permanent value of the Old Testament. Psalm, and type, and prophecy, all point forward to Him, and in Him alone the language used centuries before His incarnation can find its complete realisation. It is a unique phenomenon. Nowhere else in the world's history can you point to one who sums up in himself the hopes, expectations and aspirations shadowed forth in the entire literature of a nation. And let us not overlook the fact that this is entirely independent of any theory which we may form concerning the date and composition and authorship of the several books of the Old Testament. Let the authors of the Polychrome Bible break up the books as they will, and exhaust the resources of the paint-box in the endeavour to represent in different colours the various strata they may discover in the text—let there be one, or two, or half-a-dozen Isaiahs—disintegrate the book and assign its several chapters to as many different writers as you choose, and the witness of chapter liii. to the Christ remains untouched. It matters not whether it was written seven, or five, or four, or two centuries before Christ. In any case there it was, written down before ever He came in the flesh who fulfilled it to the letter—it is a 'Gospel before the Gospel.' Let the Psalms be the work of

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the royal singer, the sweet Psalmist of Israel, a thousand years before Christ—or deny to him a single fragment of a single Psalm in the entire Psalter, and assign them all, if you will, to the days of the Maccabees. Their witness to Christ remains the same. After all, these questions are not of the first importance to us as devout believers in God's revelation of His Son. Let the critics, then, have a fair field, and decide such matters as fall within their province in the light of historical criticism. The real and permanent value of the Old Testament lies not in them; and the Church need not fear for the result. The old legend of the Gospels of St Cuthbert contains an eternal truth—those Gospels which the monks of Lindisfarne carried with them in their wanderings. 'They set sail,' so runs the story, 'for the shores of Ireland. A storm arose. The book fell overboard and was lost. The monks were driven back to the English coast. Disconsolate they went in quest of the precious volume. For a long time they searched in vain; but at length a miraculous revelation was vouchsafed to them, and following its direction they found the book on the sands far above high water mark, uninjured by the waves—nay, even more beautiful for the disaster.' Yes! it is often so with the Scriptures of God. A storm arises; and men cry out that they are lost. But somehow or other they are found in the end to be uninjured, and, it may be, yet more glorious than ever for what they have passed through.

So the Christian Church prizes and cherishes these ancient Scriptures because of their witness to the Lord and Master, for 'the testimony of Jesus is the spirit of prophecy,' and whatever conclusions with regard to the date and authorship of the several books the critics may reach, she will continue to study them undisturbed, and will love to meditate on them as of old, because she knows by blessed experience that still to-day as in the days when Timothy was a child, they are 'the Scriptures of God, which are able to make men wise unto salvation.'

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Further information may be obtained from the Dean of the Medical School.

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Feb. 13, 1908.

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THE CAMBRIDGE REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF UNIVERSITY LIFE & THOUGHT

VOL. XXIX. No. 724. **THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1908.** PRICE SIXPENCE.

CALENDAR.

Thursday, Feb. 13.

Congregation at 2 p.m.

King's: Noble in B minor; anthem, 'God so loved the world,' E. G. Monk.

Jesus College Sports.

Hockey League: *Division II.*, Christ's v. Pembroke.

University Steeplechases at Cottenham.

Cambridge Ladies' Discussion Society: Mrs. Runciman on 'The Treatment of Crime,' in the Victoria Assembly Room at 3.30 p.m.

Cambridge Drawing Society: Exhibition in Garden Studio, 63, St Andrew's Street, until Feb. 15 from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. each day.

New Theatre: 'The Adventure of Lady Ursula,' at 8.15 p.m.

Friday, Feb. 14.

King's: Hymn 82.

King's College and Third Trinity Sports.

Hockey League: *Division III.*, Pembroke II. v. Fitzwilliam Hall.

C.U.M.S. Chamber Concert in Guildhall at 8.30 p.m.

Cambridge Mathematical Club: Professor Horace Lamb on 'Applied Mathematics from the points of view of teaching and of research,' in Combination Room, St John's College, at 8.45 p.m.

Golf: Weekly Sweepstake.

New Theatre: 'Mr Sheridan,' at 8.15 p.m.

Saturday, Feb. 15.

King's: Tours in B flat; anthem, 'Hear my prayer,' Stroud.

St John's: Cooke in G; hymn 426.

Trinity: Anthem, 'Lead me, Lord,' S. S. Wesley.

Rugby: C.U. v. BLACKHEATH.

Association: C.U. v. Oxford (at Queen's Club).

Hare and Hounds: C.U. v. THAMES H. & H.

Hockey League: *Division II.*, St John's v. Pembroke, Queens' v. Corpus.

Golf: C.U. v. WALTON HEATH G.C.

New Theatre: 'Mr Sheridan,' at 2.30, and 'The Adventure of Lady Ursula,' at 8.15 p.m.

Sunday, Feb. 16.

Septuagesima Sunday.

Sermon at Great St Mary's at 2.15 p.m. by the Right Rev. C. H. BRENT, D.D., Bishop of the Philippine Islands.

King's: *M.*, Benedicite, Best in C; Benedictus, Turle in D; hymns 167 and 292. *E.*, Garrett in B flat; anthem, 'Sing to the Lord,' Smart.

St John's: *M.*, Cooke in G; hymn 518. *E.*, Martin in A; anthem, 'Blessed Jesu,' Dvorak; hymn 488.

Sunday, Feb. 16.

Trinity: *M.*, Benedicite, Lloyd in E flat; Benedictus Gray in A; hymn 168. *E.*, Goss in A; anthem, 'In the beginning,' Haydn; hymn 228.

C.I.C.C.U.: Sermon to members of the University by the Rev. Canon J. Denton Thompson, Rector of Birmingham, in Holy Trinity Church at 8.45 p.m.

Cambridge Church Society: Sermon to members of the University by the Rev. Canon E. A. Stuart in Great St Mary's Church at 8.30 p.m.

C.U. Nonconformist Union: R. K. Evans, M.A., Mansfield College, Oxford, 'The Missionary Ideal of the Church,' in Victoria Assembly Rooms, at 8.30 p.m.

Monday, Feb. 17.

Pembroke College Sports.

Hockey League: *Division II.*, St John's v. Clare, Trinity II. v. Queens'. *Division III.*, Magdalene v. Caius II., Selwyn v. Jesus II.

Cambridge Arts and Crafts Society: Lecture by Mr C. T. Jacobi, of the Chiswick Press, in the Guildhall at 8.30 p.m. on 'Art and Craft of Book Printing.'

Cambridge Antiquarian Society: Meeting in Lecture Room of the Archaeological Museum at 8.30 p.m. Lecture by Miss Durham on 'Serb and Albanian in the Balkans.'

New Theatre: 'Veronique,' at 8.15 p.m.

Tuesday, Feb. 18.

Lent Term divides.

Pembroke College Sports.

Association League: *Division I.*, Christ's v. Caius, St John's v. Queens', Pembroke v. Trinity Rest.

Hockey League: *Division II.*, Christ's v. Corpus.

Mr & Mrs. Hadyn Inwards' Violin and Piano Recital at 5 p.m.

Union Debate at 8.15 p.m.

New Theatre: 'Veronique,' at 8.15 p.m.

Wednesday, Feb. 19.

Athletics: KING'S COLLEGE & THIRD TRINITY v. NEW COLLEGE & OLD WYKEHAMISTS (at Oxford).

Trinity College Sports.

Rugby: C.U. v. GUY'S HOSPITAL.

Association League: *Division II.*, Corpus v. Pembroke II., Trinity Hall v. Emmanuel.

Hockey: C.U. v. Oxford (at Bromley).

Hockey League: *Division II.*, St John's v. Queens'.

Lecture by the Rev. Hastings Rashdall, Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford, in the Victoria Assembly Rooms at 5 p.m. on 'Philosophy and Religion.' V. Revelation.

Christian Social Union: H. F. F. Williams, B.A., Clare College, 'Sweating: Partial Remedies,' in Rev. A. S. Duncan-Jones' rooms, Caius College, at 8.30 p.m.

New Theatre: 'Veronique,' at 2.30 and 8.15 p.m.

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NEWS AND NOTES.

A vote of considerable importance will be taken in the Senate this afternoon, when the Library Syndicate ask for a general approval of their report. Two fly-sheets have appeared, on the first of which a delicate poetical comment will be found in another column. The second, from the pen of Archdeacon Cunningham, is a weighty document, and we should not be surprised if it influenced more than one voter. He points out first that all elections *in camera* preclude the possibility of effective criticism, and secondly that these considerations apply with especial force to the Librarianship for 'experts' in all the other great libraries of England would possibly only be able to exercise their expertness in the University Library by bringing it into line with those other libraries: *i.e.* by seriously curtailing the present privileges of members of the Senate. He ends with an opportune reference to the unsuitable nature of the present time for such a proposal: can we expect subscriptions to keep coming in from the general public of the University as we diminish public privileges and lessen public control? The Archdeacon converts us: his vigorous common-sense has shewn us the danger of swopping horses while we cross a stream. We regret to state that Herr Paul David is once more prevented, by illness, from presenting himself for his honorary degree this afternoon.

American Bishops are certainly not the least notable of preachers in the University Pulpit: and those of us who go next Sunday to hear Bishop Brent, of the Philippine Islands, are not likely to be disappointed. He has been described somewhere as 'the most statesmanlike of American Bishops.' And it is therefore not unappropriate that he should have a large congregation, which, by the way, will have an opportunity of contributing to the funds of the Old Schools of Cambridge. The Bishop will be speaking at 3 p.m. on Monday afternoon next in the Victoria Assembly Rooms at the S.P.G. meeting.

The Cambridge Antiquarian Society's meeting on Monday next deserves attention. Miss Durham's book, 'The Burden of the Balkans,' is generally admitted to be the best picture of that curious country.

Dr Hastings Rashdall in his third lecture dealt with 'God and the moral consciousness.' He asserted that the only source of knowledge of the character of God is to be found in the moral consciousness: for our moral judgements are as valid as other judgements, and are equally the thought of God. He endeavoured to base an argument for immortality on such knowledge of the nature of God, and later dealt with the question now so much to the fore, as to the sense in which we must interpret God's omnipotence, urging that it must only be taken to imply such things as are in their own nature possible. We imagine that most of his audience found Dr Rashdall more easy to understand in this lecture than in the two that preceded it, but possibly a few were not convinced by the arguments in favour of some of his points, especially in reference to omnipotence and his attitude towards evil. We should much like to hear Dr Inge's criticism in the light of some of his latest pronouncements on these subjects.

There was room in King's College Hall for a good many more men than were actually present on Monday evening, when the Provost of King's presided, and Canon Weston spoke. With the directness and vividness that make his speeches always worth hearing and often remarkable, he told the story of the Universities' Mission in three chapters, past, present and future: then, in simple words and strong, he made an appeal for men to go out and work at the task of making Christian, but not European, the tribes of Central Africa. He is a fine figure of a man, whom ten years of work in Africa have not spoilt, in mind or body; and as he stands before a meeting, he is himself the best example of the work for which he pleads.

Dr Verrall's lecture on the *Bacchae* last Friday did not fail in the qualities we have learned to expect from him. He considered chiefly the question as to whether Euripides in this play had introduced a change in his dramatic practice in the introduction of the supernatural and miraculous element, and a great part of the argument centred round the earthquake, which Dr Verrall contends never took place at all except subjectively in the frenzied minds of the Bacchants: for clearly if the earthquake could be shewn to be an hallucination, all the other supernatural manifestations in the play would be mere delusions, uncorroborated statements of the Choregus. Whether or no Dr Verrall proved his point is a question which we must leave undecided until the lecture has appeared in sober print: he ended with a most interesting appeal not to regard the Bacchic religion as merely barbarous, for he contended that really it was much more nearly allied to our own feelings than the frigid orthodoxy of the Greek Pantheon.

We are requested to draw attention to the meeting of the Cambridge Mathematical Club (mentioned in our Calendar) which is to be held on Friday evening, February 14th, in the Combination Room of St John's College. The Club has been fortunate in securing an address from Professor Horace Lamb, F.R.S., on a subject on which there is no higher authority. Visitors will be welcome.

We congratulate the devotees of Hockey that their sport has at last won the long-coveted 'Full Blue.' Hockey was first played in the University in 1889: the first match against Oxford was played in 1900, since when we have won 8, Oxford 7: the rest have been drawn. The institution of an inter-collegiate league has assured the game's steady progress: every college has at least one team, and all except two—who are debarred by their Amalgamation Clubs—belong to the league. The University team this year is perhaps the strongest we have ever had, having won 19 out of 20 matches, and our hopes for next Wednesday are deservedly high.

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We note with interest the effort made on behalf of the Football Pavilion Fund by the matches between leading Colleges on the University Football Ground under Rugby rules. A match played on Monday, Feb. 10th, between Pembroke and Caius was won by the former after a good game by 17 points to 6. These College matches cannot fail to be of very great interest to lovers of Football in the University and we hope that further matches in aid of the Fund may be arranged.

A correspondent whose letter we publish this week has perhaps a little misapprehended some editorial remarks upon the Lisbon tragedies. We were only concerned to point out that the murder which sullies our history is worse than any of the assassinations of the last fifty years in Europe because a *judicial* murder. Mr Bernard Shaw puts the point well:

> *Cleopatra:* He has shed the blood of my servant Ftatateeta. On your head be it as upon his, Caesar, if you hold him free of it.
> *Caesar:* On my head be it, then; for it was well done. Rufio, had you set yourself in the seat of the judge, and with hateful ceremonies and appeals to the gods handed that woman over to some hired executioner to be slain before the people in the name of justice, never again would I have touched your hand without a shudder. But this was natural slaying; I feel no horror at it.
>
> *Caesar and Cleopatra*, Act V.

We do feel horror, and that is where we differ from Mr Shaw's *Caesar*; but have the mists of time or prejudice so blinded Englishmen that they cannot see which is the greater horror?

The Cambridge Drawing Society is to be congratulated on its successful thirty-eighth exhibition. The exhibits, both pictures and sketch, keep up a remarkably high level, and there is scarcely an example of really amateurish work. We must not fail to mention the amusing caricatures of University notables in the small inner room, and among a good lot we must single out for especial praise Miss Jourdain's 'Tree Studies,' Mr Kay's 'Whitby,' Miss Doggett's 'High Tide at Bosham,' and Miss Dimmer's 'Study of a Head.' While we know only too well that any such criticism is nothing more than an expression of personal opinion, we consider the best thing in the show to be Mrs Franklyn Evans' delightful picture of a 'Procession at Bruges.'

The Annual Meeting of the Cambridge Charity Organisation Society will be held on Wednesday, February 19, at 3 p.m. in the Council Chamber at the Guildhall. Mr C. S. Hamilton, of Caius College, to whose lectures on Modern Problems of Poverty, attention has already been directed in these columns, will address the meeting. Information will also be given about various developments of social work in Cambridge, including the recent experience of the Committee in dealing with Emigration, and all interested in these subjects are invited to attend.

Amongst the list of the thirty successful candidates for Commissions in the Royal Army Medical Corps, the examination for which has recently been held in London, we notice the names of but two Cambridge men:—one is that of Mr A. C. H. Suhr, of Caius College, placed 3rd; the other, Mr F. Worthington, of St John's College, placed 12th. Sixty-four candidates competed.

Professor Sollas, late Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge, and now Fellow of University College, Oxford, has been chosen as the new President of the Geological Society in succession to Sir Archibald Geikie. Professor Sollas took the Natural Sciences Tripos in 1873, the year of Newall Martin, Balfour and Hartog.

The Anniversary Meeting of the Town and University Natural History Society will be held on Thursday, February 13th, at 8.30 p.m. in the large lecture room of the School of Botany. Dr E. A. Wilson, Surgeon and Naturalist on the 'Discovery' expedition to the Antarctic, will lecture on 'Birds and Mammals of the Antarctic Regions.'

ST VALENTINE'S DAY GREETINGS.

To the Westminster Play.

Terence, this is stupid stuff.

A. E. Housman, A Shropshire Lad.

To H. J. E.

bonus miles, tutor bonus.

Juvenal viii. 79.

To the Prime Minister.

He will directly to the lords, I fear.

Milton, S. A. 1250.

To Professor J. G. Frazer, of Liverpool.

Si nunc se nobis ille aureus arbore ramus
Ostendat!

Virg. Aen. vi. 187.

To the University Librarian.

Ego...ad incunabula nostra pergam.

Cic. ad Att. ii. 15.

To the University Reader in Palaeography.

Who sail in amply-bellying gown
Enormous thro' the sacred town,
Bearing from college to their homes
Deep cargoes of gigantic tomes.

H. Belloc: Lines...during a solitary lunch at the Holborn Restaurant, etc.

To a Professor.

O scirpe, scirpe, laudo fortunas tuas
qui semper servas gloriam aritudinis.

Plaut. Rud. ii. 6. 39.

To a College Tutor.

Theise Tutors are such troublesome things.

Club Law, Act I. Sc. 5.

To the Squire Law Library.

Quis separabit?

To the Disney Professor of Archaeology.

Nemo me impune lacessit.

To 'Cambridge Review' Contributors.

Journalists temporal and spiritual.

Boswell. Sept., 1777.

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A ROYAL VISIT TO CAMBRIDGE 64 YEARS AGO.

[The writer of this letter was an undergraduate of Trinity, who took his degree in 1846: it has been placed at our disposal, being of public interest, through the kindness of a member of his family. Spelling and punctuation are exactly as in the original.—*Ed.*]

CAMBRIDGE,
October 28, 1843.

MY DEAREST MOTHER,

The guard of Scotch Greys having just left the town to escort the Queen from Lord Hardwicke's, the last memento of the Royal visit is gone and the town is *itself* again, having been *beside itself* the last few days. I don't know that I can tell you much more than the papers have told you, but I will try my hand.

The people of the town had had such short notice of the Queen's coming, that they were at work day and night, and by 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning (25th), all was ready and the town beautifully decorated. A triumphal arch, which the *Times* reporter rightly calls '*stupendous*' was erected at the entrance of the town; a wreath of evergreens with a flower crown hanging from the centre was slung across the street from the house next mine; a string of flags from King's to the houses opposite; added to which several houses (*mine* among the number) hung out balconys decorated with flags and evergreens. Indeed the number of flags was something astonishing, in Trinity street you could scarcely see the sky; they were mostly Union Jacks and Royal Standards, with a sprinkling of loyal mottoes. The steps inside Trinity gate were taken up and an inclined plane of gravel laid down that the carriage might drive in. On Tuesday an order was issued by the Vice-Chancellor (Whewell) that the *whole University* should assemble in Trinity Great Court at 1 on Wednesday. It was an excellent idea as the Queen did not see a single cap or gown till she entered Trinity where all burst upon her at once.

By 1 o'clock, I think every man in the University of every grade was in the court all in full dress, the noblemen in their purple and gold, the doctors in scarlet, and every man in a white tie and bands. Her Majesty was expected at 2, and about that time two carriages and 4 drove into the court containing the Lord and Lady in Waiting, etc. Of the Queen and Prince we heard nothing till about 20 mins. to 3, when we heard some distant cheering, and immediately afterwards some guns fired and the royal standard was hoisted over the gate. Then Whewell accompanied by Lord Lyndhurst (High Steward), the Registrary of the University, the Proctors and other high Dons, moved towards the gate through the avenue formed by the men which reached (seven or eight deep) from the gate to the Master's Lodge, where, as you know, the Royal Apartments are Presently the gates which had been shut all this time opened and we saw the tall bearskins and glittering sabres of the Greys. There was a pause of a minute or two as Whewell and the Dons went outside the gate to meet the carriage, which then entered the court preceded by a single outrider, the escort remaining outside. I fancy the Queen seldom heard a cheer equal to that which burst forth the instant the carriage entered the court. There were certainly not less than 1600 or 1700 men* then and their present, and every voice was raised to welcome the Royal pair, who as the carriage (a chariot and 4) moved slowly down the living avenue, bowed continually in answer to the cheers. I chanced to be on the Prince's side and therefore did not then see the Queen's face. As soon as the carriage arrived at the lodge the line broke up and a general rush was made to the green before the lodge windows. In a minute or two the Queen and Prince appeared at one of the windows, and the cheering began anew. They remained for a few minutes bowing repeatedly and I fancy not a little enjoying the curious scene for the crush was tremendous, and did considerable damage to the splendid gowns of the poor Dons who got into the crowd. When the Queen left the window the crowd dispersed over the court, and the undergraduates arranged themselves according to their different colleges with the Dons bearing the addresses at the head. We stood like this for full half-an-hour, and trying work it was as the sun was coming down very strong and we were closely packed. At length the head of the procession began to move, and although we were six or eight abreast and very close together it reached nearly round the court. The idea was that we were to defile before the Queen in the hall, where a throne was erected and the tables and benches removed. Instead of this I found when after some time I got into hall that those who had arrived before had not gone out, and then it came out that the Queen did not fancy the time and fatigue of seeing them all pass before her, and so retired through the private door to the lodge as soon as the address was presented. So that some of the small Colleges never got to the hall at all. I raised myself by my elbow on the shoulders of two men who were with me, and in so doing fairly caught the Queen's eye, which was natural enough, as I must have looked rather singular bobbing up above the rest. I caught a few words of the Prince's answer to his address.

They then went to King's in three barouches, splendid affairs which had been sent down a day or two before from the Palace. I tried to get to King's but it was no go as we had no tickets. Two or three of us then went to Hill's who had been hanging out luncheon to his old tutor and his lady. There were 5 of us, and one proposed going up to King's by *water*. Three of us snapt at the idea, the scruples of Hill and the 5th, who were lazy, were over-ruled, and we ran through the crowded streets as hard as we could pelt to the boat house. All was locked up, of course, and the men away. However we were in no humour to stand on ceremony, so got through the window (*ground-floor*) of a house into the yard, launched a 4-oar which lay there, Hill steered and we pulled with all our might behind the colleges till we came to King's, jumped out, balked a policeman, stationed there to prevent such attempts as ours, by shewing our Trinity tickets, which were no passport to King's, and ran across the grass to the Chapel door. A few minutes after we got there the organ struck up, and I recognized the Coronation Anthem, so knew the service was over; presently the doors of the Chapel (the Western entrance) opened and the Queen and Prince came down the steps and got into the carriage. This was my first near view of the Queen. Though very short she is certainly *stately*. Decidedly nice-looking. I think the best likeness of her I ever saw is some print or other (I can't exactly remember what) of her in a bonnet; but perhaps I think so because I only saw her in a bonnet. The Prince is very good-looking though quite pale and with something of a foreign caste of countenance I think. He was dressed in plain clothes with a star on his breast. They drove off and we, not a little proud of our feat, returned to the boat-house, and left the yard as we entered it.

They then went to Trinity Chapel and then the Prince

* Probably nearer 2000 than 1700.

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went to the Library with Lords Lyndhurst and Exeter, etc., by torch-light, but here I did not see them. They dined quietly at the Lodge, and at 9 there was a presentation of the Masters and Fellows of colleges.

The town was splendidly illuminated, Trinity gate particularly, every architectural outline from top to bottom being traced out in lamps, added to which there was a large crown and a star. The triumphal arch of which there is an engraving in the *London News* I send, was also beautiful, the stars, words, and the outline of the 3 arches in it were done in lamps. All the colleges and almost every house had devices in lamps or gas, those in the latter being especially beautiful.

At 9 the next morning I went to the Senate house, expecting the doors to be opened at half-past 9 as had been announced instead of which they had opened the doors soon after 8, and the galleries (the undergraduates' places) were already full enough for comfort. I rushed to the southern gallery door, gave my ticket to the *poleaxe* (policeman) and endeavoured to fight my way up through the ascending crowd, which was rendered more difficult by a number of men half-fainting and despairing, continually *coming down*. At last someone said the other gallery stairs were less crowded, I gave up the two or three steps I had with difficulty won and with some others ran round to the north door. Here the poleaxe wanted a ticket, but I had given mine at the other door, and the rest being in the same plight a rush was made and the poleaxe *disappeared*. The stairs were as bad as the others, men continually came down saying it was utterly impossible to get up, however I struggled on and in about a quarter of-an hour got to the top of the stairs (there are not above *12 steps*) and in another quarter had reached the middle part of the gallery just opposite the Queen with my gown hanging instead of from my shoulders, from my elbows, my white *tie un*tied, my bands turned round upon the shoulder, and myself as warm as if I had been running a dozen miles. However, I had a good place at all events, and as I knew slightly a man standing next me who had a double opera-glass, I failed not to make the most of my acquaintance and borrow the glass frequently. I had not been long in my place, and was indeed gradually, and by *insinivating* degrees, improving it, when the Royal party entered, and were greeted with a thundering cheer from the thronged galleries as they walked up the Senate House and mounted the raised platform. The Queen stood an instant before seating herself looking at the animated scene.

The degree of D.C.L. (Doctor of Civil Law) was then conferred on the Prince, who wore a Marshal's uniform. The Master of Sidney had his D.D. degree conferred. The Prince talked a good deal to Lord Exeter, who stood on his left, and the Queen talked to the Prince and to Lord Delawarr, who was on her right. Both the Lords were in D.C.L.'s robes. The Queen was dressed as the *London News* tells you; except that she did not put on the velvet cardinal till she got out of doors; in the Senate House she wore a yellow shawl (don't quiz—I can't say what it was made of—here goes for a guess—*poplin*!!!) with a border of roses worked on it. When all was over in the Senate House they went to see the University Library, which lies, as you are aware, just behind the Senate House. She was in the new part of the Library when I got there, but I had observed she always took the Prince's right arm, so posted myself accordingly, and as she went from the new part to the old she was within a hand's-breadth of me. Here (though the trick is somewhat stale) we threw our gowns down, and, I being on the Queen's side, my gown was pressed by the foot of Royalty! As she passed from the Library down to the gates where the carriage stood she was again close to me. They and the suite got into the three dress carriages, which were now open, the day being glorious, and went into King's and had another look at the glorious Chapel. I turned back and went through Clare and over the bridge to the road at the back of the Colleges where she was to pass. She came over King's bridge, where she stopped the carriage to look at the river where the view was beautiful, the various colours of the leaves reflected in the water, and came along where I stood. Just as the carriage came up to where I was, she stood up and looked at the beautiful view of King's and Clare which is gained from that point. From hence I accompanied the carriage to the back gate of John's, but the crowd being tremendous there, I and two or three others turned back and jumped the ditch into the Fellows Garden, and running through it (a terrible crime at any other time) jumped another ditch and so got into the grounds at John's, escaping the crowd at the gate. The carriages stopt at the Eagle gate of the New Buildings at John's, where all the Johnians were assembled in a dense crowd round the entrance. The party walked through John's over the Gothic bridge to the hall, where they had something to eat. The whole path (600 yards in length) was carpeted; also there was a branch carpet to the library door. I stood here with Bagge whom I met but the Queen did not come to the library, but went out at the front gate to the carriage which had gone round another way. She then went in to Trinity and Bagge and I went thither too. At the gate however Whewell had stuck up a notice (much to the annoyance of the small colleges) that Trinity men only were to be admitted. The porter was letting me in and shutting out Bagge, but by a little manœuvering we got him in, being about the only man of another college in there. We were repaid, for hearing she was in the library we repaired to the cloisters and posted ourselves there, and presently she came along as close to us as she had been before, except that Whewell was between us, making himself very agreeable, and I heard her say as she passed, "It's very nice indeed." They then walked along the cloisters and through the passage by the hall to the lodge. Then the Prince with Whewell, Lord Exeter and Col. Anson drove in one of the carriages to Christ's, where he saw Milton's Mulberry tree, then to Sidney, Magdalen and Jesus, where Lord Lyndhurst was staying. Returning to Trinity Lodge, the three carriages still open, were again in requisition, and they drove along Trumpington St. to Corpus, where the Queen and Prince &c. alighted, then on to the Fitz-William Museum which they did not enter, the crowd being so immense, and the chief beauty as yet being in the exterior; down through Downing into St. Andrew's St., past Emmanuel, Christ's, Sidney, to the Round Church, a very ancient building recently done up by the Camden Society, built I think somewhere about 1215 in imitation of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. This they looked at, and then went up past John's to Trinity, and in about an hour left for Lord Hardwicke's in the chariot they arrived in, followed by the cheering crowd.

Such was the Queen's visit which went off on the whole very well, particularly considering the short notice (not a week) which had been given to the people. I forgot to mention that the Prince with Whewell and two or three others walked again to King's Chapel after they returned from the Round Church, while the Queen was, I suppose, *packing up her things*. She is understood to have been

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very much pleased with her reception and visit in general, as I think she ought to be. The engraving in the *London News* of the Senate House gives a tolerable idea of the scene considering it was evidently done before hand, and the people put in *on spec.* The Queen sat in the *middle* of the throne with a lilac silk bonnet on, and not a *crown*, and the Prince sat rather lower down. There were posts of white and gold, with a red cord along on the edge of the raised platform, which was covered with crimson cloth. The drapery of the throne too was crimson. The picture of the entrance into Trinity is still more evidently done on spec. The carriage was a plain chariot, it did not go *this side* of the fountain (it *couldn't* do so without driving *over the grass*), and no ladies were in the court; added to which the drawing is not at all good. The triumphal arch is good. Not having seen the state bed I can't say whether it is like or no.

There were fine fireworks on Thursday and Friday evenings, and on King's Parade the storm of squibs, &c., &c., was tremendous. The Scotch Greys enjoyed it all very much. One of them called to Whish, as he was running in front of the carriage at the back of the colleges, "Give us another cheer with your black cap there!"

A letter from Whewell was read in the lecture room on Friday, thanking the Undergraduates for their good behaviour. On the whole I think it *was* good, although she was a little mobbed at times, but that's not much to be wondered at.

Well it's getting (or rather *got*) late, and I must number and arrange for the post, so praying you to excuse blots, and hoping you may find some amusement in my numerous sheets, I make my bows.

Yr. affectionate Son,
J. H. Standen.

CORRESPONDENCE.

COMPULSORY GREEK.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

Sir,—I had forgotten the fact mentioned in Professor Seward's letter in your last issue that the voting-list on the Compulsory Greek question was published by the University Press. Had I remembered it the figures given by Professor Seward would have added point to what I wrote in the *Times* of Jan. 7, as to the fatuity of the suggestion of Sir G. Young that Sir W. Pearce gave his money to Trinity because it 'declared by a decisive majority in favour of the abandonment of Compulsory Greek.' It appears that so far was the majority at Trinity from being decisive in favour of the abandonment that 49 per cent of its voters were against it. At King's the opponents of 'reform' were only 43 per cent, at Downing 32, at Christ's 31. If Sir W. Pearce had any mind on the Greek question it appears to have been a singularly well-balanced one. Since the vote of 1905 the late Mr Brereton and the late Mr Oldham have cast their money into the University chest. They showed no such neutral-mindedness as Sir W. Pearce: they gave it to classics.

Yours faithfully,
Arthur Gray.

Jesus College,
February 9th, 1908.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

Sir,—Professor Seward's letter in your last issue, though a reply to a particular question put by Mr Gray, is no justification of the extraordinary suggestions made by Sir George Young, or even of the one clause quoted from Sir George Young by Professor Seward. The majority against Greek at Trinity—sixteen, out of a constituency of over two thousand, of whom 750 actually voted—can hardly be called 'decisive.' And while Christ's (with four Senior Classics—each of whom, by the way, was bracketed with at least one member of another College—and three Craven Scholars) may fairly be termed a 'home of classical study,' why is no reference made to St. John's, with sixteen Senior Classics and eighteen Craven Scholars?

Yours faithfully,
Δ.

February 8th, 1908.

DEGREE STATISTICS.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

Sir,—The Honour-table for ten years given by Mr Tillyard in last week's *Review* is extremely interesting. He, however, comments on the fact that this table of his does not agree more exactly with my similar one taken over a period of fifty years. Mr Tillyard has, however, evolved a unit to represent 'the average number of undergraduates in residence' by a process of counting the number of men at the different colleges, as given in the Calendar, and dividing this total by three. The resultant hypothetical number of course contains 4th and 5th year men counted in twice or oftener, as the Calendar does not differentiate the years, and is presumably supposed to represent the average entries during the ten years in question. But this is where the principal discrepancy occurs. In all my Tables I took the course of obtaining the exact number of matriculations at each college for the corresponding period. If this method were adopted in the case of Mr Tillyard's Table we should have at once a fair and suitable basis of comparison. The actual entries for the ten years dealt with in his Table (1898—1907) are in the majority of cases from 10 to 20 per cent less than the value he assigns them, this being no doubt due to the exclusion of the 4th and 5th years. If the increase obtained by Mr Tillyard were uniform no alteration would be caused in the *relative* placings in his Table, but unfortunately in several cases his figures are unduly exaggerated. This enhancing of the numbers in residence presses unduly hard on the smaller colleges, as the higher numbers credited to them are relatively more out of proportion than is the case with the larger colleges. Mr Tillyard says the average number of undergraduates for each year at Downing, for instance, was 23, but the matriculations during his period were only 110 or an average of 11 men per annum—less than half the former figure. Migration may account for a slight increase but the inclusion of the usual 6 or 7 4th year men in residence would easily explain the rest. If we use the matriculations as our basis in this case, Downing's percentage rises from 35 in Mr Tillyard's Table to 71 and its position in his table from 15th to 3rd (it being 2nd and 5th in my two Tables)! To give another instance—Queens' has an average entry at the period of 28 men per annum, not 37, and its percentage of Honour-men should be 52 instead of 40. St Catharine's yearly entry was 16·5 not 21—*i.e.* 20 % less. It is evident from these three instances that Mr Tillyard's method of computation hits the smaller colleges hard whilst the following shews that it does not have such a marked effect on the larger ones. His yearly value for Trinity is 224, *i.e.* a total, before division, of 672. The average entry was, however 194, and the percentage 42 instead of 37. To obtain a total of 674 (when only two of the first years, even, in the period numbered over two hundred) it would appear as if the B.A.s had been added in also. With the addition of these, together with advanced students, 4th and 5th years as late as 1907 the college only numbered 679. It would seem therefore from the above examples that if the comparison between our Tables were effected on the common basis of matriculations very uniform results might be expected.

Mr Tillyard says I have selected unfairly the two best colleges for Mathematics and Classics, and in proof quotes the figures in his table of ten years, forgetting that my comparison was effected over a period of fifty years. In each case, moreover, I merely pointed out which two colleges had, in order of merit, the largest number of Mathematicians and Classics in proportion to their total Honour candidates. I do not consider that I 'yoked together unequally' King's and Magdalene in Classics. These two colleges had, in my period, respectively, first and second place as having the largest percentage of Classics to total Honours. Even in Mr Tillyard's ten years—the numbers for which he gives as King's 110, Magdalene 35—the percentages work out as 28

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and 50 respectively—Magdalene easily first. Even as percentages of the matriculations the figures are 25 and 27. Or if we take Mr Tillyard's own suggestion of one first class equals two second, or three third, we get, as figures of merit for Magdalene 22, King's 18—*i.e.*, by taking the resultant values of 110 and 35 as a percentage of the college's total Honours, or 12 and 14 if as percentage of the total matriculations.

Yours faithfully,
J. A. VENN.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

SIR,—May I crave a little more of your space wherein to make some supplementary and scattered remarks on the above subject? The figures below all refer to the Tripos results, 1898—1907.

Caius is showing great strength in Modern Languages and has 21 Tripos places, as compared with Trinity 19, Christ's 18, King's 15, and Pembroke 10.

Christ's and St John's stand alone in scoring places in all the eleven Triposes.

Downing has not a single man in the Mathematical Tripos. Out of 84 men, 53 graduated in Natural Sciences, and 21 in Law, leaving 10 for all the other subjects, an average of one a year. There is popularly supposed to be an affinity between Mathematics and Science, but Downing ignores it completely.

King's is very strong in History. It is second with 93 places against Trinity with 146, but in first classes it has 15 against Trinity 12. It is also second in the Mechanical Sciences Tripos with 36 against Trinity 65.

Classics flourish at Pembroke with 125 places, second only to Trinity, 153 places.

Sidney sticks to the three great subjects, Mathematics, Classics and Natural Sciences, and is conspicuous in the last with 76 places and 32 firsts.

Trinity apparently regards Theologians with disfavour. In the ten years it only produced 15 compared with Emmanuel 24, St John's 20, Corpus 18, Pembroke 17, Christ's and Queens' 16. But if Trinity shies at Theology, it has a great turn for Mechanics, having 65 places with 15 firsts, as against King's 36 places and 7 firsts.

Trinity Hall concentrates on Law as Downing does on Science, having 80 men out of 146 in the Law Tripos, Trinity alone exceeding this total with 89.

There are some remarkable fluctuations in the number of undergraduates in residence at certain colleges. Corpus sank to 36 in 1903, and since then has more than doubled its numbers (79). Downing has done much the same. In 1901 its numbers were 49, in 1907, 115. St John's shows an increase of 88 in a single year, 227 in 1906, and 315 in 1907, but possibly this is an error in the Calendar, and the 315 should be 215. Magdalene is on the up grade. It sank to 36 in 1904, thus rivalling Corpus in 1903; it is now 61. Trinity Hall sank from 242 in 1898 to 146 in 1906; in 1907 it went up 2 to 148.

The Triposes themselves present some striking divergencies. In order of size they stand as follows:—Natural Sciences, yearly average 115.9, Classical 102.6, Mathematical 68.7, History 47.7, Law 41.9, Mechanical Sciences 22.6, Theology 16.9, Medieval and Modern Languages 11, Moral Sciences 4.6, Oriental Languages 2.6, Economics (3 years) 4.3.

The following table gives a rough order of merit, the triposes being arranged according to their percentages of first classes. The Economics Tripos is omitted as not having been in existence for ten years.

Percentage of	Mathematical.	Natural Sciences.	Classical.	Moral Sciences.	Oriental Languages.	Mechanical Science.	Medieval and Modern Languages.	Theological.	History.	Law.
First Classes ...	39	32	29	26	23	21	19	14	9	7
Second Classes	32	37	44	37	30	36	32	37	43	30
Third Classes ...	29	31	27	37	47	43	49	49	48	63

The older Triposes—Mathematical, Classical and Natural Sciences are well to the front both in number and quality. The Mathematical Tripos may have shrunk in size but it still attracts the largest proportion of strong men. Theology, Law and History are the refuge of the comparatively weak. The scholarship system has much to do with this result.

Yours, &c.,
A. I. TILLYARD.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

SIR,—In regard to Degree Statistics perhaps I may be permitted to refer to two papers which I contributed some years ago to the Christ's College Magazine. The first of these was published in the Easter Term of 1893. I took the ten years 1883 to 1892, and first tabulated the Degrees taken at ten Colleges during that time. I then tabulated the matriculations at the same Colleges between the Easter Term 1880 and the Lent Term 1890. The Degrees were classified, First, Second and Third Class Honours and Ordinary. I then drew out a table of the percentages of (1) Degrees of each class and (2) total Degrees, during the period 1883—1892 to the number of matriculations between Easter Term 1880 and Lent Term 1890 at each College. The percentages varied from 94.1 at Christ's to 57.5 at Trinity Hall. I regretted subsequently that I had not taken *all* the Colleges into account, particularly as one of the Colleges I had not included was King's. In this list only Triposes or parts of Triposes *leading to Degrees* were counted. In the Lent Term 1895 I published a comparison of the number of First Classes in Triposes during the *twelve years* 1883—1894 with the number of matriculations between October 1880 and Easter 1892; and this was given in the case of all Colleges. The results varied from 51 per cent at King's to 2.7 per cent at Trinity Hall. Next to King's but, *longo intervallo*, I brought out Sidney (23.5 per cent) and St John's (22.5 per cent), and then Christ's (20.7 per cent). In this list each part of a Tripos, whether leading to a Degree or not, was counted, so that in many cases the same man was counted twice. Then, feeling that the striking pre-eminence of King's was *to some extent* subject to interpretation, I adopted a different test and enquired into the proportion between the wealth of each College and the number of firsts secured by it. Under this test, I brought out Christ's first with 10.3 firsts during the years 1883—1894 for every £1000 of assessable income (taking the average of three years); St John's second with 8.3; Peterhouse third with 7.7; Caius fourth with 7.6; King's fifth with 7.5; Trinity sixth with 6.7. But of course, Sir, I know that figures may be made to prove anything.

Yours faithfully,
E. SEYMER THOMPSON.

College House, Grange Road,
February 8th, 1908.

THE LISBON MURDERS.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

SIR,—Neither paradox nor partisan spirit is commonly to be found in the pages of the *Review*, and their appearance in connection with so terrible a tragedy as the murder of the King and Crown Prince of Portugal surely deserves a word of protest. For it is the wildest of paradoxes and the harshest of injustices to our English history to find in the execution of King Charles I. a parallel and worse than a parallel to the assassinations in Lisbon. There is all the difference in the world between the sudden murder of a king in the streets of his capital and the execution of a monarch who by his unconstitutional conduct has driven his country into a long and devastating war, in which indeed much innocent blood has been shed; and by his untrustworthiness after his defeat and capture has kept the danger of renewed war ever present with the people and the government. And it is much easier to say that Charles ought not to have been killed than to say what ought to have been done with him. The death of Charles was the last act in the long drama of the Civil War and cannot be divorced from all that went before it.

It is worth while remembering that circumstances alter cases.

Yours faithfully,
J. KENNETH MOZLEY.

Pembroke College,
8th February, 1908.

MUSIC.

Mr and Mrs Haydn Inwards gave the first of their Violin and Piano Sonata Recitals for this term on Tuesday the 4th. The attendance was fairly good; but we venture to doubt whether the high level now attained by these performances—a level, if we may modestly say so, perceptibly higher than when they were first instituted—is

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sufficiently realized among us. The programme offered was both interesting and arduous. First came Brahms' Second Sonata for Violin and Pianoforte (in A major), a most delicate and beautiful work. The programme might have given us a hint that the second movement is really two movements rolled into one; for with the *Andante tranquillo* is interlarded a *Scherzo*. Mrs Inwards then achieved a signal triumph over the Etudes Symphoniques of Schumann; and to conclude, the two instruments were again combined in Richard Strauss's Sonata in E flat, a comparatively early work of the distinguished musician, beautiful and interesting without doubt, but open to the charge of diffuseness. It will be repeated, in answer to the requests of many of the audience, on the 18th of this month in place of the Grieg originally arranged.

The Symphony Concert under the conductorship of Dr Charles Wood followed on Thursday the 6th. The Guildhall was well filled, as was only right and proper. The 'Suite from Peer Gynt' by Grieg opened the concert; well played on the whole, though we thought the first movement, 'Morgenstimmung,' was taken somewhat too slow. But there are always differences of opinion on these matters, and perhaps there ought to be. Mr Sterndale Bennett then sang Mozart's *Qui sdegno*, and next, with much effect (as in private duty bound) ''Tis jolly to hunt' from the 'May Queen.' Next came Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony, ever welcome. The grateful uplifting of nature after the storm, though perhaps not fully grasped, as indeed it rarely is, was still not wholly missed. Mr Sterndale Bennett then gave 'Shall I in Mamre's fertile plain,' from Handel's 'Joshua,' and Vulcan's song by Gounod. The concert concluded with the Overture to Tannhäuser.

Madame Ada Crossley and her company gave a most successful Concert before a full room on Monday the 10th. She may be said to have brought down a very strong team to play at Cambridge. There was herself with her rich generous contralto, admirably heard in Giordani's *caro mio ben* and other songs; Miss Evangeline Florence, the charm of whose bird-like flutings almost made one forget their extreme cleverness; Mr John Harrison, with his beautiful tenor voice and infallible intonation, and Mr Hamilton Earle with his charming method and fine dramatic instinct—all were first rate. The two instrumentalists were M. Leon Sametini, on the violin, who was very acceptable, and Mr Percy Grainger, who will also be very acceptable when he has learnt to play more naturally. To play a waltz in such *tempo rubato* as he did the one in A flat by Brahms is a serious error of judgement.

THE UNION DEBATE.

Tuesday, February 11th, 1908.

Mr E. H. Dalton, King's College, moved: 'That this House would welcome the Disestablishment of the Church of England.'

Ayes.	*Speakers.*	*Noes.*
Mr E. H. Dalton, King's.		Mr R. S. T. Haslehurst, Trinity.
„ E. G. Selwyn, King's, Ex-President.		„ H. E. Wethered, Trinity.
„ R. H. E. H. Somerset, Queens'.		„ N. Compton-Burnett. King's.
„ J. R. M. Butler, Trinity.		„ J. L. Beaumont-James, Magdalene.
„ E. Evans, Trinity Hall.		„ E. Lipson, Trinity.
„ H. M. Stephenson, Caius.		„ M. T. Maxwell, Trinity.
„ H. N. Tait, St John's.		„ C. Bethell, Trinity, Secretary.
„ R. Richards, St John's.		„ W. F. J. Maxwell, Trinity.
„ W. N. Birkett, Emmanuel.		
„ F. Rönnfeldt, Christ's.		

The honourable opener having waived his right of reply, the House divided: Ayes, 147; Noes, 88; Majority for the motion, 59.

Mr Dalton moved the motion. He based it on the principles of toleration and religious equity. At present the nonconformists made provision for more persons than did the Church of England. There was a time when men outside the Church were persecuted for the faith they held. This was now impossible. We had established the right of every man to hold what views he willed. Disestablishment was to be regarded merely as the logical conclusion of this principle. The hon. mover advocated disendowment to a certain extent. The tithe was originally a voluntary offering to the one church. It was made compulsory in the 8th century by the Parliament then under the influence of the Church of England. Under Henry VIII. the landlords gained possession of the tithes. Why should we pay tithes to a creed in which we do not believe? Again, many of the endowments were given for religion. If the Church of England could not pay its way without this subsidy to which it had no right, then it was a fact which we must deplore, but which did not alter the argument. The hon. mover then dealt with some of the evils that the Church suffered from establishment. The most hopeful side of the question was that there was a growing body within the Church which was claiming disestablishment as a right. Mr Dalton gave the house a really able and comprehensive discourse on the subject of disestablishment. He expressed himself most sincerely, and finished with a peroration, not eloquent, but real.

Mr Haslehurst opposed the motion. The hon. opener's grievance was that he had none. He said that he wanted religious equality. He would never get it. The real grievance of the nonconformists was that they envied the social position of churchmen. Disestablishment would not be a measure of peace. One could not alter human nature by an act of Parliament. Men would fight, whether the Church was established or not. As regards disendowment, it was pure spoliation. The tithes had always been the property of the Church, and it was robbery to take them away. Most endowments were after the reformation. The Church would lose nothing by disestablishment: but the nation would. It was certain that if the King were crowned without religion, or parliament were opened without religion, a terrible death-blow would be dealt to Christianity. Mr Haslehurst enlivened the debate with his humour, and he was not impartial. He made a thoroughly 'haslehurstian' speech—if we may coin the adjective.

Mr Selwyn dealt first with the question of disendowment which he considered the least important side of the question. The hon. Ex-President then gave statistics to show that disendowment would not cripple the energies of the Church, and would only hinder its progress for a very short time; for the Church to be self-supported would strengthen it greatly, and disendowment would give the party a greater share in Church government. Disendowment ought not to include the taking away of the Cathedrals. At present the Bishops were appointed by a Prime Minister who did not know what he was doing. The recent appointment to the See of Newcastle was an instance of this. Mr Selwyn looked forward to the disendowment of the Church within the next 10 years: otherwise it might come by means of a revolution, and the downfall of the Church would be great. We need have nothing to fear for the nation, if the Church were disestablished. The English people had always believed in God, and would continue to do so. By establishment the Church of England had an advantageous position to which she had no right. And to do away with those privileges would help to heal many wounds. Mr Selwyn made a most eloquent and brilliant speech.

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Mr WETHERED held that disendowment would greatly cripple the Church. She could not afford to lose the 2½ millions gained by tithes. Any confiscation of revenues would be sheer robbery. The two houses of Convocation were not representative, and it would be absurd to allow them to alter at one sitting all the ecclesiastical law that had been in force for the last three hundred years. The bishops had as much right to sit in the House of Lords as nonconformist ministers had in the House of Commons. From the point of view of the nation it would be a great mistake to disestablish the Church, which would break up into a number of small bodies. The strife among the different parties would be aggravated. Disestablishment was the first step towards secular education. Mr Wethered should not allow too much dialectic in his arguments.

Mr SOMERSET rose to attack establishment. One must either establish all churches or none. Otherwise there would always be rancour among those which were not established. There was in small country places much petty oppression of nonconformists by churchmen. The Irish Church was no longer connected with the state, and no one regretted the loss of that connection. As to endowments, men were not allowed to tie up their money so that it should injure posterity. Mr Somerset made a powerful speech.

Mr COMPTON-BURNETT spoke next. The Church would break up if she was disestablished. There were already a sufficient choice of sects, and it seemed unnecessary to add to the number. Anyone who knew anything of dissenting methods of election must be glad that the bishops were appointed by the state. In that case, they were not subject to coteries of old women.

Mr BUTLER shewed how the connexion between Church and State came about. In the time of Elizabeth, there was only one Church in England. Then the Church became a merely political party, with the strange anomalies that were now existing. Reform was impossible in the Church. The House of Lords was unable to initiate any reform, and the Church would rather go to perdition than accept reform from the House of Commons. He shewed the blessings that would accrue from disestablishment and partial disendowment. It will not be long before Mr Butler is president.

Mr BEAUMONT-JAMES rose to remonstrate and wondered why any one ever asked for disestablishment. It would do no one any good. He pointed out the general folly of the whole thing. Mr Beaumont-James has much improved.

Mr EVANS declared that nonconformists did not envy the social position of churchmen. He then dealt vigorously and successfully with various points brought up by the opposers. In Wales the nonconformists had great grievances against the church.

Mr LIPSON spoke next. The hon. opener's idea of toleration seemed to be strange. The churchmen and nonconformists were on equal terms. What more could he want? It was the revenues of the church that the nonconformists envied. We are glad he spoke.

Mr STEPHENSON thought that if political nonconformity came to an end, nonconformity would do so too. He raised a very interesting point.

Mr MAXWELL felt no respect for the querulous and ungrateful attitude of those who were disloyal to their Mother Church, and charged it with intolerance when it had so greatly helped to spread tolerance throughout England. A good maiden speech.

The SECRETARY could not accept many of the statements made by the supporters of the motion. The Church did not coerce her opponents; and disestablishment would mean that the nation as a whole would become less Christian. The Secretary is always to the point.

Mr RICHARDS said the Church of England might have done more.

Mr W. F. J. MAXWELL thought the established Churches in Scotland and England did represent the nations.

Mr BIRKETT submitted that disestablishment was inevitable. He made an interesting speech.

Mr RÖNNFELDT rose to speak from the point of view of one that did not belong to one of the quarrelling churches. He had a good delivery, but did not know much about the churches which he attacked. He ought to speak again.

ROWING NOTES.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT.

On Thursday last the crew rowed their first bridge to bridge course, which seems to have given fair satisfaction. The whole boat appeared to be rowing hard all over; towards the finish, however, they were inclined to get short and scrappy, doubtless owing to their lack of condition. On Saturday they paddled through from the bottom to the boathouse in one piece, with seven or eight bits of rowing. This was fair on the whole, though apt to get dead when they got tired. For Tuesday's practice we have no comments that could be printed. There has been one change since last writing: G. L. Thomson came in at No 2 on Tuesday, but this did not seem satisfactory, as they have reverted to the old order again to-day. For the last two days E. D. Newman has been coxing owing to the indisposition of R. Boyle.

During the last week several old Blues have accompanied the crew, namely, Messrs Muttlebury, Dudley Ward, Taylor and Sanger; all old Presidents.

		st.	lb.
	F. H. Jerwood (Jesus) (bow)	11	7
2	E. S. Hornidge (Trinity Hall)	12	5
3	O. A. Carver (First Trinity)	12	9
4	J. S. Burn (First Trinity)	12	7
5	H. G. Baynes (First Trinity)	14	3½
6	E. G. Williams (Third Trinity)...	13	1
7	E. W. Powell (Third Trinity)	11	5
	D. C. R. Stuart (Trinity Hall) (stroke) ...	11	4
	R. Boyle (Trinity Hall) (cox)	8	8

The Lent boats are all improving; but we do not think Caius have maintained their early promise. We noticed one of the crews still paddling at a very slow stroke, 18 per minute; we consider this too slow.

Next week we hope to give fully detailed comments.

RUGBY.

C.U. v. UNITED SERVICES.

Unfortunately, the University were unable to send down to Portsmouth on Wednesday anything like a full team, and only seven old Blues were playing. In spite of this, the weakened team gave a remarkably good account of themselves, and with a little more luck they might very well have won. It was a very hard match throughout, and on the day's play perhaps a draw would have been a more satisfactory result. The only try scored by the Services was rather a fortunate one, Godby punting weakly and having his kick charged down only a few yards from his line.

Cambridge held the upper hand all through the first half; their scrum work was superior in every way, and the forwards heeled well and gave the backs plenty of the ball. Wright and Godby did a lot of good attacking work, and twice the former was stopped by Venning when he seemed

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certain to score. Currie also got well away once with Pyman backing him up, but the opposing full back again put an end to the movement. The Services defended finely, and their forwards did excellent work in the open. Shortly before half-time, one of the Services halves getting off-side round the scrum, Cambridge were awarded a free kick, and Campbell kicked a fine goal. The Services rallied and pressed hard, but could not cross the line. Eventually, Venning, following up from full back, tackled Currie in possession, and the latter holding the ball too long gave the Services a penalty, from which Lyon kicked a goal, making the score at half-time 3 points all.

The Services improved after the interval, and their three-quarters in particular showed better combination. Punting from his own twenty-five, Godby had his kick charged down, and Tagg scored a lucky try, which Lyon converted from a difficult angle. Cambridge attacked hard after this, but could not pierce the defence, which was very sound. Wright had several good runs, but they all came to nothing. The Services were lucky to win, as their attack was never formidable. The visiting three-quarters played well, and Campbell was in good form at half. Of the forwards, Fiddian and Purves were the best.

C.U.—J. H. Bennett-Smith (back); *C. C. G. Wright, *T. A. Godby, *F. C. Pyman, and J. H. Currie (three-quarter backs); A. H. Ashcroft and *R. C. C. Campbell (half-backs); *W. D. C. L. Purves, *R. S. Kennedy, *G. M. Chapman, F. T. C. Young, J. W. Dew, J. V. Fiddian, H. J. S. Morton, and H. L. McNaughton (forwards).

United Services.—G. E. Venning (back); M. Palmer, G. H. Lyon (capt.), P. D. Noble, and Stow (three-quarter backs); C. J. Talbot and E. Ede (half-backs); N. H. Rankin, F. B. Watson, R. D. Cox, B. H. Piercy, N. Wodehouse, F. W. Odgers, F. T. Turner, and E. J. B. Tagg (forwards).

The match v. Blackheath on Saturday, 8th, was scratched.

ASSOCIATION.

C.U. v. THE OUTCASTS.

Played at Queen's Club, February 6th, and resulted in a win for Cambridge by 5—1.

Outcasts had a rather uneven side, and their forwards gave a ragged display, so the Cambridge halves and backs were not severely tested.

Cambridge played with the sun and at once started to press, Brisley and Edwards being very prominent on the right wing. Half-time arrived with the score 3—0 for Cambridge. On resuming Outcasts pressed for a short time and Wreford-Brown scored with a long shot. Directly after this Powell was badly kicked and had to leave the field, so Cambridge continued with two halves and seemed to play almost better, scoring two more goals. Wreford-Brown and King played an excellent game for the losers.

C.U.—A. Whale, Pembroke (goal); *V. G. Thew, Trinity Hall, and *F. H. Mugliston, capt., Pembroke (backs); *W. A. Powell, Pembroke, P. H. Farnfield, Queens', and E. H. Cuthbertson, Clare (half-backs); V. Edwards, Magdalene, and C. E. Brisley, Caius (right wing), C. L. Shaw, Sidney (centre), H. S. Pink, Jesus, and C. H. Jones, Queens' (left wing) (forwards).

The Outcasts—G. L. Herman, Old Etonians (goal); S. L. King, Casuals, and J. S Hughes, Old Etonians (backs); C. H. Wild, Old Carthusians, C. Wreford-Brown, Old Carthusians, and R. D. Craig, Old Salopians (half-backs); M. N. Kenyon, Old Etonians, W. J. H. Curwen, Old Carthusians (right wing), I. E. Snell, Old Carthusians (centre), H. K. Waller, Old Carthusians, and G. J. P. Senhouse, Old Etonians (left wing) (forwards).

C.U. v. CASUALS.

On University ground on February 8th. The Casuals were unable to bring down a very strong side owing to cup ties, and there were also several absentees in the Cambridge team.

The Casuals played with the wind and sun but had scarcely the best of the play: unfortunately Poyser, who was playing centre forward, twisted his knee and had to stop playing very early in the game. Brisley opened the scoring for Cambridge and this was soon followed by another goal from Cutter. This put more life into the Casuals and they were frequently dangerous. Craig nearly scored from a corner the ball just hitting the upright, while Durrant just missed: their efforts were rewarded by a goal scored by Birks, which Herman should have saved, but left alone thinking it was going wide. Crossing over Cambridge had a much easier time: Pink scored twice and Brisley once, while Durrant replied for the Casuals.

Paget-Tomlinson played an excellent game for the Casuals.

C.U.—G. L. Herman, King's (goal); *V. G. Thew, Trinity Hall and *F. H. Mugliston (capt.), Pembroke (backs); F. G. Ludlow, Sidney, G. G. Woodruff, Caius, and A. E. Herman, King's (half-backs); V. Edwards, Magdalene, and C. E. Brisley, Caius (right-wing), R. C. Cutter, Jesus (centre), H. S. Pink, Jesus, and C. H. Jones, Queens' (left-wing) (forwards).

Casuals.—N. P. Adams (goal); S. L. King and P. R. May (backs); R. D. Craig, G. B. Pollock-Hodsoll, and H. L. Beardsley (half-backs); E. E. Paget-Tomlinson and R. B. Durrant (right-wing), A. V. Poyser (centre), A. H. Birks and M. A. Kenyon (left-wing) (forwards).

C.U. v. OXFORD.

The following will represent Cambridge in this match at Queen's Club on Saturday, Feb. 15th:—

A. Whale (Shrewsbury and Pembroke) (goal);
*V. G. Thew (Charterhouse and Trinity Hall) and
*F. H. Mugliston (capt.) (Rossall and Pemhroke) (backs);
*W. A. Powell (Private and Pembroke),
P. H. Farnfield (Private and Queens'), and
A. E. Herman (Rossall and King's) (half-backs);
V. Edwards (Rossall and Magdalene), and
C. E. Brisley (Lancing and Caius) (right-wing);
*H. G. Yates (Private and Queens') (centre);
R. C. Cutter (Rossall and Jesus) and
C. H. Jones (Private and Queens') (left-wing) (forwards).

ATHLETICS.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE v. ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

On Feb. 5. The first College match with an Oxford College resulted in an easy Cambridge victory. Grossman (St John's) carried off chief honours, being winner of the Sprint, the Long Jump and the Hurdle Race, the only Oxford victories. Ewart (Christ's), with great fortitude, won both the Mile and Two Miles races within the hour! The final result gave Christ's the victory by six events to three.

100 Yards Race.—G. Grossman, St John's, 1; G. M. Bottome, Christ's, 2; A. E. Beecroft, Christ's, 3; F. A. Mason, St John's, 0. Won by a yard. Time, 11 1-5 sec.

High Jump.—R. Snowdon Smith, Christ's, 5 ft. ¼ in., 1; P. Marsden, St John's, 4 ft. 11¼ in., 2; C. T. te Water, Christ's, 0; G. Grassman, St John's, 0.

Two-mile Race.—G. A. Ewart, Christ's, 1; G. D. Maclear, St John's, 2; W. B. Brierley, Christ's, 3; C. N. Smith, St John's, 0. Won by seventy yards. Time, 10 min. 55 3-5 sec.

Putting the Weight.—L. C. Blower, Christ's, 33 ft. 5 in., 1; C. T. te Water, Christ's, 29 ft. 6 in., 2; C. D. Mahaffie, St John's, 29 ft. 5¼ in., 3; P. Marsden, St John's, 0.

Half-mile Race.—C. T. te Water, Christ's, 1; C. J. G. Saunders, St. John's, 2; C. N. Smith, St John's, 3; A. C. Bilderbeck, Christ's, 0. Won by forty yards. Time, 2 min. 11 sec.

Quarter-mile Race.—G. M. Bottome, Christ's, 1; F. A. Mason, St John's, 2; P. Marsden, St John's, 3; A. E. Beecroft, Christ's, 0. Won by four feet. Time, 56 4-5 sec.

120 Yards Hurdle Race.—G. Grossman, St John's, 1; A. C. Bilderbeck, Christ's, 2; F. A. Mason, St John's, 3; R. Snowdon Smith, Christ's, 0. Won by twenty yards. Time, 17 4-5 sec.

Long Jump.—G. Grossman, St John's, 19 ft. 2 in., 1; F. A. Mason, St John's, 18 ft. ¼ in., 2; G. M. Bottome, Christ's, 0; R. Snowdon Smith, Christ's, 0.

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One Mile Race.—G. A. Ewart, Christ's 1; H. B. Edwards, St John's, 2; A. C. Bilderbeck, Christ's, 0; G. Grossman, St John's, 0. Won by twenty yards. Time, 5 min. 7 2-5 sec.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE SPORTS.

On Feb. 6 and 7. In these Sports, Sibly, Swift and Thompson were the chief winners in the shorter events, while Hughes carried off the Mile and Three Miles with ease.

The Strangers' event, 200 Yards Handicap, was won well by Wetenhall, who just kept his distance from Lindsay-Watson, in very good time.

Putting the Weight.—W. Veevers, 28 ft. 7½ in., 1; C. H. Richie, 25 ft. 1½ in., 2.

High Jump.—C. Barber, 4 ft. 11¾ in., †; W. S. Soden, 4 ft. 11¾ in., †.

One Mile Race.—A. Hughes, 1; A. R. Thompson, 2; C. L. Holthouse, 3. Won by ninety yards. Time, 4 min. 55 sec.

Boating Men's 300 Yards Handicap.—H. F. Russell-Smith, 15 yards start, 1; R. W. Hyde, 5, 2. Time, 36 sec.

Quarter-mile Race.—S. L. Thompson, 1; T. M. Sibly, 2. Won by half a yard. Time, 55 4-5 sec.

Freshmen's 200 Yards Race.—A. J. Bentley, 1; F. Dale, 2; L. D. Smith, 3. Won by two feet. Time, 22 4-5 sec.

100 Yards Race.—Final heat: J. M. Swift, 1; T. M. Sibly, 2. Won by two yards and a half. Time, 10 4-5 sec.

120 Yards Handicap.—Final heat: T. M. Sibly, 3 yards start, 1; J. M. Swift, scratch, 2. Won by four feet. Time, 12 4-5 sec.

Freshmen's 200 Yards Race.—S. L. Thompson, 1; A. J. Bentley, 2. Won by five yards. Time, 22 2-5 sec.

Half-mile Race.—T. M. Sibly, 1; A. R. Thompson, 2. Won by ten yards. Time, 2 min. 10 sec.

120 Yards Hurdle Race.—Final heat: C. A. Barber, 1; F. Dale, 2. Won by two yards. Time, 20 3-5 sec.

Long Jump.—T. M. Sibly, 18 ft. 2¼ in., 1; J. R. Marrack, 17 ft. 7¾ in., 2.

College Servants' 200 Yards Handicap.—H. Randall, 20 yards start, 1; J. Sparrow, 30, 2. Won by a yard. Time, 22 1-5 sec.

Strangers' 200 Yards Handicap.—Heat 1: H. T. Wetenhall, Caius, 3 yards start, 1; R. H. Lindsay-Watson, Trinity, scratch, 2; W. H. Pelham, Trinity, 5, 3; H. M. T. Channell, Trinity, 7, 0; S. Jenkinson, Caius, 8, 0. Won by two yards. Time, 21 sec. Heat 2: C. J. Miln, Pembroke, 5 yards start, 1; H. L. P. Jolly, Trinity, 7, 2; R. B. Horsfield, Trinity, 3, 3; P. A. Bruce, Trinity, 4, 0. Won by four feet. Time, 21 sec. Final heat: W. T. Wetenhall, 1; R. H. Lindsay-Watson, 2; R. B. Horsfield, 3. Won by three yards. Time, 20 4-5 sec.

Quarter-mile Handicap.—S. L. Thompson, scratch, 1; T. M. Sibly, 3 yards start, 2; P. J. Hume, 10, 3. Won by two yards. Time, 56 1-5 sec.

Three-mile Handicap.—A. Hughes, scratch, 1; N. Green, 250 yards start, 2; H. P. W. Burdon, 100, 3. Won by 350 yards. Time, 16 min. 6 sec.

QUEENS' COLLEGE SPORTS.

On Feb. 10. The best feature of these Sports was the Two Mile Race, which was won by Edwards from scratch in very good time, considering he had to make his own pace for half the distance. Selby-Lowndes easily accounted for the Mile and Half-Mile, while Band had no difficulty in taking the Hurdles and Long Jump.

The Strangers' 600 Yards Handicap showed that the limit men had too generous an allowance. The time 1 min. 12 4-5 sec. was much too good for any of the back-markers, and the crush at the corners seriously impeded them.

100 Yards Race.—Final heat: M. G. Ferguson, 1; H. Guy, †; G. F. W. Hart, †. Won by half a foot. Time, 11 1-5 sec.

One Mile Race.—G. N. Selby-Lowndes, 1; F. K. Brownrigg, 2; L. M. Andrews, 3. Won by 120 yards. Time, 4 min. 45 sec.

High Jump.—F. E. Sansford, 4 ft. 9½ in., 1; G. F. B. Morris, 4 ft. 9 in., 2.

200 Yards Handicap.—Final heat: E. Band, 1; M. H. Edwards, 2; F. E. Sansford, 3. Won by 5 yards. Time, 21 3-5 sec.

Long Jump.—E. Band, 18 ft. 4½ in., 1; G. Gemmell, 16 ft. 9½ in., 2.

Half-mile Handicap.—G. N. Selby-Lowndes, 5 yards start, 1; H. Farrie, 25, 2; G. E. B. Morris, 25, 3. Won by 15 yards. Time, 2 min. 11 3-5 sec.

120 Yards Hurdle Race.—E. Band, 1; B. H. Binks, 2; H. Guy, 3. Won by 12 yards. Time, 19 sec.

Putting the Weight.—T. H. Adams, 28 ft. 8 in., 1; G. N. Selby-Lowndes, 25 ft. ½ in., 2.

College Servants' 200 Yards Handicap.—W. Rickwood, 6 yards start, 1; R. W. Cooley, 6, 2. Won by 2 yards. Time, 25 sec.

Quarter-mile Race.—M. G. Feguson, 1; H. G. Rutherford, 2; C. H. M. Pearson, 3. Won by 6 yards. Time, 57 4-5 sec.

Two-mile Handicap.—F. M. Edwards, scratch, 1; G. N. Selby-Lowndes, 80 yards start, 2; K. A. Hooper, 105, 3. Won by 100 yards. Time, 10 mins.

Relay Race (two laps)—H. Guy's team, 1; G. N. Selby-Lowndes' team, 2.

Strangers' 600 Yards Handicap.—H. M. T. Channell, Trinity, 45 yards start, 1; N. F. Peck, Jesus, 35, 2; W. H. Pelham, Trinity, 25, 3. Also ran—R. B. Horsfield, Trinity, scratch; T. H. Just, Trinity, 5; E. S. Dougall, Pembroke, 10; C. J. Miln, Pembroke, 15; W. T. Wetenhall, Caius, 15; A. V. Hill, Trinity, 20; H. J. P. Jolly, Trinity, 25; M. Falcon, Pembroke, 28; P. Haswell, Sidney, 30; H. P. Dawson, Trinity, 30; C. Schlumberger, Jesus, 30; C. P. G. Rose, St Catharine's, 33; C. H. Fowler, Trinity, 37; A. W. D. Bentinck, Trinity, 37; W. A. Cooper, King's, 40. Won by five yards. Time, 1 min. 12 4-5 sec.

HOCKEY.

C.U. v. Mr E. WHITE'S XI.

This match, played at Southgate on Monday, Feb. 10th, resulted in a win for the University by 7 goals to 1. The game was a fast one, especially in the first half. Cambridge took the ball straight down from the bully and scored. The game was fairly even the first half, and the University only scored once more before half-time. In the second half, the forwards got going and scored 5 times. The only goal scored by the opposing side was entirely due to a mistake of Cox in goal. The defence was quite good, but both the backs want to be a little quicker, especially in the circle. Sutcliffe and Edge-Partington played well together, but the former should pass to Goodwin more. Hervey, who was playing inside left instead of Kitson, shot four of the goals, but he did not use Leighton enough, and crowded the insides by coming too much into the centre.

C.U.—A. H. Cox (Corpus) (goal); G. S. Bryan-Brown (Downing) and E. L. Goodman (Jesus) (backs); J. F. Ireland (Trinity), L. M. Robinson (Peterhouse), and W. G. Pound (King's) (half-backs); E. F. Edge-Partington (Trinity), A. Sutcliffe (Emmanuel), H. J. Goodwin (Jesus), A. C. C. Hervey (King's), and A. F. Leighton (Caius) (forwards).

Mr E. White's XI.—A. R. Edgell (Teddington) (goal); Rev. E. C. Kempe (Southgate) and F. S. Lewis (Southgate) (backs); A. J. M. Bacon (Hendon), 'H. N. S. Low,' and G. F. Page (Southgate) (half-backs); P. M. Rees (Barnes), H. R. Smith (Teddington), 'M. D. Le Sex,' J. P. White (Old Elstonians), and C. Murr (West Ealing) (forwards).

The following team has been chosen to play against Oxford, at Bromley, on Feb. 19th.

A. H. Cox (Felsted and Corpus), goal;
E. L. Goodman (Marlborough and Jesus) and
G. S. Bryan-Brown (Tonbridge and Downing), backs;
J. F. Ireland (Marlborough and Trinity),
*L. M. Robinson (Marlborough and Peterhouse), and
W. G. Pound (Marlborough and King's), half-backs;
A. F. Leighton (Bishop's Stortford and Caius),
B. M. Kitson (Marlborough and Peterhouse),
*H. J. Goodwin (Marlborough and Jesus),
A. L. Sutcliffe (Denstone and Emmanuel),
*E. F. Edge-Partington (Felsted and Trinity) forwards.

HARE AND HOUNDS.

C.U. v. UNITED HOSPITALS.

As the United Hospitals had some difficulty in raising a team the University put out quite a weak one, Inman being the only Blue running. He won as he liked, while Wills

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ran with marked improvement as did also Hooper, and with Cooper finishing fifth and Woodman eighth the University won comfortably by 19 points to 36.

A start was made almost with punctuality and the men went off in a bunch headed by Parsons of London Hospital. Leaving the road and crossing the ploughs to the Telegraph Lane, Inman and Hooper took the lead followed by Parsons and King with Wills fourth and Armitage fifth; the last Hospital man having already badly tailed off. Over the Gogs the same order was maintained, but when the half-way road was reached Wills had worked into third place, then came King, Cooper and Armitage while Woodman had made up a lot of ground on Parsons. Wills continued to improve his position and when the last road was struck he was running second to Inman, who was going easily with Hooper a safe distance in the rear. King made a great effort to catch Hooper at the finish but failed, and except for this there was no close racing.

The ground and weather were all that could have been desired; still Wills' time was quite good and he has come on a lot this year. Hooper too ran much better than he did in his previous effort at Ranelagh last term, while King ran in a most plucky way from start to finish.

		M.	S.
1.	E. C. Inman (Caius)	41	30
2.	W. D. M. Wills (Trinity)	41	49
3.	K. Hooper (Queens')	42	15
4.	L. A. B. King (Guy's Hospital)	42	17
5.	W. A. Cooper (King's)	42	32
6.	F. R. Armitage (London Hospital) ...	42	44
7.	H. Parsons (London Hospital)	43	32
8.	G. S. Woodman (Jesus)	43	55
	L. J. Krige (Caius)	44	29
9.	S. Hoyte (King's Hospital)	45	50
10.	F. Cook (Guy's Hospital)	—	—

Cambridge University 19; United Hospitals 36.

GOLF.

C.U. v. RICHMOND.

The G.U.G.S. played their first match of the term on Feb. 8th, when they visited Sudbrook Park and were defeated by Richmond G.C. by 5 matches to 3.

When seven couples were in it looked as if the match was going to be a draw, as we were only one point down with Longstaffe to finish, who had been 3 up and 5 to play, but unfortunately for us Abercromby finished very strong and defeated our captain on the last green.

Hammond-Chambers was seen at his best, and playing very strong obtained a fine victory over Gollan by 3 and 2. He was only 70 for 17 holes, failing at the 11th, and in this score were some very fine holes, notably the 3rd where he was up in two.

The rout of the next three was complete, though if Reid had not missed a short putt at the 16th, he might have had a close finish, as he had won several holes in succession.

Macdona took full advantage of Clarke's erratic strokes and turned six up, and though reduced to two up at the 15th won at the next hole.

McNeill started badly but was rather unlucky to lose on the last green where his opponent holed a long putt for the match.

V. Longstaffe	0	v.	J. F. Abercromby	1
H.B.Hammond-Chambers	1	v.	Spencer H. Gollan	0
M. Hemmant	0	v.	J. Healing	1
A. Reid	0	v.	S. C. Healing	1
J. Colman	0	v.	R. Temple Thomson ...	1
C. Macdona	1	v.	J. R. Clarke	0
E. S. Ulyat	1	v.	G. E. Healing	0
T. McNeill	0	v.	S. Hoerle	1
	3			5

The weekly sweep was played for on Feb. 7th, when the course was quite dry and in good order, and it is rather surprising, considering the entries, that more scores were not returned. Morton won with a very good score.

F. D. Morton	78	−	3	= 75
E. W. T. Beck	97	−	18	= 79
E. H. Bovill	84	−	4	= 80
G. S. Hodgson	86	−	6	= 80

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

University Scholarships.—Craven scholar, F. E. Adcock, King's. Davies scholar, R. Hackforth, Trinity. Porson scholar, J. R. Butler, Trinity.

The Chancellor's Classical Medals.—D. S. Robertson, Trinity; E. G. Selwyn, King's. Honourably mentioned, A. Y. Campbell, St John's.

The Burney Prize for 1907 has been awarded to K. J. Saunders, B.A., of Emmanuel College.

Isaac Newton Student. J. B. Hubrecht, B.A., Christ's. The Student will carry on a course of research in Solar Physics.

Smith's Prizes. These Prizes have been adjudged as follows:—Ds W. J. Harrison, Clare, for his Essay: 'Problems in the wave-motion of viscous liquids.' Ds J. E. Littlewood, Trinity College, for his Essay: 'The asymptotic behaviour of integral functions of zero order and allied problems.' Ds J. Mercer, Trinity College, for his Essay: 'The solution of ordinary linear differential equations having doubly periodic co-efficients.' These names are arranged in alphabetical order. The Adjudicators are of opinion that the following essays are deserving of honourable mention, viz.:—Ds C. W. Follett, Trinity Hall, 'Energy accelerations and partition of energy.' Ds H. R. Hassé, St. John's College, 'Some problems in the theory of metallic reflection.' Ds W. P. Milne, Clare College, 'The geometry of apolar triads.' Ds H. T. H. Piaggio, St John's College, 'Perpetuant syzygies of the nth kind.' Ds C. J. T. Sewell, Trinity College, 'The reflection of plane waves of light at the surface of a medium of special periodic character.' These names are arranged in alphabetical order.

Canon Scott Holmes is delivering the Birkbeck Lectures in Lecture Room 2, I, Great Court, Trinity, on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5.15 p.m. His subject is *The Church in Roman Gaul in the Fifth Century*. The Lectures are open to all.

COLLEGE CORRESPONDENCE.

PETERHOUSE.

The boat is coming on, and, if keenness and enthusiasm go for anything, should do well. Lately the smiles of fortune have turned too often to sarcastic grins. Certain neophytes were initiated into the supreme delight of Clayhithe on Saturday: the pleasures of the young must be the envy of the gods.

We hear that certain matches have been played this week by the Hockey and Association teams, but the several secretaries have succeeded in veiling their achievements in a cloud of mystery. Their vigilance in detecting omissions is perhaps a result of their negligence in supplying information.

The Sex met on Saturday to discuss the Speech from the Throne, to which an amendment was moved that 'His Majesty's Ministers had lost the confidence of the Country.' The glaring originality of this idea did not spoil a debate of fair merit.

The Parnassus read Shaw's Caesar and Cleopatra in W. R. Lloyd's rooms on Sunday.

The Troglodytes? ?

CLARE.

We are afraid that our criticism of the first Lent boat last week was somewhat flattering. The boat is not so good as it ought to be at this stage of practice, there being a lack of life in it, and we have a suspicion that the cause of this is want of work in certain parts of the boat. There is no excuse for this, and

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if a crew does not work in practice, it cannot work in the Races, try hard as it may. Let them see to this before it is too late.

Rugby none.

At Association we have defeated St John's and King's in friendlies.

As we have received no Hockey results we presume they suffered defeat. Perhaps the results may be in the correspondence of the victors. Please look for them.

The Fellows' Debate on 'science and art,' was one of the best that has been held for some years, and to use a sporting phrase, the result was a 'draw,' as the president waived his right to give the casting vote.

It is not true that the Junior Dean has threatened to have morning Chapel at 6.45 in consequence of our remark last week.

PEMBROKE.

In aid of the Pavilion Fund, as the posters, pamphlets and hand bills in their delicate tint of purple were particular to announce, Pembroke met their old friends Caius on the University Ground on Monday. We hear 800 people paid for admission, which at sixpence a head means quite a lot of money. Speaking on behalf of the Pavilion we wish to thank the gallant 800 for their generous support. The match caused a good deal of excitement which on lunch-time on Monday rose to fever pitch, while the result proved satisfactory at least to some. We should like to congratulate Caius on the very good game they gave us, and had we not won, we know of none we should have preferred to gain that distinction than them. It is not for us to comment on the play but we cannot help thinking our opponents were rather over-trained.

And now for the river. The point that is exercising us is whether the Boat Club will pardon the precedence given to football. But we would remind them it was in aid of the Pavilion. The first boat, as has been pointed out in a vigorous little contemporary of ours, lacks blade-work. They will please see to it. The Rugby boat has if possible improved, but we have noticed rather a tendency to hang at the beginning of the stroke. The Slacker boat wishes to be known in future as the Pleasure boat, but judging from the care some of its members take in selecting the easiest chairs, we think this is rather a misnomer. But whatever its name, it possesses a cox who should apply to headquarters for due recognition.

For other news we merely have space to say that the Hockey veterans are still unblemished, that Lodge Court under the influence of Ivy Court is again lifting up its head.

GONVILLE & CAIUS.

The progress of the first boat is again retarded by illness. The second and third boats are very much as what they generally are at this time of the year. Influenza has put an end to the Rugby boat.

The Rugby XV. brought their season to a close yesterday when they suffered defeat on the University ground at the hands of Pembroke (17—6). As was feared, the Macleod-Wright combination made all the difference. It was a magnificent game, and though the score perhaps does not quite represent the run of the game, the better side certainly won.

The Hockey XI. beat London Hospital (6—0) and lost to Trinity (4—3). A victory was also gained over Jesus who had only an 'A' team in the field.

CORPUS CHRISTI.

Congratulations to Leakey on winning the Wilkinson Sculls and to Ritchie on completing the course for the Heywood.

At Hockey we beat St John's I. by 7—4 and have drawn against Felsted School, 2 all. Sidney Sussex defeated us by 6—5 after an excellent game. The second eleven has played St John's second team for the *n*th time.

The Debating Society has decided by 24 votes to 14 'that the tendency towards female suffrage is to be regretted.' The speeches, for the most part, were much above the average. The hon. opposer should speak at the Union Debate.

The 'Grave Diggers' have read 'King Henry IVth.'

At the last meeting of the College Classical Society 'the Ecclesiazusae' of Aristophanes was read.

The Literary Society met on the evening of February 7th, and listened to an able paper by the President on Charles Dickens.

KING'S.

Heartiest congratulations to F. E. Adcock, who has won the Craven scholarship, and to E G. Selwyn, who carries off a Chancellor's Medal. Also to A. E. Herman on his place in the University Association side.

River experts inform us that if the 1st boat did more work it would go faster, that the 2nd boat has begun to go faster, and that an interesting race between the 3rd boat and the Rugby boat is to be expected; the date is fixed for next Tuesday.

The Rugby XV. has turned out once this term, when it defeated the Old Cliftonians after a close game.

JESUS.

The naval intelligence still continues favourable. We haven't heard much about the first boat, but it seems to be getting on all right. The second and third rowed quite passable courses on Saturday. The Rugby boat has yet to navigate the Gut, and the Ditch is unknown territory. Howbeit the enthusiastic crew are in training, and with any luck will make an effort to get on which will not absolutely disgrace them.

At Hockey we have beaten Sidney (score unknown) and lost to Caius in a scratch game (2—6, or thereabouts), though in the latter event we may say in self defence that the *robur et vires* of the team was absent.

We congratulate R. C. Cutter on his Association Blue.

The Farragoes met on Saturday in J. D. Barnard's rooms, when the ἄδικος λόγος, characteristically represented by R. S. Wood (proxy for H. M-M. Moore, who had gone a-gallivanting) brought in a motion to the effect that 'dancing is the sport of fools,' being opposed by the δίκαιος λόγος in the person of R. G. H. Greenham. Herein the ἄδικος λόγος, being in the chair, displayed his low cunning by resorting to the old bone of contention, the question of the presidential vote, and by himself voting twice gained a scandalous and unenviable triumph in putting the motion through by the skin of its teeth (figuratively speaking). On Sunday morning a sermon was preached by Rev. Canon Weston on the subject of missions to West Africa.

On Monday, a paper was read before the Theological and Essay Society by E. Levine on 'wine and Jewish ceremonial.' There was quite a fair congregation, in spite of the counter-attractions of Canon Weston and Miss Ada Crossley, not to mention the Theatre and Ridley Hall.

We saw with joy at the beginning of the term that the extremely shabby kneeling-stools in the Chapel had been tastefully re-covered with red baize. May we in our ignorance venture to ask why one or two unfortunates seem to have come in for no luck? Is it to enhance by contrast the effect of their more fortunate brethren?

CHRIST'S.

The first boat and the second went down to Clayhithe in the course of last week, and on Saturday they rowed over.

Fortune favoured us in the Athletics against St John's (Oxford), and we won by 6 points to 3

We hear that the Hockey team have beaten St John's.

The Musical society and others are giving an entertainment at the Working Boys' Home in London, on Saturday.

The Dons' debate was held last Saturday at 8 p.m. The motion brought before the House related to the hackneyed question of female suffrage, and the hon. opener went to some length in proposing the motion. We believe that there was time for a reply, but those who endured to the end must have experienced no little difficulty in 'keeping a 12.'

ST JOHN'S.

Panic among the boats has resulted from the illness of Mr Bushe-Fox. We congratulate our coaches on their popularity, but perhaps their modesty leads them to think that it is by coaching other boats that they can best help the L.M.B.C. Lately we economised to the extent of two boats one coach. The first boat has at last overcome the ravages of 'flue' and is getting on again. The second ought to bump the first all right. The third has a fresh stroke daily, whilst the fourth—Oh that fourth—will any other boats try to get on? Surely a crew with eight different rhythms, lengths and styles must be strong.

For Association see last week's notes, for Hockey see those of other Colleges (apologies to the 'second').

The Debating Society were compelled by their natural chivalry, under the championship of A. Y. Campbell, to allow women the vote. M. Henderson begged to differ.

H. F. Russell-Smith read an interesting paper to the Classical Society on 'The Greeks' appreciation of nature' last Thursday. Another interesting paper was read to the 'Theological Society' by the Rev. A. J. Tait, M.A., Principal of Ridley, last Friday, on 'Revelation in the Old Testament.' What a few words there are in the English language to imply 'interesting.' Has this anything to do with the national temperament?

MAGDALENE.

The Lent boat is improving slowly. The chief faults are a lack

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of life and unsteadiness in the forward swing. The 2nd boat is toiling along in great style, and would be better if the members of the crew did not take it in turn to be ill for days together.

The heroes of the Hockey team are making efforts to win a game, but with poor success.

Hearty congratulations to V. Edwards on his Blue.

TRINITY.

Last Sunday the representatives from Camberwell made their usual visit. At a meeting held in the afternoon the Master, Mr Rawlinson, and Dr Fry spoke, as did also the Missioners. All the speeches were extremely interesting. It is a pity that more members of the College do not appear on these occasions. When it is considered that almost any crank who wishes to air his views on scouting for boys, compulsory drill or Esperanto can draw a crowd, it is scarcely creditable to the intelligence of the College that these men who are doing some honest work are met by half-filled benches and a somewhat forced heartiness of reception.

The Trinity Historical Society met on Friday. Dr Figgis read a paper on 'Our debt to Freeman.'

The M. and S. on Friday had a debate of a political nature. The Society as a whole seems determined to adhere to its traditional type of humour. It must have been extremely whimsical in the early sixties but the degenerate taste of to-day hankers after something a little less regularly effervescent.

Everyone will be glad to hear that Mr Arthur is getting better.

EMMANUEL.

The Rugby XV. having brought its season to a close, those of its members who are not *hors de combat* have turned their attention to the river. An auspicious start was made last week, and it is pleasing to hear that they still retain the share of popular fame which they won for themselves on that occasion. Our three Lent boats are out daily, and the authorities seem fairly satisfied with the form shown.

The Hockey XI. has lost (6—1) to King's in a League match, and has drawn (2—2) with Jesus.

On Saturday night the Debating Society upheld, by a large majority, a motion deploring the policy of land nationalisation. We can well imagine the sighs of relief which greeted the announcement of this decisive rebuff to those members holding 'advanced' political views.

SIDNEY SUSSEX.

The boat has got a new coach, Mr T. Fraser of St John's, under whose tuition we are hoping for speedy improvement. We are informed that the boat looks pretty but does not move.

Hockey. The 1st. XI. has beaten Christ's (5-3) and Corpus (6-5), but the 2nd. XI. succumbed to Trinity Hornets by a large margin.

The Theological Society met on Wednesday and discussed the 'Resurrection' under the able leadership of Ivan Mavor.

DOWNING.

The boats, we are told, continue to progress.

The Hockey team have lost to Corpus.

On Tuesday last, W. J. Pitt read the second part of his paper on 'English Literary Drama' to the Literary Society. Mr Pitt's paper was greatly appreciated.

At the debate last Saturday, the motion, 'that in no case is assassination justifiable,' was lost.

FITZWILLIAM HALL.

On Thursday last, R. L. Hussey read a paper before the Historical Society on 'The Black Death.'

The Theological Society met in the library last Friday when G. A. Coupe opened a discussion on 'Religious Education in Day Schools.'

On Saturday, W. S. Thatcher successfully proposed 'that in the opinion of this House England's national greatness is endangered by the unsatisfactory character of its Education.' The motion was opposed by A. O. N. Lee.

The eight have been working hard, and we think there has been some improvement during the past week. We wish them luck.

C. U. M. C.

Saturday Evening, February 8th, 1908, at 8.15.

1. Pianoforte Sonata in C major ... ... *Weber*
   H. E. Wortham.
2. Songs. Two Elizabethan Lyrics ... ... *H. Lane Wilson*
   A. F. Hall.
3. Variations on a theme of Beethoven for 2 Pianos (Op.35)
   F. P. Haines, R. G. Martindale. *Saint-Saëns*
4. Sonata for Violin and Pianoforte, No. 15... ... ...*Mozart*
   F. Ricard, H. E. Wortham.

THE UNIVERSITY PULPIT.

SUNDAY, February 9.

Sermon at Great St Mary's by the Rev. T. C. FRY, D.D., Pembroke College, Head Master of Berkhamsted School.

POLITICS AND RELIGION.

'Inasmuch as ye did it not to the least of these, ye did it not to me.' St. Matt. xxv. 45.

It is often said that religion has nothing to do with politics. Let us examine this statement. What do we mean by politics, and what do we mean by religion? There are four common definitions of politics. First: there are the abstract ideas of pure political science. According to these the state is seen 'as a particular portion of mankind viewed as a political unit': or as 'an end in itself': or as 'an association of communities in a complete and self-sufficing life': or it is 'the complete union of free men enjoying law': or it is 'the result of a compact between individuals': or it is 'the organic manifestation of the nation': or lastly, and for our purpose perhaps mere fruitfully, it is 'the realisation of a moral ideal.' All these definitions have been given, and certainly none of these, save the last, make any particular appeal to the religious consciousness.

Or secondly, in the word politics we may be thinking merely of forms of government: Czardom, imperialism, limited monarchy, aristocracy, federation, democracy: to these, in the abstract, religion has certainly nothing to say.

Or we may be referring to the mere personal side of party politics, the mere vulgar question of what persons shall enjoy patronage or sit upon a treasury bench, or rule a municipality. With this, apart from high character and high purposes of men, it would often be more true to say, that the absence of religion is more closely concerned.

On the other hand we may mean by politics the highest ideals of citizen life in the existing social relations of men: the mutual rights and duties involved in these relations, the life whose function it is to work for social righteousness: a life, which must be of divine origin and process, if God is immanent in human evolution. Such a definition ceases to be abstract, as we hear beneath it the pulse of this great organism, called Human Society.

Has religion nothing to say about this?

Well, what do we mean by religion?

Do we mean only or chiefly theology, or metaphysics, or scholasticism, old or new: the Higher or the Lower Criticism: or perhaps only some mental sphere of conflict between one man's guess or another's on things unseen? No, surely: by religion we mean life, the life of the spirit, the effort to realise the reign of love and righteousness, not only in one's own soul, but in all lives that interact with ours. Ethical and spiritual religion, such as this, is not necessarily learned in theology: sometimes, as a scribe once said, it 'knows not the law': but for all that it may burn with a fire of passion and devotion, till it can establish some portion of God's kingdom upon earth. And the first soul that knows it, that is possessed by it, is itself at once the beginning of a society of like-minded men who can see straight to ethical truth of life. 'Thou art Peter and on this rock I will build my Church.' The soul in which the idea of a divine kingdom upon earth is, so to speak, incarnated is the cell of which the society is the developed organism: the soul is the personal centre of a circumference of human activity: the single lives, whose life and inspiration is Jesus of Nazareth, are bound by His spirit into a body, a community, commissioned (as has been well said) to 'baptise into Christ,' *i.e.* into the Christian spirit, the very aims and character of the state.

In the state, men stand in relations to men: in the brotherhood of the Church—used in its widest possible sense—men stand in relations both to God and to their fellow-men. We have, in fact, come to see that it is impossible to deny a moral end to the state. The view of the early 19th century, wherein the state played the generally feeble, and always uncreative, role of a mere policeman who kept the ring for the otherwise unrestrained collision of competitive forces—this view is now only a fossil, and not a very interesting fossil, in dead economic deposits. Political relations in the highest sense—who doubts that they include social relations? Social relations—who doubts that they are ethical relations? Ethical relations must for us Christians 'be baptised into Christ': hence Christian politics are largely one with Christian ethics. The old, simple, fundamental definition of practical religion—as duty to God and duty to one's neighbour—what is there better than this? and neither of these duties can be indifferent to the ethical claims

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of citizen life and social law. It is part at least of our mission as followers of Christ to help establish upon earth a society based upon Christian righteousness.

Is such a thing much wanted? Is society now organised in righteousness? Let us take a few concrete cases. Scientific enquiry, bloodlessly done, has shown that at least a third of the workers in England are under-fed, badly clothed, and inadequately housed. In London, *e.g.*, over 30 per cent. are in poverty; a large number either unemployed or quite irregularly employed; even when regularly employed they do not do more than just live from day to day. Over 30 per cent. are housed under crowded conditions where a human life of decency and comfort is scarcely possible: where simple religious duties are scarcely more possible; where the higher life—as a whole—is almost impossible. The death rate is abnormally high. The young die fast. It has also been proved that the slums of a provincial city are as cruel and destructive as those of London. The skilled enquirer knows that the over-crowding in the village is often little better than in the days of Alton Locke—as dangerous to the morality of the few as is over-crowding of the city to the morality of the many. It has been shown (to use the very words of the impartial social student) 'that a large portion of our population is ill-nourished to the point of inefficiency, and that for very many it must be so, so long as the wages of unskilled labour, the cost of food, and the needs of the human body are what they are.' These are some of the facts: another fact is that we are the richest nation in Europe. Have we phlegmatic Englishmen the imagination to see these facts' meaning in the light of their consequences? What are the natural consequences? The family tie grows weak; terrible cases of neglect and cruelty to children have been found; the English Sunday is dying out, its death hurried by the mere pleasure-loving example of the seven days idler. The monotony of life and its sordid surroundings increase the passion for swift excitement: nearly every one bets, even children. There is perhaps less drunkenness than formerly; but there is more drinking: women drink more. In some cities, with their children, they crowd the public houses. And this traffic in drink, built into the passion of the people, has been fortified lately by the love of money, acutely appealed to through the law of limited liability, and entrenched by Parliamentary statute. Sad scenes in mean streets: but most of us, thus bred and reared, would have done as men and women do there.

Or again, down amidst these scenes of poverty, we may face another set of facts. There is the life of the home-industry worker caused by flagrant commercial oppression, due to unchecked competition. Here are the lowest strata of the world that works. Here, in their homes, every human being in it, even children and imbeciles, aged and infirm, early and late, before and after school hours, in insanitary and often fever-haunted rooms, all, all, are pressed into service—earning then only just enough to keep body and soul together and pay the rent. When the work seems done, fines of all kinds are inflicted, and deducted from the starving wage. In basements, in attics, amidst dirt and disease, with no time for a set meal or even for cleanliness, sometimes with a dead child yet unburied in the same room, yet for all that with a patience and endurance that we can only marvel at—here are the things that call for some second Latimer in England.

And when the last hour of possible toil is over, and in town and country the last week's wage is earned, what is left to many for the end? A barrack, an official supervision, a pauper dress, the severance of the old—all this because thrift itself had nothing to save, or the children are gone, and competitive industry has flung its slaves away. I halt, not because there is no more to say, but because these concrete examples of our citizen life may serve well enough as a setting for the question.

Has religion nothing to say to all this? or, as here I would prefer to put it, has Christianity nothing to say to all this? It would be strange if it had not. There was an earlier time to which Christianity looks back when those who claimed to be God's prophets did not skrink from plain dealing with similar problems. 'Judge the fatherless: plead for the widow.' 'The princes are rebellious and companions of thieves.' 'Everyone loveth gifts and followeth after rewards.' 'To turn aside the needy from their rights and to take away the right of the poor of my people.' 'He deviseth wicked devices to destroy the poor with lying words, even when the needy speaketh right.' 'What mean ye that ye grind the faces of the poor? saith the Lord God of Hosts.' 'Woe unto them that join house to house and lay field to field, till there be no place.' 'Is not this the fast that I have chosen to undo the heavy burdens; to deal thy bread to the hungry; when thou seest the naked that thou cover him?' 'Let not the rich man glory in his riches: he that getteth riches and not by right shall leave them in the midst of his days.' 'Woe unto him that buildeth his house by unrighteousness, that useth his neighbour's service without wages.' 'He is a merchant: he loveth to oppress: and Ephraim said "yet I am become rich: I have found me out substance."' That is enough: that is all within the covers of the Old Testament.

'It is not,' says Prof. Marshall, 'the function of any science to lay down practical precepts and to prescribe rules of life.' Be it so; but here are the prophets of a diviner life than economics can teach 'laying down practical precepts and prescribing rules of life.' Here is the religious teacher dealing with the practical politics of the citizen life. This was the prophetic view of what economists call 'the normal action of (certain) members of industrial groups' (let us just add) in Israel and Judah. In this teaching our Master, Jesus of Nazareth, was brought up; it could not be otherwise. Had He then, we may rightly ask, anything of a like character to say?

The problems of community life He must have had in some form before Him. He did not live, as did His great forerunner, the life of an ascetic: He entered into men's ordinary joys and griefs; He was always the friend, and at times the critic of fisherman, tax gatherers, blind beggers, and sinners. He was questioned by rich men, by men with views on divorce, by men anxious to deal justly with their prosperity. Let us grant that His method was not the old prophetic method. His mission was to teach the individual soul the love of a divine father and of the human brotherhood. He lives and teaches on a higher plane than a mere reformer: He sees further than the agitator: some of His most redeeming teaching is paradoxical. He was in fact, as has been said, a revealer. But for that very reason His teaching is most applicable, most comprehensive, most penetrating. He gives us principles, not programmes: His ideals are catholic, not sectarian or social. And He announced that He came to found a kingdom, wherein God should dwell—a community of men and women redeemed to a divine service. And it is just this devotion, to the service of the community, of unselfish character that social life about us most requires. The greatest problems of to-day are not only economic but also moral: no permanent changes will ever be set up unless they are built on character. And to form character was the one aim of Jesus Christ. The earliest church is the best witness to the social meaning and effect of Christ's teaching. Harnack has lately told those who did not know that the early Christians were in fact a great social guild: to those who needed work they gave work; to those who could not work they gave provision; to those who *would* not work they gave nothing. That was the first Christian socialism, that is the spirit that carried out at last the social revolution that we call early Christianity. No wonder: for according to Jesus Christ the test of the individual dwells in his contribution to social service. It needs but little imagination to feel sure of what Jesus Christ would have said to the shareholder who cares not how his dividend is made; to the middleman or lover of bargains who cares not at what cost to others his profit comes; to the slum owner who speculates on the needs of the neediest; to the man who lives to enjoy and not to serve; to the man who because of possible personal sacrifice resists each productive or distributive change. The very blessings of Christ's kingdom were for service only: 'whosoever would become great among you shall be your minister.' How could a teacher with such an ideal as that have nothing to say to social needs?

Why is it then that a veil came to so many, hiding the claims of suffering populations? Why is it that the cry for justice and not for charity, which is really at the back of modern social movement, does not seem as yet to penetrate very deeply into institutional Churches? Why is it that English Christianity does not yet demand, with united and insistent voice, that these things shall be made to cease, and not rest content till the way out has been found? There are several causes. One cause is, that what has been called the 'cake of custom' has frozen, so to speak, over much citizen life. Many think as their fathers thought; they are comfortable, they are inert; they pass a happy life out of sight of the toil and degradation found elsewhere; they read in the press a criticism, perhaps bitter, which offends them—and they harden themselves against change.

Again a similar 'cake of custom' has frozen in places over the teaching of religion, and some people 'love to have it so.' Love of the brotherhood still at times confines itself to the sincere desire that the slum dwellers may be saved in the life to come. The regular middle-class churchgoer is often as much distressed at references from the pulpit to bad cottages, bad water, bad sanitation as was Lord Melbourne on some undiluted reference to private life. Indeed it is not easy to foretell what would happen

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if Christ came suddenly to a prosperous congregation, and bade one or more of them sell all they had and follow Him.

Again with many the dread of disestablishment makes them too timid to respond. The men perhaps who seem most anxious to find social remedies are at times hostile to the Establishment. To timid people great caution is a positive Christian virtue. The social movement seems to be most vehement outside all churches. The timid think this the fault not of the churches but of the movement.

Further, it is quite certain that one great obstacle to a full comprehension of the rise of a new order, now taking place, is presented by a 'class' ministry. It is certain that the clergy of the Church of England sympathize deeply with the poor as poor, but not all have learnt to sympathize with the aspirations that question the need or justice of being poor. Why should poverty, it is asked, if not self-caused, exist? Why should the few have most of the chances and the many have so few? Is this really a state of things a Christian can be content with? These are surprisingly new ideas to many, even of the clergy; and with all our virtues Englishmen, especially Englishmen with something of caste traditions, are slow to grasp new ideas. Often there are exceptions—daily growing more numerous—but the 'class' ministry has been and is a difficulty, and not only, by any means, in the Church of England.

The consequence is that the leaders of men's divine discontent with unfit, unhopeful, surroundings, often cease to believe in the churches as institutions.

In Christ, in his life, in His principles in the motive of His death, they have not ceased in England at least to believe; the best English leaders of labour take a spiritual view of life. But some of them keep outside the gates of institutions because they do not see Christ's teaching there reflected: and they are often quite right. What are the results? Let us turn to that great survey of London carried out by Mr Charles Booth. 'The great section of the population,' he says, 'which passes by the name of the working classes, between the lower middle-classes and the poor, remains as a whole outside all religious bodies.'

Below this class are the poor. Again he says: 'great efforts are made to reach them. They are summed up in the phrase 'practical Christianity': by it almost all are touched: but the profit on the religious side is doubtful.' Again: 'with regard to the working classes we seem to arrive at a dead-lock: there is no hope from social usage: and to create religious homes a new generation of religious minded parents must arise, while until we have the social usage or the religious home all advance is stopped. It is a serious *impasse*.' 'The churches have come to be regarded as the resorts of the well-to-do, and of those who are willing to accept the patronage of people better off than themselves. The spirit of self-sacrifice is not observed amongst the members of these churches: and this inconsistency is severely judged. As to the clergy—to live a life of voluntary poverty seems to be the only road to the confidence of the people in this matter.'

There is the impartial verdict of a great expert in social enquiry. Meanwhile a new movement, amounting in many minds to a kind of religious enthusiasm is spreading everywhere amongst the urban workers and even the lower middle class. It has been created by the missionary advocacy of the ideas roughly lumped together under the expression 'The Social Movement.' It covers of course a vast amount of difference as well as of agreement. But it is held together by a sense of community, co-operation, brotherhood, humanity, as opposed to the dead ideals of unchecked competition. The religion in it is of course the sense of brotherhood in it, and it has close contact at many points with the principles of Christ. All men may not as yet see this who are either for or against Christ: but it is true. This grim resolve for social uplifting is permeating the social strata of the workers at a rate quite unrealised. It has been in places, so to speak, rising like a flood, because (rightly or wrongly) hundreds, nay thousands of men who think, amongst the workers, find no effective efforts yet made in other quarters to cure what they feel to be intolerable—the denial of a higher human life to so many, the creation of material wealth and comfort for so few. They think the root cause of this to be a lack of brotherhood: and the effort to follow a policy of brotherhood is a religion to them.

It is not here my duty, it certainly is not my purpose, to criticize some details of their theories. It is enough to emphasize the fact that the attraction of this policy of co-operation in brotherhood has replaced in many minds conventional religion. There is often an obvious—a supreme danger. It is the danger of contentment with mere materialism; not perhaps so great a danger as the rich now run, but a more deadly danger to the future in this sense, because if the people as a whole rose only to be materialists the very hope of religion would die out. In the face of all this, he would be a bold man who should maintain that with politics, in the highest sense, Christianity has nothing to do.

Do we really desire that Christ should be king of human life? That England should be a kingdom of God? What especially shall young men do who have not to contend, as we older men have, with our own half-emancipated minds? The first thing to do is to face the facts: this is where University and College Settlements come in. There we can see the facts, learn the stress, look at life from the other end, just as Jesus Christ would surely do, if he were amongst us. I am sure that to young and generous natures that would be enough—to see the facts: never more would they be contented or indifferent.

Make then some personal surrender: go when you can to this seething mass of the less fortunate. Teach and learn, help to lift—perhaps just sympathize and encourage. You need not be in the ranks of the clergy to do this: it is also a layman's work. And the spiritual gain to yourself cannot be exaggerated. You must live the simplest life: you must live, not talk, religion: you need not have 'views:' it is not views that count. Let your light, if you have any, shine before men: if you have little, find fuel for it at the shrine of Christ's self-denial.

But you will need to be sincere; you must test your social self lest those keen-eyed critics find you hollow. You are well-to-do? Whence comes it? Where and how is the money made? Are you careless of your own social responsibility? Be sure of this: great changes are at hand: changes as great as once brought feudalism to an end. What we should seek is that with and in the change God's Church and the people should be reconciled in Christ. Through us it can be done, if He will, if we will. We may even now bring single homes within the Christian circle, if our Christianity spells justice and breeds hope. We may help even now, as Mr Booth suggests, to 'set up a ferment in the minds of young people of the working classes, who therefore discussing for themselves and among themselves the ways of God with man—a subject never stale—shall reach at last the confines of religion.' Such a movement—he rightly adds—'would be gradual, would percolate down, would first touch the cream of the workers, and might in time reach those who earn fair wages for fair work and have learnt to manage their own lives.' 'Fair wages for fair work.'

At that point a Christian nation should build a dyke that only those can pass who *will* not be restrained. You perhaps have heard the story of the cynical Talleyrand. Someone complained to him amidst the turmoil of the French Revolution that he had tried to found a new religion—but in vain. 'Have you,' asked Talleyrand, 'suffered yourself to be crucified?' Do we want the civilisation of the coming century to be Christian? The Church and her sons must be willing to suffer. They must come down from the 'Delectable Mountains,' and suffer: working wholeheartedly for social righteousness: believing in no dignity save the dignity of work—done by hand or brain—refusing, if any have even the chance, to live in idleness on others' labour. Then we shall have a right to pray—a right even to ask suffering populations to pray:

'Thy will be done in Earth, as it is in Heaven.'

BOWES & BOWES

Have purchased a portion of

The Classical Library

of the late

PROFESSOR STRACHAN

Of the University of Manchester,

Formerly Fellow of Pembroke College.

The Books are now on View.

I, Trinity Street, Cambridge.

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LITERARY SUPPLEMENT.

JOHN BUNYAN.*

The works of Bunyan, particularly the two printed in the volume before us, and the Holy War (issued two years ago with the same care and fidelity) may be considered from various points of view. They are historical documents, they are English Classics, they are pictures of man's deepest life.

As documents these books belong, of course, to the reign of Charles II., and they are as valid and as significant as the journal of Samuel Pepys, though they represent another region of English society from that in which Mr Pepys moved—not always on the straightest path towards the Celestial City. But they illustrate more than the England of the Restoration. In Bunyan and in George Fox—their lives of sixty and seventy years overlap, Bunyan being born a little later and dying a little earlier than Fox,—in these two men a new world finds utterance. In much that is written of the Reformation in England, attention is concentrated on books and documents, but not all the life of a nation gets at once on to paper and parchment, and in the Reformation period there is clearly to be felt something at work in England larger and deeper a good deal than research readily finds in print. It is not till we come to George Fox and John Bunyan, men of the people, unlettered and un-Latined, that we divine the immense tide of religious experience which flowed over the country and which is the ultimate explanation of the Reformation. Again, to look on to the centuries that followed, men may judge, as they choose to judge or feel compelled to judge, of English Dissent, but till they are somehow at the heart of the experience that is recorded in *Grace Abounding*, the *Pilgrim's Progress*, and *Fox's Journal*, their judgements will be external and of little value. In no other books is the religious life, that is the historic source and the continuing reason and inspiration of the Dissenting communities, to be read so clearly and so truly.

Bunyan, like many other men, wrote in all his books what is conspicuously the story of an individual soul, and in this connection it is worth noting their dates. *Grace Abounding* was first published in 1666, when Bunyan was half-way through his twelve years in the Bedfordshire County Gaol. The first part of the *Pilgrim's Progress* was published in 1678, in a shorter form than that familiar to us. It is a rare example of a book successfully expanded. *The Life and Death of Mr Badman* followed in 1680, designed to be a sort of pendant to the Pilgrim. *The Holy War* came in 1682, and the second part of the *Pilgrim's Progress* in 1685.

Bunyan tells us, in the preface to *Badman*, that he has '*as little as* may be gone out of the road of mine own observation of things'; and that is obvious to any one who will read him with ordinary attention. Waiving *Badman*, a book of some interest in its own way, but really amazingly dull compared with the works that precede and follow it, we find the other four, with all their brilliance and originality, based on one and the same experience. *Christian* and *Mansoul* go through the same depths of affliction and conflict as Bunyan narrates in the appallingly faithful pages of *Grace Abounding*, and reach the same peace and reconciliation as he also there records. But there is a difference, volume by volume,—most marked when we come to *Christiana* and her boys. The writer looks back from time to time upon the scene of the conflict, but each time from a higher and a happier level. The memory of what he went through is indelible—it is part of himself; but now it is not his only memory, it is enriched with others; he has a larger, a more varied, and a more restful mind. Nothing can equal the truth of *Grace Abounding*, and yet there is other truth to be proved true, and that, we see, Bunyan found as he went onward.

The years that followed *Grace Abounding* interpreted the experience written in that book, and he came to see it more and more in the sunshine. The peace he had gained did not pass away; it became more sure with years, and as he grew more conscious of its sureness and of his own salvation, he remembered the past with deepening happiness. And in this ever increasing sunshine, in which he now lived, every faculty within him flowed to the full. The books show this in the humour, the geniality and the humanity, more and more marked. The *Pilgrim* has a sorry time of it, often enough, with his Valley of Humiliation and Vanity Fair, but there is far more of what we can only call joy in the book than in its predecessor. *The Holy War* has more of it still—there is a playfulness in the letters and dialogues and descriptions, which has a gaiety scarcely reached even in the inimitable picture of *Mr Talkative* ('*O brave* Talkative'). When we come to *Christiana*, she and her boys, perhaps because they pilgrimage as a family, really go from happiness to happiness in spite of all the giants and 'ill-favoured ones.' They go down into the Valley of Humiliation to the songs of birds—for which the reader may be referred to the text. The episode of Dr Skill again is once more the old story, 'like, but oh! how different!' Even poor Mr Feeblemind in the giant's den 'conceited that he should not kill me ..... since I went not with him *willingly*, I believed I should come out alive again.' This is Retrospect, the other is Transcript, and both after all are true.

Bunyan's mastery of language, his gift of seeing and hearing all he writes down, the sheer simplicity and truth of every sentence, the delicate humour—all these are genius. Other men have had conflicts and reached the Celestial City, and done their best to make their experience available for their friends, but without becoming English classics. He had the undiscoverable secret—he did for Prose what Burns did for Poetry—'showed how it may build a princely throne on humble truth.'

The University Press has done us a good turn in giving us these admirable reprints, faithful to Bunyan's own hand, italics, capitals, marginalia and all—the *Pilgrim's Progress*, it should be said, from his own latest and fullest edition. Dr Brown, as every one who knew his *Life of Bunyan* would foresee, has done his work with all the conscience of a scholar and a lover, and we are grateful to him.

* Cambridge English Classics. John Bunyan. Grace Abounding and the Pilgrim's Progress. The text edited by John Brown, D.D. At the University Press. 1907. 4/6 net.

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THREE BIBLES.

The Interlinear Bible. Cambridge University Press. xx. + 1202 + xvi. + 350 pp. Maps. 7/6 net.

The Literary Man's Bible. W. L. Courtney. Chapman and Hall. x. + 414 pp. 10/6.

The Modern Reader's Bible. R. G. Moulton. Macmillan. xiv. + 1734 pp. 10/- net.

The publication of these three volumes, all departing considerably from the common type or norm of bibles, seems to shew a renewed interest in the Scriptures regarded as a book and a document. The new venture of the University Press does not require much comment. It should be noted in the first place that it is not a bible at all, as it does not contain the apocryphal or deutero-canonical books: the paper is not thick enough completely to prevent the print on the verso of the page from shewing through: and the margins are parsimonious. But allowing these disadvantages, the volume may well be useful. The text common to the Authorised Version and the Revised Version is printed in large type: when the two differ, the renderings of both are printed in two lines of small type, the R.V. above, the A.V. below. Apart from the possibility of a morbid mental state being induced by the perusal of a text, which constantly branches off into a double line, this is certainly the best method we have seen for obtaining a conspectus of the two versions. We cannot believe that there is any *Literary Man* who, after seriously reading this text, would ever again require the Revised Version for any other purpose than as a 'crib' to assist in translation from the original tongues.

In the *Modern Reader's Bible* we may offer the same criticisms as to format: in fact, on p. 1092 the print is actually touching the edge of the page. But the introductions to many of the books are valuable: as a favourable specimen let us commend the pages in which Ecclesiastes and Wisdom are studied together: Professor Moulton occupies the position of a higher critic of the more moderate and more amiable type. The text is attractively set out, with headings and side-notes when necessary; altogether we venture to say that if there is anyone who wishes to approach the bible from a new point of view, particularly if he wishes to study the life and thought of the Hebrew people, this will be found the ideal form in which to attack their literature.

The *Literary Man* is given rather different food: in the first place, as is just and right, a well-printed page on good paper. He is also expected to receive the results of the Highest Criticism without reserve. Let us take, for example, the story of the Plagues of Egypt.

'The text' (says the introduction to that section), 'has been worked over by many hands—by two Jahvists, as well as E. and P. The earlier only knew of three plagues (frogs, insects, and locusts), or perhaps only one, locusts. And perhaps the Hebrews go out peacefully, with gifts from the (Misrite) women. The last plague is connected with the sacrifice of firstlings to the god of fertility by the Semitic nomads.'

There is close adherence to the text of the Authorised Version, even as far as the unnecessary reproduction of words in italics in that text: the introductory essays, however, seem to us of the highest importance, dealing with such varied subjects in the bible as literature, Hebraic culture in Babylon, two studies of Isaiah, and a chapter on 'Wisdom' literature. The present volume deals with the Hebrew books alone, we shall watch with the greatest interest the application of the same methods to the New Testament.

REVIEWS.

The Cambridge Modern History, Vol. V. At the University Press. 1908. 16/- net.

[Published to-day.]

The volume before us is the ninth of the Modern History to see light. One more, and the record of modern times will be complete down to 1848. In the meantime, the new instalment deals with the Age of Louis XIV.—viewing things, that is, from the European standpoint; at home it is, of course, the period of the restored Stuarts, the Revolution and Queen Anne. George I. has just, very dramatically, heard in his garden at Herrenhausen that he has inherited three Crowns (we quote from Mr Temperley's chapter) when the section closes.

It is not a period of English history which can be easily written. So much that began then still runs vigorously through our national life, so much was done in those years that for two centuries has divided Englishmen against Englishmen, and the old controversies are still so hot (not least in our own day) that it is difficult for anyone to touch the period without some suspicion as to his purpose waking on the one side or the other. Again, if the great issues for which men wrote, plotted, legislated and suffered, are not treated with some kind of sympathy, the story is as good as unwritten.

Out of this strait, the writers of the English chapters in this book emerge very successfully. Professor Firth, Mr John Pollock, and Mr Temperley come perhaps as near to realising Lord Acton's ideal for the consecutive character of the work as could be. By this we mean, they have so uniform a sense of what history is, they grasp so clearly the characters of the men concerned and the implications of movements and principles, and their vitality and meaning—in short, they have so clear a gift for perspective, that the reader moves on comfortably and intelligently from chapter to chapter,—he has no sandy deserts to plough through, and no wildernesses of needless proper names to chart. Considering the general aim of the Modern History, we must pronounce this volume a success.

Professor Gwatkin has written an interesting chapter on Religious Toleration in England, which is a real addition to the value of the volume, while Mr Kaufmann, of Trinity College, Dublin, in the last chapter of all, deals with Latitudinarianism and Pietism, gathering into manageable compass a wide range of phenomena. In the same way, a very great range of most important scientific developments is controlled and marshalled by Mr Rouse Ball and the late Sir Michael Foster, the one taking Mathematical and Physical Science, and the other the rest of the Sciences. It is so hard for the non-scientific reader to find in succinct form (and in language which he can understand, we may add) any clear account of the scientific progress of the seventeenth century,—and it is at the same time of so much interest even to laymen—that this twenty-third chapter is as welcome as any in the nine volumes. The student of 'Paradise Lost,' for instance, is always becoming involved in Astronomy, and is not likely to extricate himself, till he finds he is face to face with two systems, between which even the Archangel hesitates—or at least, trims. When Bunyan's Pilgrim uses an 'optic-glass,' the reader wonders how long that instrument had been available for astronomers and whether tinkers ever looked through telescopes. Again the foundation of the Royal Society belongs to this period with the Journal of Evelyn, one of its first members. In many such instances, ordinary people feel the need of some such summary as they are here given.

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This brings us to literature. Mr Child's chapter will not quite please all lovers of Milton; and some, who like dates for everything, will regret that, as he did not mention Bunyan's allegories by name, there is no reference to the 'Pilgrim's Progress' in the table of dates along with Cudworth's 'Intellectual System' and Dryden's 'All for Love' in 1678. Still the chapter has other merits, if it does not name the Pilgrim, and though it does allege there is no love in Milton's epic. To M. Faguet's account of the great names of his national literature it would be hard to add a superlative.

Space may be found for allusion to Mr Benians' chapter on colonies. The data are so many and so miscellaneous, and the areas to be covered are so vast, that the writer might well have made an arid aggregation of facts and been forgiven. On the contrary, these twenty-two pages tell an articulate story with an order and a point of view; the detail is enough, and not too much, to hold the attention and to give the variety of life to lands and men and governments; the world becomes in the writer's hands a unity and its parts are related to one another; and the whole is so pleasantly written that it ranks as one of the more attractive chapters of the volume.

'Here pause,' as Wordsworth says. Other reviewers will doubtless deal with Eastern and Northern Europe, with Louis XIV. and Peter the Great and Frederick I. and many other most vital matters, all set forth in this large volume. Readers of the *Review* have perhaps had enough to act on; they will have felt before now that volume V. must be at once added to the rest on their shelves.

A Literary History of the Arabs. By R. A. Nicholson, M.A. London: Fisher Unwin. 1907.

By the publication of this excellent work, Mr Nicholson has rendered a great service not only to orientalists, but to all those who are interested in studying, so far as is possible without a knowledge of Arabic, the characteristics and developments of one of the great literatures of the world, and one, moreover, which has served as a model to all the nations which profess the religion of Islam. The number of works in European languages treating of Arabic literature as a whole is much smaller than the importance of the subject demands. Brockelmann's *Geschichte der Arabischen Litteratur* (2 vols., Weimar, 1898) is probably the best general handbook, but is rather a bibliography and biography than a literary history, and is scarcely adapted to the general reader.

The vast scope of the subject will be obvious to anyone who reflects, first, on the extent of the lands throughout which Arabic is still spoken, or, if not spoken, is used as the language of theology, philosophy, law and science; secondly, on the long period of time (some fourteen centuries) which it covers; and lastly, on the extraordinary fecundity of the Muslims in almost every field of intellectual endeavour. The difficulty, indeed, is in selecting and arranging the material, not in finding it; and here Mr Nicholson has frankly (and, it will be generally agreed, wisely) adopted a position which he thus defines (*Preface* pp. x.—xi.):—

'As regards the choice of topics, I agree with the author of a famous Arabic anthology who declares that it is harder to select than compose. Perhaps an epitomist may be excused for not doing equal justice all round. To me the literary side of the subject appeals more than the historical, and I have followed my bent without hesitation; for in order to interest others a writer must first be interested himself. In the verse translations I have tried to represent the spirit and feeling of the original poems. This aim precludes verbal fidelity, which can only be obtained through the disenchanting medium of prose, but scholars, I think, will recognise that my renderings are usually as faithful as such things can or should be.....The following versions have at least the merit of being made directly from the original language and with a uniform motive. Considering the importance of Arabic poetry as (in the main) a true mirror of Arabian life, I do not think the space devoted to it is at all extravagant. Other branches of literature could not receive the same attention. Many an eminent writer has been dismissed in a few lines, many well-known names have been passed over. But, as before said, this work is a sketch of ideas in their historical environment rather than a review of authors, books, and dates.'

Mr Nicholson begins by dividing 'the history of the Arabs, so far as our knowledge of it is derived from Arabic sources,' into three great periods, *viz.*:—(1) the Sabaean and Himyarite (B.C. 800 to A.D. 500) known to us from inscriptions; (2) the Pre-Islamic (A.D. 500—622), during which the great classical poets of the pagan Arabs flourished; and the Muhammadan, extending from A.D. 622 (the date of the *hijra* or 'Flight' of the Prophet from Mecca to Medína) to the present day. This last period, which is by far the most important, is subdivided into five very unequal parts, *viz.*:—

(1) The life of the Prophet Muhammad, and chiefly that part of it which succeeded his fortieth year, when he first began to receive revelations.

(2) The period of the Four Orthodox Caliphs (A.D. 632—661).

(3) The Umayyad period (A.D. 661—750).

(4) The period of the 'Abbasid Caliphs of Baghdad down to their extinction by the Mongols in the middle of the thirteenth century of our era (A.D. 750—1258).

(5) The modern or post-Mongol period (A.D. 1258 to the present time).

These periods are treated with very different degrees of detail. Thus 140 pages are devoted to the pre-Islamic period, 40 to the Prophet and the Qur'án, and only 28 to the last six centuries and a half. Of modern Arabic literature, indeed, hardly anything is said, and the last century hardly occupies four pages. The modern developments of Arabic literature, especially in its connection with the Press, the Novel and the Drama, are full of interest, and well merit a separate study, but they are naturally placed in the background by those whose main interest is in that which is more characteristic of the Arab mind before it was overshadowed by foreign influences.

The most striking features of Mr Nicholson's book are his truly admirable verse translations, and the sympathetic insight which he displays in his treatment of the religious movements, and especially the mysticism of the Muslims. His success in rendering into English verse the extremely difficult poems of the *Jáhiliyya*, or Pagan Period, is strikingly exemplified in his fine and forcible translations of the illustrated 'Song of Vengeance' of Ta'abbata Sharr[an] (pp. 98—100), and of part of the *Mu'allaqa* of 'Amr ibn Kulthúm, with an extract from which this notice, inadequate as it is, must needs be concluded:—

'Up maiden! Fetch the morning-drink and spare not
The wine of Andarín,
Clear wine that takes a saffron hue when water
Is mingled warm therein.
The lover tasting it forgets his passion,
His heart is eased of pain;
The stingy miser, as he lifts the goblet,
Regardeth not his gain.

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Pass round from left to right! Why let'st thou, maiden,
Me and my comrades thirst?
Yet am I, whom thou wilt not serve this morning,
Of us three not the worst!
Many a cup in Baalbec and Damascus
And Qásirín I drained,
Howbeit we, ordained to death, shall one day
Meet death, to us ordained.'

Mr Nicholson deserves the congratulations and thanks of all lovers of the East for having successfully accomplished a task equally difficult and needful, and that with a fine scholarship and sympathetic comprehension worthy of the highest praise.

E. G. B.

The Elizabethan Religious Settlement. By Henry Norbert Birt, O.S.B., Priest of Downside Abbey. George Bell & Sons.

Adequately to review this important book would require considerable space and an exhaustive examination of the documents quoted. The object of Dom Birt is to traverse the statement made by Camden and repeated by almost all his successors that the change in ecclesiastical matters during the first years of Elizabeth, though opposed by the Marian bishops and the higher clergy, excited so little opposition among the others that only 192 priests resigned their benefices because they would not accept the Act of Supremacy. After careful enquiry the author comes to the conclusion that this number of recusant priests is entirely inadequate, and from the difficulties of some of the bishops, especially in the north, in dealing with the old religion, there was very much more opposition than there is generally assumed to have been. Dom Birt, however, admits that the clergy did not shew as much fidelity to the Marian Settlement as might have been looked for. On the whole there seems to be much to be said for the position taken in this volume. As it has always been hard to believe that less than two hundred of the Marian clergy had sufficient conviction of the truth of that which they professed to teach, to refuse to accept an entirely new settlement of religion, which, as Dom Birt indicates, was radically opposed to Rome. He does not, however, succeed in shaking the main position that Elizabeth's Government succeeded in reversing the policy of her predecessor with singularly little opposition from its upholders The Elizabethan reformation is a singular example of the way in which the great Queen gauged the feeling of her people, realised the possibilities of the situation, and carried out her plans without either scruple or diffidence.

The Comments of Bagshot. Edited by J. A. Spender. London: Archibald Constable & Co., Ltd. 1907.

The thing that strikes us most about Bagshot is that he is so eminently British. Dozens of him neatly dressed in well fitting dark overcoats, top-hats, and carrying carefully folded umbrellas cross Westminster Bridge on their way from Waterloo to Whitehall every morning and re-cross it towards evening. Bagshot is one of them, but with a difference. He is not only a cultivated, well read man, but he has ideas, and is fond of writing them down. He is also an optimist in a quiet, thoughtful and reserved manner:—

'Year by year, as I get older, I get more impatient with misanthropes. Say what you will about the vices and follies of man, how immense are his virtues! Think steadily, if you can, of the incredible things that he suffers—his hard toil, his struggle for bread and home, the smallness of his reward, his undeserved calamities, the slaughter of his affections, and through it all, his indomitable spirit and courage as he gathers himself from the dust or the mire, and plants his feet again on his rough and uncertain road.'

Another passage, too long to quote, dwells on the thought 'how much more abiding is the memory of pleasure than of pain.'

Bagshot was often epigrammatic, and it will not do to close this brief notice of a really stimulating and scholarly book without one or two examples of his somewhat dry wit:—

'There is no peace-at-any-price party. There are only various parties which disapprove of each other's wars.'

'It is a solemn fact that the discovery of a new disease immediately creates a demand for it.'

'A large number of scholars are men of science gone astray, and many editions of classical authors are but chemical analyses of their component parts, from which the element of literature is excluded. It is for this reason, among others, that a classical education so often fails to impart a literary sense.'

And lastly—

'Never display a wound—except to a physician.'

But enough of quotation. Whoever would know Bagshot—and he's well worth knowing—must spend three-and sixpence and buy his Comments.

QUIS CUSTODIET?

'*A Maevian echo of Maionian song.*'

When nominees have nominees
Behind ther backs, to bite 'em,
And these again are nominees,
You get ad infinitum.

The Syndicate you cannot trust,
Because the Council chose 'em;
Their taste, the Syndics say, is bad,
As he can see who knows 'em.

The Council say, at choosing men
The Senate are not clever;
Witness themselves—the argument,
You see, goes on for ever.

Or does it stop at Senators,
Who've none behind, to bite 'em?
They are not nominees at all:
We've *got* ad infinitum.

But can they trust *themselves* to choose
A bibliothecary?
If all their nominees are bad,
To *elect* they should be chary.

But if their nominees are good,
The Council must be fit 'uns
To choose at least a Syndicate
Of ordinary Britons.

And these, it follows, must be fit
(So argues Aristotle)
To choose a man to dust the books
And little flies to bottle.

When nominees have nominees,
And so ad infinitum,
The argument gets round behind
Your own poor backs, to bite 'em.

F. M. C.

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A JOURNAL OF UNIVERSITY LIFE & THOUGHT

VOL. XXIX. No. 725. **THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1908.** PRICE SIXPENCE

CALENDAR.

Thursday, Feb. 20.

Discussion of three Reports in the Senate House at 2.15 p.m.

King's : Kelway in G minor; anthem, 'Stand up and bless,' Goss.

Emmanuel College Sports.

Hockey League : *Division II.*, Christ's v. Trinity II. *Division III.*, Peterhouse v. Pembroke II., Downing v. Selwyn, Fitzwilliam Hall v. Caius II.

Cambridge Philological Society: Meeting in Mr Giles' Rooms, Emmanuel College, at 4.15 p.m.

New Theatre : 'Simple Simon,' at 8.15 p.m.

Friday, Feb. 21.

King's : Hymn 162.

Trinity College Sports.

Hockey League : *Division I.*, Emmanuel v. Sidney, Jesus v. Trinity, Caius v. King's. *Division II.*, Clare v. Pembroke.

Golf : Barrow Medal.

New Theatre : 'Simple Simon,' at 8.15 p.m.

Saturday, Feb. 22.

King's : Little in G; anthem, 'I will mention,' Sullivan.

St John's : Kelway in B minor; hymn 503.

Trinity : Anthem, 'Some put their trust,' Croft.

Emmanuel College Sports.

Rugby : C.U. v. MARLBOROUGH NOMADS.

Hockey : C.U. v. EAST SHEEN.

Hockey League : *Division I.*, King's v. Jesus. *Division II.*, Corpus v. Queens'.

Golf : C.U. v. SUNNINGDALE.

New Theatre : 'Simple Simon,' at 2.30 and 8.15 p.m.

Sunday, Feb. 23.

Sexagesima Sunday.

Sermon at Great St Mary's at 2.15 p.m. by the Very Rev. W. PAGE ROBERTS, M.A., St John's College, Dean of Salisbury.

King's : *M.*, Aldrich in G; hymns 7 and 172. *E*, Garrett in F; anthem, 'O where shall wisdom,' Boyce.

St John's : *M.*, Croft in A; hymn 332. *E.*, S. Wesley in F; anthem, 'Ye now are sorrowful,' Brahms; hymn 487.

Trinity : *M.*, Selby in A; hymn 299. *E.*, Selby in A; anthem, 'O where shall wisdom be found?' Boyce; hymn 300.

Cambridge Church Society : Sermon to members of the University by the Rev. Dr Inge, Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity, in Great St Mary's Church at 8.30 p.m. on 'Immortality.'

Monday, Feb. 24.

Saint Matthias.

St John's : Smart in G; anthem, 'Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace,' S. S. Wesley.

Trinity : Anthem, 'His yoke is easy,' Handel.

Caius College Sports.

Hockey League : *Division II.*, Queens' v. Trinity II. *Division III.*, Downing v. Fitzwilliam Hall, Selwyn v. Peterhouse, Jesus II. v. Magdalene.

Cambridge Philosophical Society: Meeting in the Botany School, at 4.30 p.m.

Cambridge Antiquarian Society: Meeting in the Lecture Room of the Archæological Museum at 4.30 p.m.

New Theatre : 'The Girls of Gottenberg,' at 8.15 p.m.

Tuesday, Feb. 25.

Caius College Sports.

Hockey League : *Division I.*, Sidney v. Caius, Jesus v. Emmanuel. *Division II.*, Christ's v. St John's. *Division III.*, Peterhouse v. Caius II.

Union Debate at 8.15 p.m. Subject: 'That this House is in favour of further restrictions on Alien Immigration.' Proposed by Mr G. S. Shaw, Trinity College.

New Theatre : 'The Girls of Gottenberg,' at 8.15 p.m.

Wednesday, Feb. 26.

The Lent Races.

Rugby : C.U. v. LONDON WELSH (in London).

Hockey League : *Division II.*, Trinity II. v. Corpus. *Division III.*, Pembroke II. v. Downing.

Lecture by the Rev. Hastings Rashdall, Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford, in the Victoria Assembly Rooms at 5.30 p.m., on 'Philosophy and Religion.' VI. Christianity.

C.U.M.S. : Piano and Vocal Recital in Guildhall at 8.30 p.m.

New Theatre : 'The Girls of Gottenberg,' at 8.15 p.m.

Thursday, Feb. 27.

Congregation at 2 p.m.

The Lent Races.

Hockey League : *Division I.*, Sidney v. Trinity. *Division II.*, Christ's v. Queens', Pembroke v. St John's. *Division III.*, Fitzwilliam Hall v. Peterhouse.

Cambridge Classical Society : Mr J. W. Mackail, Professor of Poetry, Oxford, on 'The Minor Poems attributed to Virgil,' in the theatre of the Archæological Museum at 5 p.m.

Ely Diocesan C.E.T.S. : Public Meetings in Guildhall at 2.30 and 8 p.m. The Lord Bishop of Winchester and Mrs. Locker Lampson.

Literary Drama Association : Miss Elsie Fogerty's Chronicle Players, in the Conservative Club, Market Passage, at 3 and 8.30 p.m.

New Theatre : 'Widowers' Houses,' at 8.15 p.m.

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NEWS AND NOTES.

The general approval asked for by the Library Syndicate for their proposals as to a new method of electing a Librarian was accorded to them last Thursday by a decisive majority. This is probably one of the cases where the mere fact that there was an opposition was almost as useful as if the opposition had triumphed, and we may expect that when the general approval comes to be translated into regulations the Syndicate will pay all the attention they can to the suggestions put forward by those who could not altogether agree with them.

Two amended reports are published this week and will come up for the vote next Thursday. In the case of the report on the Oldham Bequest scholarship, the signature of the Master of Christ's has disappeared. The chief change is the omission of the requirement that the Shakespeare scholar, before the second payment, must satisfy the special board for Medieval and Modern Languages, by a report of his work, that he is fulfilling the object of the scholarship, and that the board might call upon him for such a report at any time. In the report upon the Fitzwilliam staff the alterations are few and concentrated mostly upon the post of Assistant Director; who, they propose, shall not be appointed until 'a due interval' after the next appointment of the Director. But we still find the stipulations as to the number of hours to be spent in the museum, and the necessity of making a report to the Syndicate as to whether those stipulations have been complied with; and, without in any way expressing an opinion on the merits of the case, we doubt if the report will go through without a decision.

We are glad to see the name of another past editor of the *Cambridge Review* appointed as Hulsean Lecturer for the year 1908—1909. Dr Figgis never visits Cambridge without leaving behind him a rich crop of forcible and pithy sayings from his sermons and papers, and we shall look forward to his Hulsean Lectures as a theological and intellectual treat.

Oxford has followed Edinburgh in conferring an honorary doctorate upon our Whewell Professor. The distinction comes with special fitness in this present month of February, wherein Dr Westlake celebrates his eightieth birthday. Though it is fifty-eight years since he was declared sixth wrangler and sixth classic, thirty-four years since he was made a Q.C., and twenty-six years since he retired from practice at the Bar, his zeal in the pursuit of learning is unabated; as he has just now shown by the publication of the second volume of his treatise on Public International Law. The work is marked by the same subtle precision of thought that characterised his 'Chapters on International Law' and his standard treatise on Private Law (now in its fourth edition). Professor Westlake's name is as widely honoured abroad as in his own country. For over twenty years he was the foreign secretary of the old Social Science Association; and he also took a prominent part in founding the Institut de Droit International. When, in 1895, he became President of the Institut, he induced it to come to England and hold its session in Cambridge; thereby securing us many pleasant memories, not the least of which is that of the speech that Mrs Westlake delivered (in French) at the final dinner in the hall of Peterhouse. One of the first results of the extension of household suffrage in 1885 to the counties was the return of Dr Westlake to Parliament by one of the divisions of Essex. And one of the worst results of Mr Gladstone's conversion, in 1886, to Home Rule was that it robbed Parliament of so accomplished and statesmanlike a jurist as the Whewell Professor.

The *Times* last week gave an account of the memorial presented to Mr George Meredith on his eightieth birthday by representatives of the intellect of England. The Cambridge list, to put it plainly, cuts a very poor figure with regard to numbers: less than half, for instance, of the Oxford names. We cannot think that the memorial can have been put before the right people here: were there no others in the University who would have wished to have congratulated the old novelist than the Masters of Peterhouse and Christ's, the Provost of King's, the Professors of Greek and Modern History, the Lecturer in English, and the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the University Press?

Professor H. T. Bovey, F.R.S., Honorary Fellow of Queens' College, Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, and Professor of Civil Engineering, has been appointed Rector of the Imperial College of Science and Technology.

Professor Bovey was 12th Wrangler in 1873, and was shortly afterwards elected to a Fellowship at Queens' College. He adopted the profession of Civil Engineering, and for a time was on the staff of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Works. In 1887 he went to Canada as Professor of Civil Engineering and Applied Mechanics in McGill University. The success that McGill has had as a training place for Engineers is largely due to his influence and energy, and the fact that the Committee of the Imperial College has appointed one who took his degree so long as thirty-five years ago, shows that (at any rate in England) the cry of 'too old at forty' does not carry much weight.

Oxford friends and admirers of the late Professor Maitland have arranged to commemorate him by the establishment of a Memorial Library for the use of students. The collection includes Maitland's own books, those which he used as well as those which he wrote, and an appropriate lodging has been found for it in the room at All Souls, where Professor Vinogradoff conducts his seminar. The first meeting of that body in the present term was made the occasion of the formal opening of the library. A number of well known Oxford friends of history were present, and speeches were made by the Warden of All Souls, Professor Vinogradoff and Mr A. L. Smith. But the project seems actually to have been

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inaugurated by two lectures on Maitland and his work which were delivered last term by Mr Smith, and are now available in book form enriched with a full bibliography. Cambridge will be grateful to Mr Smith for an appreciation of our great scholar, so full of real feeling and fine discrimination and so witty in form. No one here, we imagine, will think that these pages contain an overvaluation of Maitland, nor need Mr Smith's reminder that there is no serious danger of an Oxford man being too ready to admire a Cambridge writer, or a student of history being too grateful to a lawyer. It is indeed as a 'converted lawyer' that Mr Smith chooses to regard Maitland, and his analysis of his work and genius from this point of view is both fresh and striking. The little book, from the Clarendon Press, is full of good things, including Mr Smith's opinion of what he describes as 'machine-made history.'

Among the Presidents of Sections of this year's British Association, which meets in Dublin in September next, under the Presidency of Mr Francis Darwin (late Fellow of Christ's College) are the following Cambridge men. Dr W. N. Shaw, F.R.S., Director of the Meteorological Office, President of Section A (Mathematics and Physics); Dr S. F. Harmer, Superintendent of the Museum of Zoology, President of Section D (Zoology); Professor Ridgeway, Professor of Archaeology, President of Section H (Anthropology); and Dr F. F. Blackman, F.R.S., Fellow of St John's College, President of Section K (Botany).

Dr Hastings Rashdall's fourth lecture was of peculiar interest, dealing with a series of difficulties and objections to the particular form of Idealism which he uses as the support of Religion. He was content to leave unresolved the Antinomy involved in the idea of the infinity of the time-series, and passed soon to the question of the pre-existence of Spirits. Inclining, with reason, to the opinion of their creation, he gave a clear exposition of the arguments which go to oppose the theory of pre-existence without a Creator associated with the philosophy of Dr McTaggart. An interesting part of the lecture was a criticism of one of the most dubious doctrines of the 'New Theology'—that the human mind is a part of God in such a sense that the wicked man is as much a manifestation of the Most High as the virtuous: and he concluded with a protest against the common idea that knowledge gained by inference is somehow less certain and secure than immediate knowledge: in his system he denies any but mediate knowledge of the Deity.

The Secretary of the Cambridge University Appointments Board gives notice that four candidates will be selected this year as Probationers under the Sudan Civil Service. Candidates must be over 22 and under 25 on October 1st of the year in which they stand for selection. Applications must be in the hands of the Secretary of the Appointments Board by February 29th. Full particulars of the Service and forms of application may be obtained from the Appointments Board Office, University Offices, St Andrew's Street. There are at present no vacancies in the Egyptian Civil Service.

The University Hare and Hounds Club, by beating the Thames runners last Saturday, brought to an end another season of uninterrupted success. They have now defeated Oxford for five consecutive years (1903-1907), though in each of the last two races it has only been by the narrow margin of one point; and have had the first man home on each occasion, as well as in the preceding year (1902).

The Club has so long supplied most of the long-distance runners on the track (Crabbe, Gregson, Churchill, A. S. D. Smith, Pearson, Edwards) that it has always had difficulty in putting out a strong team in the Lent Term; nevertheless it has only been beaten twice in the last four years, by a strong Cambridge Town and County team in the spring of 1905, and by the Thames a year later, when Captain Hawtrey was running for the visitors. For the last two seasons the University have been unbeaten, and it is still more satisfactory to note, at a time when the number of runners in the country generally are declining, that this year the C.U.H. & H. have a record membership and could put into the field three strong teams simultaneously.

Mr Rootham announces an organ recital—no tickets required—in St John's College Chapel on Sunday, March 1st, at 8.45 p.m. The items of the programme will illustrate the use of the Ground Bass, Chaconne, and Passacaglia by organ composers from Buxtehude to the present day.

Lieut.-General R. S. Baden-Powell should attract a large audience to-morrow in the Hall of the Perse School for his lantern-lecture on 'Boy Scouts.' It is hoped that a Local Branch will be formed after the meeting.

Hockey match: Cambridge won by 3 goals to 1.

IN EXAMINATION.

Lo! from quiet skies
In through the window my Lord the Sun!
And my eyes
Were dazzled and drunk with the misty gold,
The golden glory that drowned and crowned me,
Eddied and swayed through the room . . .
Around me,
To left and to right,
Hunched figures and old,
Dull, blear-eyed, scribbling fools, grew fair,
Ringed round and haloed with holy light!
Flame lit on their hair,
And their burning eyes grew young and wise.
Each as a God, or King of kings,
White-robed and bright
(Still scribbling all);
And a full tumultuous murmur of wings
Grew through the hall;
And I knew the white undying Fire,
And, through open portals,
Gyre on gyre,
Archangels and angels, adoring, bowing,
And a Face unshaded . . .
Till the light faded,—
And they were but fools again, fools unknowing,
Still scribbling, blear-eyed and stolid immortals.

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THE LETTERS OF LI.

III. THE TRAINING OF THE MEN. 2.

Thus, O brother Wung, having considered the physical let us turn ourselves to the intellectual training of this nation. Thirty or forty years ago, O brother, this nation began to educate itself with great eagerness, and in all the time that has passed since then has it spent money with much zeal. Now, O Wung, in this nation everything is done by classes and rank, so that they have schools for those of poor means or humble birth; schools for those of medium means, who are the respectable portion of the people; and schools which once were for those of good birth, but are now for those who are rich. Over all these are the Universities. Now, O Wung, the Universities belong not to the Government, nor are they rich and their expenses are great. Therefore, O brother, there being in them men of perspicacity and forethought, have they invented a system of examinations which, while it purports to stimulate intellectual growth, at least is certain to bring in much revenue. So with examinations is the whole system overspread, and all those who are suffering education are continually entering for examinations and paying fees, insomuch that they have small time for sound learning. For at a tender age does the inquisition begin, neither does it cease till the victim reaches beyond the first years of man's estate. In this way all are in desperation of anxiety to learn that which is set in the examinations; while if a boy or young man learns ought else, none cares neither is he encouraged. Therefore, O Wung, are none led to think, but all fix their minds steadily on the examinations which are before them, and so get on. Of contemplation there is none and of reasoning little. Among those schools, O brother, which are for the poor much advance has been made and much is taught, much that is useful and some that is of small value. But these, O Wung, for the most part cease to learn when they are but of small age and only those of them that show the most aptitude for examinations go on to the schools of those who are respectable and of the middle class. The great mass, O Wung, go to toil, and, though many who are anxious to instruct go to them and give lectures, which the toilers are oftentimes too weary to attend, the further advance is not great. And for information they read the newspapers of the cheaper sort, which provide much reading of that of which it is not advantageous to know.

But beyond these schools of the humbler classes, O Wung, are those of the respectable people and those of the rich. Of these the directors are of two minds, whether it is best to teach those things which pertain to the earning of a livelihood, or those things which are said by tradition to have been useful once upon a time in ages that are gone.

Naturally, O Wung, the middle schools, being frequented by those of less means, incline more to the things by which money may be more readily earned, while the schools of the rich, being anxious to spread among their scholars the tendencies which they cultivated when they were the schools of the well-born, incline more to the absorbing of those subjects which satisfied the dead. For in this nation for many generations, he who earned his living was as nought compared with him who did not; therefore has it come about that that teaching, which sufficed for those, who being powerful earned nothing and needed to know little, has come to be looked upon as the proper education for all who pretend to be not of the common people. So the schools of the rich cultivate not the intellect nor the things pertaining to the livelihood and in this course are they much encouraged by the Universities, which demand the passing of their examinations in useless subjects before admission. Thus, O Wung, all goes merrily and there is much examining and many coins are paid into the treasury of learning.

For, my brother, this nation, which is a strange nation, loves not those who think and will not bear long with those who seek to teach others to think. It is not, they say, thinkers that they want but doers, and therefore they do without thinking and the consequence, O my brother, is often unpleasant to look upon. Yet, O Wung, it is hard even for those who desire new things, to break away from the tradition. For in this nation, O Wung, he who breaks new ground is not persecuted, he is called a 'crank,' that is, O brother, one who is possessed of an evil spirit on some point. And more fear to be called cranks than any other thing. To be called a devotee of the arts is a thing to be avoided among this people, O Wung; to be known as a worker in literature and science is not to be recommended; but to be called a crank is beyond all things to be feared. Therefore many have ideas but express them not and all goes on in the old grooves and men acquire some knowledge and little wisdom; yet is this nation saved from itself, because the native wisdom of several triumphs in spite of the education which they are compelled to receive.

For, O my brother, to us, who, as the Westerns say, stagnate, and wade but ankle-deep in the sea of knowledge, at least there is given this advantage, that even if our adventures be less our foothold is secure. But these nations, who with exceeding boldness have struck out beyond their depth, need many resources and much knowledge to guide them safely. By the careful considering of the past, mayhap, such knowledge may be found. But how, O brother, does this nation teach its men about the past? Strange are the ways of this people, O Wung. They persist with much zeal in teaching the tongues of dead men and bygone nations, the structure of their language and the rules that governed their composition, but of what these bygone men thought and taught, of all that which these languages, useless, O brother, in themselves, were used to express, they now teach not a word. Many learn the languages of these peoples, but of the peoples themselves, their history, their philosophy, their wisdom and their folly they learn not at all. And so of their own country too, O Wung, they learn many facts and many figures, but of the lessons these facts teach, of the discernment, which may be gathered by enquiring into the records of the past, of that which is eternal from that which is but transitory, they learn not at all. And so it is, O Wung, that, with all their responsibilities, great as they now are, they are not taught to rule the present by the lessons of the past. In effect, O brother, they do not contemplate, they learn not philosophy, they acquire not wisdom. Of that which they call science they press many facts upon minds unfitted to bear them, but they teach not the bearing of these facts upon the reality of life. So, O Wung, is this intellectually a nation of muddlers, of stoppers half-way, even as in things physical it becomes a nation of watchers and lookers on. And we, O brother, who love wisdom more than knowledge, have these nations of the West set before us as an example and a warning. Therefore let us beware. Yet you will say, that this nation prospers, wherein, O brother, you within broad confines speak true. For this is as I say, O Wung, still a nation of doers in many things even though in others they become content to be watchers; and it is

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still true, O Wung, that those who *do* often, even though many times they do wrong, will effect more than those who are too slow to *do* at all. He who even at random, fires many shots, will hit the target now and then; but it were well, O Wung, that he who is still willing to fire much should be taught wisely how to shoot. For it is not the nation that is bad; but the education and training, or the want of it, O brother, that tends to make it so.

A. P.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LORD KELVIN AND MUSIC.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

SIR,—It seems right that something should be said in the pages of the *Cambridge Review* (which recently presented such admirable accounts of the late Lord Kelvin's work and character) concerning the relations of this great man of science to the art of music generally and to Cambridge music in particular. For not only was music the intellectual recreation in which he took most pleasure, but while the Cambridge University Musical Society exists, so long will Lord Kelvin be remembered with gratitude by Cambridge musicians. He was one of the original founders and early presidents of the Society. He remained in close touch with it for 64 years, and he followed its later fortunes with undiminished interest. He would quote with satisfaction the sentence in Grove's Dictionary which claims for the C.U.M.S. a place of power in the land, and to the last he took care that the concert tickets to which he was entitled as a member were put to a good use. He was fond of recounting, as he did with infinite humour, the circumstances under which the little Peterhouse society developed into the University Musical Society, and how the infant enterprise was nearly killed by a concert followed by a supper, followed in its turn by certain operations on the chapel roof. On the occasion of the next concert, to be held in the Red Lion for want of room in college, the Master would only grant permission on condition that the concert givers called themselves the University Musical Society instead of the Peterhouse Society.* The concert was duly held on December 8, 1843, and the band, 11 in number, acquitted themselves in Haydn's 1st Symphony, the Overtures to *Masaniello* and *Semiramide*, the *Royal Irish* Quadrilles, and Strauss's *Elisabethen* Waltzes to the satisfaction of a large audience 'consisting almost entirely of gownsmen.'†

But the final transformation did not apparently take effect until the ensuing summer, when, at a concert held on May 2 with the sanction of the Vice-Chancellor, 'the society agreed to change its name and to give to the University generally the benefit of a society which, small college though Peterhouse be, it had commenced and nobly carried on. Thus the University can now boast of a Musical Society which, if not equal to, is but very little behind the old-established amateur society at Oxford. Their origin was both alike; both beginning in small colleges and at last becoming patronised by the Heads of the respective Universities.'‡ The programme included Haydn's 'Surprise' Symphony, Mozart's Overture to the *Nozze* (the best played item), Auber's Overture to *Les diamants de la Couronne*, two glees, a violin solo by De Bériot, the *Aurora* Waltzes, the *Troubadour* Quadrilles (Jullien was still a name to conjure with), and finally two comic songs, 'The nice young man' and 'Berlin wool,' rendered by J. B. Dykes in a way that brought down the house. The critic of the *Chronicle* warmly applauds the selection and general performance, but draws the line at the Waltzes.

The first president of the new society was G. E. Smith, of Peterhouse, whose instrument was the cornet. He died in 1844 and was succeeded by Blow, also of Peterhouse, 'a splendid violin player' and 'cellist. When Blow vacated the president's chair the society 'prevailed on that splendid fellow, Thomson, of Peterhouse, to take it. It will be no end of a feather in our caps,' wrote one of its keenest members, 'to have such a man as our representative in the University.'*

Walmisley joined the society and gave it his blessing, saying it was 'the most splendid affair since he came to the University,' and other supporters were Macdonnell, of Magdalene, J. B. Dykes, of Catharine Hall, and three Peterhouse men, Combe, A. A. Pollock and E. Cridge. Of these the sole survivor, though he was some years senior to the rest, is the last-mentioned, at this moment Bishop of Victoria, B.C., who celebrated his 90th birthday on the day of Lord Kelvin's death. I am permitted to quote a sentence from a private letter of the venerable Bishop, written in 1903, which throws some light upon the most musical Cambridge college of the forties. 'I was present in the room at Peterhouse when the University Musical Society had its beginning. I took part' (his instrument was the 'cello). 'Among other things we played the "Caliph of Bagdad." What with rather a worn-out piano and the rawness of some of us, who at least did our best, few, I fear, would have prognosticated the renown which the society, thus originated, was destined to attain. One name stands luminously in my memory as that of the man who in my judgement was the main author of its success. . . . I need not say that Dykes is that name. It was pleasant when, waiting for the time for the concert to begin, he would sit down at the piano, and with easy mastery of his subject—say, "Songs without Words"—with beaming face ever and anon exclaim, "Is not that beautiful?"'

Mendelssohn was still alive, and it is natural that he, with Weber and Beethoven, should be, as Lord Kelvin said at Jubilee commemoration of the society, 'their gods.' To these three Kelvin paid worship throughout his life, but most of all to Beethoven. That master was to him as a piece of divine Nature, always, like Nature, demanding reverent attention, always repaying study with the gift of some new and unexpected beauty. At a country house where much music was made, and where Lord Kelvin used regularly to spend the week after Christmas, he always liked to have the new year played in with some Beethoven, and if it was the Waldstein Sonata (a special favourite) so much the better. But the three names he cited at the dinner in King's in 1893 as governing the taste of the young society did not represent his own pantheon. He would have added Schubert and Haydn, whose fun delighted him, and, above all, Mozart. I well remember hearing Lord Kelvin and the late Provost of Oriel, Dr D. B. Monro, himself a Mozart enthusiast, eagerly capping quotations from the operas, and agreeing that in this department, as in so many others, there was no one to compare with the writer of *Don Giovanni* and *Le Nozze*. For later developments in music indeed he

* See *Cambridge Chronicle* for 10 July, 1903, report of the Peterhouse Reunion in that year.

† See *Cambridge Chronicle* for 16 December, 1843.

‡ See *Cambridge Chronicle* for 4 May, 1844.

* See *Life of J. B. Dykes*, by J. T. Fowler (1897), p. 23. This book also contains (p. 25) a very interesting letter from Lord Kelvin to Dykes's sister, dated 23 Feb., 1896.

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did not greatly care. The following little dialogue (for the accuracy of which I am prepared to vouch, even if it did not bear the inward stamp of truth) well illustrates his attitude towards the modern school. A pianist, whom we will call X, has just played 'the beautiful little Träumerei, Op. 9, of Richard Strauss.' Lord Kelvin, approaching the piano, *loquitur*: 'The piece is by Richard Strauss, a contemporary German composer?'

X.: 'Yes.'

L. K.: 'Any friend of the Strauss family who wrote such excellent dance music'? (It will be remembered that the *Elisabethen-Walzer* were an item in the Peterhouse Concert of 1843).

X. 'None whatever.'

L. K. 'No, I should not have thought so. Has he written much?'

X. 'Yes, quite a lot, but his early work has an entirely different character and style from his later compositions.'

L. K. 'Indeed! Do you know if there was any cause to account for this? We always look for cause with effect.'

X. then gives a short account of Strauss's abandonment of classical models and his development along the line of the symphonic poem inaugurated by Liszt, upon which L. K. remarks. 'Very interesting.' *Exeunt.*

Without a doubt Lord Kelvin would have gladly signed the famous protest of Brahms and Joachim against the 'New German School.'

Probably few men alive to-day have ever heard Lord Kelvin play the horn—he was second horn in the Peterhouse band, and used to come up from Glasgow to Cambridge to bear his part till '47. In later life he was content to be a hearer. But what a hearer! Certainly his scientific sense and passion for exact knowledge entered largely into his enjoyment. An accomplished violinist writes to me of the characteristic courtesy which the man of science displayed in talking with the artist about intervals and the difference between major and minor tones and the way that perfect instruments answer to the real difference. But that he felt keenly the aesthetic and emotional appeal of the art can be doubted by no one who ever sat beside him in the music room. His pleasure was unmixed and undisguised. He used to give a laugh at passages he liked even if he had the little green note-book in hand and was actively carrying out some abstruse calculation, and the performance of (say) a Beethoven posthumous quartet would draw from him long deep sighs of satisfaction no less expressive in their way than the countenance of Joachim as he played it. With that great man Lord Kelvin was on terms of intimate and reciprocal affection, and the illness and death of his friend added sadness to the sad last year of his own life. It is indeed small wonder that each was attracted by the other, for they were essentially alike in the mixture of simplicity and greatness that marked them both. To each might be applied with truth, and with a meaning beyond the writer's intention, the words in which Berlioz defined music: 'art d'émouvoir par des combinaisons de son les hommes intelligents et doués d'organes spéciaux et exercés.'

I am, Sir, &c.,
H. F. Stewart.

St John's College, Cambridge,
18 February, 1908.

DEGREE STATISTICS.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review

Sir,—When Mr Venn began issuing Degree statistics, I tried hard to see in what way these labours would be fruitful, and could not divine how any good could come of them. As I feared, the result has been a number of comparisons between the achievements of individual Colleges in the Tripos Lists, comparisons proceeding on different principles and arriving at different conclusions.

How uninstructive these conclusions must be, is evident when we reflect (1) that the position of the Medical School has completely changed in the last 30 years. (2) that the changes in Civil Service and Military regulations during that period have been considerable. The fact that there are classes of students who have a definite aim in life (which as a rule they seriously follow), and who have at different times stood in different relations to the graduation-question, seems to be left out of account altogether.

Nor can the comparison of the Honour-results of the various Colleges throw much light upon comparative efficiency, unless the comparative amounts of scholarships and exhibitions, and their distribution among various subjects, are at the same time brought into the calculation. Nor again is it a sound assumption that the Academic Honour-man is as such superior to the Poll-man. Yet without this assumption in some form or other the statistics cannot be tortured into any intelligible meaning. The true line of cleavage is not to be found here. There are doubtless now, as there always have been, Poll-men who even under the present system draw great advantage from their three years in Cambridge. And there are Honour-men who leave the University with very little to shew for the efforts of this important period of their lives.

If a body of statistics is really in demand, and the object to throw light on the present state of University and Colleges and their relations to each other from the point of view of efficiency, I venture to suggest a scheme capable of being expressed in a simple table, and certain to disclose some very remarkable facts. It would comprise:

(1) The number of teachers in each subject employed (*a*) by the University; (*b*) by the several Colleges.

(2) The number of students (*a*) in the University; (*b*) in the several Colleges, in each subject, graduating in Honours.

(3) The amount of undergraduate scholarships, &c. (*a*) in the University (*b*) in the several Colleges, assigned to the several subjects in a period of (say) five recent years.

(4) The number of separate examinations in which a particular subject may be taken.

(5) The number of Poll men (*a*) in the University (*b*) in the several Colleges, who actually take Degrees.

(6) The number of students who do not keep their full nine terms residence.

I fear we shall get no such table. If we did, I feel sure we should find that the University and the Colleges are pulling different ways, to an extent that few even suspect. Whether anything would come of it,—ah, that is a doubtful matter. But would it not at least be better than mere Degree statistics, which are twisted and turned to produce unfair and meaningless comparisons? The competition between Colleges will settle their differences quietly without a steam-laundry of irritating intercollegialities. The relation of Colleges to the University and their power to thwart it are the real questions of to-day.

Yours faithfully,
W. E. Heitland.

Feb. 17, 1908.

MR BALFOUR ON DECADENCE.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

Sir,—In a note at the end of the highly interesting Henry Sidgwick Memorial Lecture delivered by Mr Balfour on January 25th, he asks why it is that 'the same race *apparently* produces many men of genius in one

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generation and few in another'? and expresses the opinion that 'opportunity' can hardly be reckoned a complete explanation. 'For the theory of opportunity leaves unaccounted for the *variety* of genius which has in some countries marked epochs of vigorous national development. Athens in the fourth and fifth centuries, Florence in the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries, Holland in the later sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, are the typical examples. In such periods the opportunities of statesmen, soldiers, orators, and diplomatists, may have been specially frequent. But whence came the poets, the sculptors, the painters, the philosophers and the men of letters? What peculiar opportunities had *they*'?

In addition to the answer to this question which the author outlines, it might, I think, be suggested that a very important factor in the case is the existence of an appropriate audience, *i.e.*, an audience sufficiently numerous, and competent as to skill and interest, to provide a fostering and appreciative *milieu*.

Every genius has no doubt his own inherent limits, but they are not so narrowly drawn as the limitations imposed by the hostility, ignorance or indifference of his society, or even by the mere absence of appreciative knowledge and encouraging interest, and, above all, of the chance of appropriate instruction and intercourse. No great musical genius ever has appeared or ever could appear in a society destitute of musical cultivation, and the same is surely true of all other arts and crafts and knowledges. A mathematical genius could not develop among a race who, whatever else they could do, could only count upon their fingers, nor a great architect among a community of cave-dwellers, nor a great economist in a tribe which simply and directly exchanges commodities one against another. The most splendid and effective originality can only develop by grace of much thought and labour of past workers and some favour of recognition in the present. It is with other departments as it is with the Science ('Natural' Science *bien entendu*) of which Mr Balfour speaks—its finest and fullest development presupposes sympathetic interest in a large mediocrity, half instructed and less than half disinterested.

Thus it may perhaps be maintained that the mental endowment which actually develops as genius in one direction might, in different circumstances, have developed in a different direction—the man who was a great architect might have been a great painter; the man who is an unsurpassed linguist, might have been a profound philosopher—but painting and philosophy have not been in the air. The nature of the man's surroundings has helped to determine the line of his development.

E. E. C. JONES.

SIR WILLIAM PEARCE AND 'COMPULSORY GREEK.'

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

SIR,—We have been asked to believe that Sir William Pearce's bequest to Trinity College is in some way connected with his views on the question of 'Compulsory Greek': in fact Sir George Young in a letter to the *Times* has informed us that Sir William Pearce chose to leave his money to Trinity, his own college, rather than to the University or another college, because three years ago 383 Trinity men voted for the Syndicate's proposal to make Greek an optional subject in the Previous Examination whereas only 367 voted against it. Sir William Pearce did not himself vote, nor has any evidence so far been adduced as to what his opinions on the question actually were. When acting as College Secretary to the Committee formed to oppose the Syndicate's recommendations, I had occasion to keep a careful record of our Trinity supporters of 'Compulsory Greek.' Some may perhaps be interested to learn that included in the list is the name of Sir William Pearce.

Yours faithfully,

Trinity College, Feb. 18. R. K. GAYE.

THE LISBON MURDERS.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

SIR,—I observe in the last number of the *Cambridge Review* a letter from Mr Mozley dissenting from your editorial views as to the murder of the King and Crown Prince of Portugal and the execution of Charles I. I submit that you are neither of you in a position to judge, being interested parties: for I infer from your remarks that you take the Conservative point of view, and he the Liberal. We Socialists are impartial, and I think that your comments were nearest to the truth as to facts—of course I do not admit the corollaries. My individual opinion is of no value to you or anybody else, so I quote the expressions of one who may fairly be called a leader of our party, Mr G. Bernard Shaw, in the *Saturday Review* of February 8, 1908:

'Our own position is a delicate one, because we are historically on the side of the assassins. We had our Carlos and our Franco; and we set the world the example of Liberal regicide.'

Yours, etc.,

SOCIALIST.

Mr Dick's compliments to the Editor of the *Cambridge Review*, and regrets he does not see the connexion of King Charles' Head with 'University Life and Thought'; but, if it has any connexion, he thinks it should be entrusted to specialists who have given time to it like himself, and not lighty bowled at Mr Mozley or any one else. [*Closured.—Ed.*]

MUSIC.

The second of the C.U.M.S. Popular Concerts for this term was given on Friday the 14th. The staple of the Concert consisted of two string quartettes rendered by Messrs Neuman, Inwards, Tertis and Withers. Of these the first was Mozart's in F, No. 27. The movement of this which pleased us most was the *Allegretto* which takes the place of a slow movement. The other string quartette was that in G, Op. 106, by Dvorák. It seemed to us that the players were heard to more advantage here than in the Mozart. The richness and volume of tone got from the instruments, especially at certain points, was remarkable. The slow movement is extremely beautiful; the finale (*Andante sostenuto*) full of quaintness and originality. The whole work abounds in local colour. The vocal part of the performance consisted of the entire cycle of Heine's *Dichterliebe* set by Schumann. These songs gain greatly by being sung continuously, though this constitutes a rather serious ordeal for the singer. Mr Frederick Austin sang the songs admirably, though his voice gave some signs of fatigue towards the close. The audience judiciously refrained from interrupting the series by applause, but warmly expressed their approbation at the end. It is worth noticing how far better Schumann is in this series than in the *Frauenliebe*; partly no doubt because Heine is a much greater poet than Chamisso. The translation of the *Dichterliebe* is one of those problems to the solution of which only approximations are possible; but that of Mr Paul England, printed in the programme, is at least faithful and singable.

Mr and Mrs. Haydn Inwards' second Concert took place on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 18th. It was a very 'modern,' but (if the 'but' is allowable) a very enjoyable one. Dr Alan Gray's sonata in G major was sandwiched between César Franck and Richard Strauss and did not lose by the contrast. It is a thoroughly pleasing work. The sonata of Strauss was repeated from the first Concert, by desire. It gained decidedly by repetition, particularly the beautiful 'Improvisation,' the second movement. The sonata of César Franck, which opened the Concert, is a really great work. Of the four movements we preferred the two quieter, the first and the last. In the second movement the storm rages violently, and the modern piano is almost too much for the violin. It is announced that owing to numerous requests an *extra* Concert will be given

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on Thursday, March 5, at 5 p.m., which will include Grieg's duet sonata in C minor, Beetoven's Kreutzer sonata and the first movement of Max Bruch's concerto in D minor for Violin solo.

THE UNION DEBATE.

Tuesday, February 18th, 1908.

Mr Oliver Russell, President of the Edinburgh Union Society, moved: 'That Socialism affords a satisfactory solution of the Social Question.'

Ayes.	*Speakers.*	*Noes.*
Mr Oliver Russell, President, Edinburgh U.S.		Mr L. Gordon Grant, Edinburgh U.S.
„ F. H. Keeling, Trinity.		„ J. Wales Cameron, Edinburgh U.S.
„ R. W. Coit, King's.		„ F. D. Livingstone, Pet.
„ E. H. Dalton, King's.		„ J. K. Mozley, Pembroke.

Mr G. S. Shaw moved the adjournment of the House: For the adjournment, 47; against the adjournment, 48; lost.

The honourable opener having waived his right of reply, the House divided: Ayes, 94; Noes, 210; Majority against the motion, 116.

Mr Oliver Russell moved the motion. At one end of the social slide there were those who had too much money, at the other end those who had not sufficient. Millionaires could not spend sufficient money in proportion to their income. Yet there were thousands of men whose continual life was one great agony, and whose conditions were too sordid to be described. What was the reason of this? To put it down to drink was incorrect. Over-production was given as the cause—over-production of wealth. All wealth was produced from the land by the workers—wealth divided into rent, interest and wages. Rent was paid over to those who did no work. Interest was paid to those who did no work. Wages were paid to the workers. Socialists said that landlords were useless, that capitalists were unnecessary, and that all should go to the workers. Socialism was the nationalisation of capital. It did not mean utopic, equal division of land, and atheism. Socialism had already been begun. Many people were attended to from their birth to their burial. Mr Russell then gave an instance of the great advantages that had been gained from municipal trams in Scotland. The great profits made now-a-days would go to the community, not to private pockets. The success of socialistic schemes now in operation showed that socialism was practical. Mr Russell was heartily applauded, and the house much appreciated his speech.

Mr Grant opposed. The social condition of England was bad: but socialism was not the cure. As regards the definition of socialism given by the hon. mover, it was different from that of Monsieurs Zuréz and Marks. We had not got a definition of socialism. No one knew what it was. What, therefore, was the good of considering it? If it was the taking over of all means of production by the working classes, the hon. opposer failed to see why all the other classes should be ignored. He contended that the capitalists were more entitled to the surplus wealth than the workers. First the scientists, then the inventors, and only then the workers were entitled to the wealth. If socialism meant an equitable distribution of wealth, that was the order in which it should be given, and the workers would not get much. The theory of socialism would not stand the test of experience. The socialistic theory was a negation of family life. The whole national life would rot and decay, if family life was broken. The principles of socialism were essentially based on selfishness. Mr Grant carried away the house with his vehemence.

Mr Keeling spoke third. It was unfair to label the socialists with the title of selfishness. Socialism was not management by working men. Could it be said that the London County Council Trams and the Great Northern Railway were run by working men? Socialism derived strength from its attitude towards family life—the family life of Bethnal Green. Labour should be the basis of reward: and socialists considered as their basis, not commercial values, but the real services that could not always be valued in money. Married women who did their daily toil in the factory should be placed in a state of economic independence. This was the real position of socialism towards the family life. If it was considered that monogamy depended on the economic dependence of women, then anti-socialists did not place much trust in human nature. The hon. member went on to consider wealth. It was not so much material poverty, that socialists were fighting, but the barren monotonous lives that so many were leading in our great cities—lives divorced from all reality. We can pay Mr Keeling no greater compliment than saying that he gave a most sincere, brilliant and true exposition of socialism.

Mr Cameron spoke fourth. Man was a social animal, and also an individual: and any policy that ignored either side of these facts was foredoomed to failure. The state could not give that attention to land which a private owner could. It was time that the surplus went to the landlords. They needed it for the improvement of the land. Was socialism a remedy for the terrible social conditions that existed now-a-days? At the basis of all development there lay the element of self-interest. And if this incentive to progress were removed there would not be the wealth to distribute. As regards family life, the last speaker seemed to think that a woman should be paid for doing her duty towards her family. This was a most sordid idea. So the question of socialism was not humanly an economic problem but a moral problem, and socialists seemed to think that, by changing the outward conditions, the inward man would be changed: and experience had shown that this result did not necessarily follow. Socialism as long as it exaggerated the social side could never face the problem of the unemployable. More regard must be had to individuality and personality. Mr Cameron gave an effective answer to Mr Keeling. He has a very good delivery. We were very grateful to the three visitors from Edinburgh for giving us the best debate of the term, and the pleasure of hearing such able speeches.

Mr Coit declared that only in socialism could individuals really develop their personality. What chance had women to develop their personalities? Women could not live on seeing their children grow up. Trams, railways, etc., were to be run by the nation for the nation, and the anomaly in commerce to be stopped. A good speech.

Mr Livingstone rose. He felt he could accept all that had been said by the hon. member from Trinity without being a socialist. It had not been shewn that a commonwealth government of England would put an end to the present evils. There was no parallel between an owner of a copyright and an owner of land—the former brought such enormous profits. The hon. member asked socialists how they hoped to expropriate capital, and yet keep it in England. At present more and more was going abroad each year. How did the socialist state propose to select men to supervise labour? How did that state propose to afford sufficient motive for these men to fulfil their duty? For if that motive were removed, what motive would be put in its place to make the man do his best? The hon. member illustrated this with the case of producers

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and consumers. He then quoted a few figures to show that municipal socialism was not profitable in figures which were not compatible with the theory of municipal socialism. A delightful speech.

Mr DALTON came forward to answer Mr Livingstone. Enormous profits were also made from land. The parallel between land and copyrights was legitimate. As regard municipal debt, socialists called it capital—municipal debt was not the same as national debt. The accounts of the L.C.C. showed considerable profits. Socialism would in no way hurt the freedom of the press. The human nature argument might be given up. Then it might be said that the landlord, considering what he was, ought not to have the control of so many tenants. The Bradford municipal trading had brought profit to the tax-payer. As regards capital being driven out of the country, the amount that could be taken out at any given moment was small and there was no reason why there should be any sudden panic. The hon. member considered lastly the question of family life. An effective speech.

Mr MOZLEY opposed the motion. He would prefer to leave the landlords to control their tenants. One could not take the socialistic state as one in which the government was better run than in the present one. Economic dependence or independence of women was not the point in which we were interested as regards the socialistic view of the family. But there had been in socialism ever since the time of Plato a tendency toward a relaxation in the marriage tie. Mr Mozley made a far better speech than is here reported.

ROWING NOTES.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT.

We think it about time that the authorities made up their minds as to the composition of the boat; the difficulty seems to be at No. 2. They have been somewhat unfortunate in temporarily losing their 6, whose place has been taken by H. E. Kitching, who has filled the vacancy fairly creditably. They are at last beginning to get a quicker beginning, but are still very slow with their hands at the finish. Last week they had the pleasure of entertaining the majority of the Oxford crew and their coach.

The latest order is—

		st.	lb.
	F. H. Jerwood (Jesus) (bow)	11	8½
2	G. E. Fairbairn (Jesus)	12	1
3	O. A. Carver (First Trinity)	12	12
4	J. S. Burn (First Trinity)	12	9
5	H. G. Baynes (First Trinity)	14	4
6	H. E. Kitching (Trinity Hall)	12	13
7	E. W. Powell (Third Trinity)	11	6
	D. C. R. Stuart (Trinity Hall) (stroke) ...	11	4
	R. Boyle (Trinity Hall) (cox)	8	8

THE LENT BOATS.

Jesus I. are not giving a really good example of true 'fixed seat' rowing, but will nevertheless stay head.

First Trinity I. are a very inexperienced crew and will thereby suffer. They seem to make a great effort to work without any result.

Caius I. are about the liveliest crew on the river. They seem to have pace for a short distance at any rate.

Trinity Hall I. are a strong rough crew, but seem rather unfortunate in their efforts.

Emmanuel I. have made great progress of late, but we rather doubt if they will keep their place.

L.M.B.C. I. miss Mr Bushe-Fox. They are not so good as they ought to be, but are a much heavier lot than of late years.

Pembroke I. The rowing at this college seems to be at a very low ebb: we think an out-college coach would be very beneficial at this stage of practice.

Christ's I. are disappointing They are neat but lack weight and strength.

First Trinity II. are not much inferior to their first boat. They are too fast forward.

There does not seem to be much to choose between the last seven boats of the first division.

In the second division Magdalene seem to be among the best, though they have fallen off a lot of late.

In the last division First Trinity IV. seem the most likely to ascend.

RUGBY.

C.U. v. BLACKHEATH.

Played on Saturday at Cambridge, in wretched weather. Both sides were very weakly represented, and a poor game was the result. The University forwards were quite off colour, and seemed unable to get the ball. Cambridge started against a strong wind, and pressed from the outset, being very near scoring several times. Storey broke away for Blackheath, but the relief was only temporary. A free kick taken by Gimson went wide, but Grandsmore failed to field it, and Kennedy following up secured a try. The kick failed. Wright was nearly over just afterwards, but a forward pass spoiled the movement. The same player soon dropped a neat goal, though it seemed as if he could have crossed the line for a try. Blackheath now attacked, and from a penalty for off-side Hopley kicked a good goal.

Soon after the resumption, Wright scored a clever try, running straight through four opponents, all of whom ought easily to have tackled him. Gimson again missed the kick at goal. The University forwards effected some good rushes in which Rayner and Tudsbery were conspicuous. Blackheath broke away, and the best piece of combination seen during the game resulted in Marsden scoring a try far out. No goal resulted. Just before time, Currie used his weight to get rid of an opponent, and gathering the ball scored right in the corner. Evans failed with the kick. The few remaining minutes of the game were spoiled by a heavy downpour of rain. There was no more scoring, and Cambridge won a dull game by one dropped goal, 3 tries (13 points) to one penalty goal, 1 try (6 points).

C.U.—H. S. Bartlett Caius (back); *C. C. G. Wright, Pembroke, *F. C. Pyman, Caius, M. Hemmant, Pembroke, and J. H. Currie, Jesus (three-quarter backs); *T. A. Godby, Magdalene, and W. A. Pocock, Pembroke (half-backs); *A. E. Evans, St John's, *F. C. T. Tudsbery, King's, *R. S. Kennedy, Christ's, *W. D. C. L. Purves, Trinity, H. J. S. Morton, Pembroke, C. Gimson, Emmanuel, S. Rayner, Emmanuel, and J. V. Fiddian, Emmanuel (forwards).

Blackheath.—J. E. B. Heads (back); G. Marsden, W. W. Vassall, G. Grandsmore, and K. L. Storey (three-quarter backs); A. O. Laird and C. T. Pothecary (half-backs); J. E. C. Partridge, F. J. V. Hopley, B. L. Jones, J. R. Upson, S. Castle, N. L. Huntingford, R. S. Pedraza, and C. T. te Water (forwards).

ENGLISH SCHOOLS v. SCOTTISH SCHOOLS.

A match between the above teams was arranged for Wednesday on the University ground, in aid of the Pavilion fund. The Scottish Schools played better football throughout, and their forwards, though losing Lely early in the game, showed much more dash than their opponents. Pocock at half was perhaps slightly cleverer than Sutherland, but this advantage was annulled by the inability, during most of the game, of the English forwards to get the ball. Macleod of course was a tower

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of strength, and had a more than useful partner in Lindsay-Watson, who showed great pace on the wing, and no little judgement in his use of it. Wright and Pyman were resourceful, but received little support. The surprise of the game was the ineffective performance of the English scrum, which, though containing three blues and five others who have played for the University, was quite outclassed by the opposing pack, comprising nearly all the time seven men, most of those being forwards of little experience. About the middle of the second half, indeed, the English forwards played better, and almost looked like recovering their lost ground, but a clever dropped goal by Macleod settled the issue, and left the Scottish Schools winners by 2 placed goals, one dropped goal, and three tries (23 points) to 3 goals (15 points).

Scottish Schools.—J. H. Bennett-Smith, Edinburgh Academy and St Catharine's (back); R. H. Lindsay-Watson, Glenalmond and Trinity, *K. G. Macleod, Fettes and Pembroke, *T. A. Godby, Loretto and Magdalene, and J. H. Currie, Fettes and Jesus (three-quarter-backs); *R. C. C. Campbell, Edinburgh Academy and King's, and J. F. Sutherland, Glenalmond and Caius (half-backs); *W. G. Lely, Fettes and Emmanuel, *W. D. C. L. Purves, Fettes and Trinity, S. Rayner, Fettes and Emmanuel, F. T. C. Young, Merchiston and Pembroke, H. L. McNaughton, Loretto and Pembroke, F. Syme-Thompson, Merchiston and Clare, A. Burn-Murdoch, Edinburgh Academy and Trinity, and D. R. Morison, Loretto and Clare (forwards).

English Schools.—S. H. Bartlett, Blundell's and Caius (back); *C. C. G. Wright, Tonbridge and Pembroke, *F. C. Pyman, Leys and Caius, M. Hemmant, Tonbridge and Pembroke, and H. C. Perry, Tonbridge and Queens' (three-quarter-backs); A. H. Ashcroft, Birkenhead and Caius, and W. A. Pocock, Cheltenham and Pembroke (half-backs); *G. V. Carey, Eastbourne and Caius, *F. C. T. Tudsbery, Dulwich and King's, *R. S. Kennedy, Tonbridge and Christ's, C. Gimson, Oundle and Emmanuel, J. W. Dew, Tonbridge and Clare, H. J. S. Morton, Uppingham and Pembroke, C. T. te Water, Bedford and Christ's, and S. H. La Fontaine, Uppingham and Caius (forwards).

ASSOCIATION.

C.U. v. OXFORD.

It is our duty this week to chronicle one of the most depressing games since the inception of the University match in 1874; on Saturday Oxford came up equal to us with seventeen matches to her credit, one of the 35 (1889) having resulted in a draw. We may as well get through our excuses first. Cornelius, Hoffmeister and Powell were all away ill, and it is curious that the substitution of Woodruff for the last-named brought up the Cambridge team to an unprecedented combination of five Rossallians and three privately educated, leaving one each for Shrewsbury, Charterhouse, and Lancing. The game itself, unfortunately, does not need much chronicling. Had it been our fortune to play with the wind at first, we might have made a better show, but we were disheartened at once, and except for a burst ten minutes before the end, when Brisley put through a goal that bounced back from the bar off a shot from Herman, the Oxonians had their will of us. The whole of our side seemed curiously disconcerted by the greasy nature of the turf, and the part of their play which aroused most comment among the spectators, was the gentle way in which they seemed prepared to give up the ball to the first comer. We are not inclined to single out anybody for praise or blame. The discrepancy between us and our opponents was most obvious at half-back; and everybody, players and spectators alike, was heartily relieved when at twenty minutes to five the game ended, leaving Oxford victorious by 4 goals to 1. A bad side had their deserts.

CAMBRIDGE.

*A. Whale (Shrewsbury and Pembroke) (goal);
*V. G. Thew (Charterhouse and Trinity Hall) and
F. H. Mugliston (capt.) (Rossall and Pembroke) (backs);
G. G. Woodruff (Rossall and Caius),
P. H. Farnfield (Private and Queens'), and
A. E. Herman (Rossall and King's) (half-backs);
V. Edwards (Rossall and Magdalene), and
*C. E. Brisley (Lancing and Caius) (right-wing);
H. G. Yates (Private and Queens') (centre);
R. C. Cutter (Rossall and Jesus) and
C. H. Jones (Private and Queens') (left-wing) (forwards).

OXFORD.

*J. A. Appleton (Shrewsbury and Keble) (goal);
G. D. Day (King's School, Worcester, and Hertford) and
R. L. L. Braddell (Charterhouse and Oriel) (backs);
*G. N. Foster (Malvern and Worcester) (capt.),
*K. R. G. Hunt (Trent College and Queen's), and
*E. L. Wright (Winchester and New) (half-backs);
*A. C. L. Clarke (Winchester and University) and
A. Berry (Denstone and Wadham) (right wing);
*C. C. R. Lacon (Eton and Keble) (centre);
W. C. Jordan (St Edward's School, Birmingham, and St John's) and
R. C. Maples (King Edward's School, Sheffield, and Queen's) (left wing) (forwards).

ATHLETICS.

JESUS COLLEGE SPORTS.

Feb. 11 and 13. Though perhaps the programme was rather too long, very fair fields turned out for the events in these sports. There was no outstanding achievement, and Clarke, Peck, Vann and Goodwin were the principal winners. The result of the Strangers' event, a high jump handicap, was very disappointing. It is to be hoped that someone will manage to clear at least 5 ft. 6 in. in the University Sports. At present the outlook is most gloomy.

Throwing the Hammer.—N. E. Hawdon, 67 ft 2 in., 1; G. O. Brunwin-Hales, 63 ft, 2; H. J. Goodwin, 55 ft, 3.

Freshmen's 120 Yards Race.—B. W. Vann, 1; H. G. Rowsell, 2; C. A. von Tobel, 3. Won by three yards. Time, 13 1-5 sec.

High Jump.—H. G. Rowsell, 5 ft 0½ in., 1; C. N. Rich, 5 ft, †; D. Welch, 5 ft. †.

Quarter-mile Race.—N. F. Peck, 1; H. D. Clarke, 2; B. W. Vann, 3. Won by five yards. Time, 54 4-5 sec.

One Mile Race.—A. A. Nathan, 1; G. S. Woodman, 2; H. M-M. Moore, 3. Won by four yards. Time, 4 min. 56 2-5 sec.

Half-mile Handicap.—H. D. Clarke, 40 yards start, 1; N. F. Peck, scratch, 2; G. E. Bodkin, 25, 3. Won by twenty-five yards. Time, 2 min. 1 4-5 sec.

Putting the Weight.—H. Banister, 26 ft. 5 in., 1; B. W. Vann, 24 ft. 3½ in., 2.

Stiff 'Uns 120 Yards Handicap.—Final heat: P. Verdon, 12 yards start, 1; F. G. Hudson, 8, 2. Won by five yards. Time, 12 4-5 sec.

Three-mile Race.—G. S. Woodman, 1; H. A. C. Goodwin, 2; P. F. Holland, 3. Won by thirty yards. Time, 16 min. 49 4-5 sec.

Long Jump.—H. G. Rowsell, 17 ft. 10 in., 1; C. N. Rich, 16 ft. 10 in., 2; H. Banister, 16 ft. 5½ in., 3.

200 Yards Handicap.—Final heat: H. D. Clarke, 11 yards start, 1; P. Verdon, 16, 2. Won by half a foot. Time, 21 1-5 sec.

Strangers' High Jump Handicap.—S. A. Meller, Trinity, received 5 in., 5 ft. 2¾ in., 1; Le G. C. Bourchier, Trinity, 4 in., 5 ft. 3½ in., 2; F. A. Trenchard, Trinity Hall, 4 in., 5 ft. 3 in., 3; J. A. Clegg, Trinity, 6 in., 5 ft. ¾ in., 4. Also competed: C. A. Barber, St John's, 6 in., 4 ft. 11 in., H. M. T. Channell, Trinity, 6 in., 4 ft. 11 in., A. C. Bellerby, Emmanuel, scratch, 5 ft. 4 in., J. Clayton, Clare, 5 in., 4 ft. 8 in.

Boating Men's 300 Yards Handicap.—C. N. Rich, scratch, and F. G. Hudson, 15 yards start, dead heat; T. M. Crowe, scratch, 3.

KING'S AND THIRD TRINITY SPORTS.

Feb. 12th and 14th. Though the performers were few, the general standard of the events was very fair. Cooper and Winterbotham both ran well in the long distance races, while Elmslie obtained five firsts and two seconds.

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Ryle ran a good half mile which would perhaps have been better if he had not run the first quarter mile so fast and had been in better condition. He also won the quarter-mile fairly easily. In the Strangers' mile handicap, Just ran strongly and deserved his win. He should turn his attention to this race in preference to any other.

High Jump.—J. A. Clegg, 5 ft 1¾ in., 1; K. W. Elmslie, 5 ft 0¾ in., 2.

Half-mile Handicap.—E. H. Ryle, scatch, 1; W. A. Cooper, 25 yards start, 2. Won by four feet. Time, 2 min. 1 4-5 sec.

Throwing the Hammer.—K. W. Elmslie, pen. 15 ft, 82 ft 9 in., 1; G. C. Hamilton, 60 ft 2 in., 2.

120 Yards Hurdle Race.—W. M. Scott, 1; K. W. Elmslie, 2; H. W. Partridge, 3. Won by a foot. Time, 19 2-5 sec.

200 Yards Handicap (for boating men).—G. P. Barker, scratch, 1; G. St Jackson, 2 yards start, 2. Won by a foot. Time, 22 3-5 sec.

120 Yards Handicap.—K. W. Elmslie, 8 yards start, 1; W. M. Scott, 6, 2; N. C. Tufnell, 3, 3. Won by four feet. Time, 12 3-5 sec.

Three-mile Handicap.—W. A. Cooper, scratch, 1; J. Winterbotham, 50 yards start, 2. Won by four yards. Time, 16 min. 15 sec.

100 Yards Race.—Final heat: W. H. Pelham, 1; E. H. Ryle, penalised 5 yards, 2. Won by four feet. Time, inside 11 1-5 sec.

Long Jump.—K. W. Elmslie, 18 ft. 4¼ in., 1; H. W. Partridge, 18 ft., 2.

Quarter-mile Race.—E. H. Ryle, penalised 15 yards, 1; W. H. Pelham, 2. Won by two yards. Time, 53 3-5 sec.

Strangers' One Mile Handicap.—T. H. Just, Trinity, 20 yards start, 1; H. C. B. Jones, Emmanuel, 60, 2; H. P. Dawson, Trinity, 40, 3; H. M. T. Channell, Trinity, 60, 4. Won by ten yards. Time, 4 min. 29 3-5 sec.

Putting the Weight.—K. W. Elmslie, penalised 1 ft., 33 ft. 9½ in., 1; N. C. Tufnell, 29 ft. 7 in., 2.

One-mile Race.—J. Winterbotham, 1; G. H. Jackson, 2; W. A. Cooper, penalised 60 yards, 3. Won by fifteen yards. Time, 4 min. 48 4-5 sec.

300 Yards Handicap.—K. W. Elmslie, 18 yards start, 1; W. H. Pelham, 7, 2. Won by four feet.

150 Yards College Servants' Handicap.—P. Digby, 6 yards start, 1; H. Smith, scratch, 2. Won by two yards. Time, 19 sec.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE SPORTS.

Feb. 17 and 18. In these sports Macleod won the high jump, throwing the hammer and putting the weight, but just failed to concede Wright five yards in the hundred yards race. If he was to get more *under* the weight he would be still more successful. Williamson ran well in the shorter distances. The heavy going and the wind was a serious handicap in the three miles Strangers' race. Edwards at the end of two miles looked as if he might win, but the effects of a severe cold ruined his chance. Hughes would go faster if he could increase his stride.

100 Yards Race.—C. C. G. Wright, 1; K. G. Macleod, pen. 5 yards, 2; T. G. Mills, 3. Won by a yard and a half. Time, 11 sec.

Putting the Weight.—K. G. Macleod, pen. 3 ft, 34 ft 9¾ in., 1; C. C. G. Wright, 27 ft 11½ in., 2; W. Marsh, 27 ft 6½ in., 3.

Quarter-mile Race.—A. J. N. Williamson, 1; E. S. Dougall, pen. 5 yards, 2. Won by half a yard. Time, 53 1-5 sec.

Long Jump.—C. C. G. Wright, 18 ft 7½ in., 1; D. A. Bannerman, 17 ft 9 in., 2.

300 Yards Handicap (for football men).—E. S. Dougall, 10 yards start, 1; D. A. Bannerman, 10, 2; C. F. Martin, 10, 3. Won by two yards. Time, 33 1-5 sec.

Freshmen's 200 Yards Race.—A. J. N. Williamson, 1; A. Jaques, 2. Won by 6 yards. Time, 23 2-5 sec.

Two-mile Handicap.—W. B. Loveless, 150 yards start, 1; M. Falcon, 200, 2. Won by a yard. Time, 9 min. 55 1-5 sec.

120 Yards Handicap.—Final heat: A. J. N. Williamson, 6 yards start, 1; D. A. Bannerman, 10, 2. Won by foot. Time, 12 2-5 sec.

One Mile Race.—E. S. Dougall, pen. 30 yards, 1; M. Falcon, 2; C. J. Miln, 3. Won by 10 yards. Time 4 min. 53 sec.

Throwing the Hammer.—K. G. Macleod, pen. 5 ft., 58 ft. 11 in., 1; J. G. Aitchison, 51 ft. 5 in., 2.

Strangers' Three-mile Handicap.—A. Hughes, St John's, 200 yards start, 1; K. Hooper, Queens', 160, 2; F. M. Edwards, Queens', scratch, 3. Also started: A. F. Thorpe, Jesus, 250 yards start; L. J. Krige, Caius, 300; A. R. C. Schlumberger, Jesus, 350; N. Gray, Emmanuel, 400. Won by a hundred yards. Time, 15 min. 23 sec.

High Jump.—K. G. Macleod, penalised 1 in., 5 ft 1¼ in., 1; A. G. Brock, 4 ft 11½ in., 2.

120 Yards Hurdle Race.—Final heat: T. G. Mills, 1; G. A. Matthey, 2. Won by two feet. Time, 19 1-5 sec.

College Servants' 200 Yards Handicap.—A. Cobb, scratch, 1; T. Taylor, 1 yard start, 2. Won by four feet. Time, 23 4-5 sec.

Half-mile Handicap.—A. J. N. Williamson, 20 yards start, 1; M. Falcon, 30, 2. Won by twenty-five yards. Time, 2 min. 3 sec.

HARE AND HOUNDS.

C.U. v. THAMES H. & H.

The Hare and Hounds Club finished the season with an unbeaten record on Saturday, Feb. 15th, when their visitors, the Thames Hare and Hounds, went down by a 58 point margin. Eight a side were counted, and this accounts for the high score of the visitors. The team was accompanied by Dr Voelcker and Mr J. E. Fowler Dixon, both of whom are well-known landmarks at Roehampton on the day of the Inter-University race.

The Cambridge President, the Rev. C. T. Wood, started the race fairly punctually in a shower of rain and a fairly boisterous wind. The rain kept on nearly all the time, but had not been able to have much effect on the course, which was in fairly good condition although the wind was very strong on the Golf Links.

Selby-Lowndes immediately took the lead and kept it till the Golf Links were reached, with Swan, Hooper, Wane, and Cooper not far behind. Going up the reservoir hill Swan drew away from Hooper, and on reaching the Golf Links had got level with Selby-Lowndes, and from that point drew right away, winning by about 350 yards. Selby-Lowndes was feeling the effects of the Queens' sports and the Uppingham match (which we won by 22—33) and showed none of his true form. Wane was the first man home for the Thames.

		M.	S.
1	F. G. Swan, Pembroke	41	33
2	W. A. Cooper, King's	42	32
3	W. M. D. Wills, Trinity	42	42
4	J. Winterbotham, King's	43	6
5	K. Hooper, Queens'	43	22
6	J. B. Wane, Thames	43	30
7	G. N. Selby-Lowndes, Queens'	44	12
8	L. J. Krige, Caius	44	15
9	G. S. Woodman, Jesus	44	22
10	H. C. Rose, Thames	44	29
11	C. St J. Nevill, Thames	44	32
12	H. D. Hodgkinson, Thames	44	40
13	T. H. Formby, Thames	44	43
14	H. G. Barker, Thames	45	7
	J. Crompton, Caius	45	9
	W. Telfer, Clare	45	27
15	H. G. Kenyon, Thames	45	33
16	H. S. Tindall, Thames	46	10

Cambridge University ... 1 2 3 4 5 7 8 9 = 39
Thames H. & H. ... 6 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 = 97

A most successful dinner was held at the Lion in the evening as a wind-up of the season, the Thames H. & H. being the guests of the evening.

The record for the season 1907—8 reads:

Nov. 9, C.U. v. Blackheath Harriers I. (away), winner, A. H. Pearson (Queens'); won, 23—32.
Nov. 16, C.U. v. Cambridge Town and County (home), winner, L. D. Drysdale (T. & C.); won, 23—32.
Nov. 30, C.U. v. Ranelagh Harriers I. (away), winner, E. C. Inman (Caius); won, 19—36.
Dec. 14, C.U. v. Oxford, winner, E. C. Inman (Caius); won, 27—28
Feb. 1, C.U. v. S.L.H. I. (home) winner, F. A. Knott (S.L.H.); won, 24—31.
Feb. 8, C.U. v. United Hospitals H. & H. (home), winner, E. C. Inman (Caius); won, 19—36.
Feb. 15, C.U. v. Thames H. & H. (home), winner, F. G. Swan (Pembroke); won, 39—97.

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Second and 'A' Team Matches.

Nov. 9, C.U. II. v Blackheath H. II. (home), winner, G. N. Selby-Lowndes (Queens'); won, 15—40.
Nov. 21, C.U. II. v. Town and County II. (home), winner, G. Edwards (T. & C.); won, 25—30.
Nov. 30, C.U. II. v. Ranelagh H. II. (home), winner, W. A. Cooper (King's); won, 15—40.
Feb. 1, C.U. II. v. S.L.H. II. (away), winner, H. P. Dawson (Trinity); won, 24—31.
Feb. 11, C.U. 'A' v. Uppingham School (away), winner, W. B. Loveless (Pembroke); won, 22—33.

HOCKEY.

C.U. v. C.U. WANDERERS.

A game was played against a weak side of Cambridge Wanderers on Thursday and resulted in a win by 10 goals to 1. The game calls for little comment, but was useful as practice.

C.U.—A. H. Cox, Corpus (goal); E. L. Goodman, Jesus, and G. S. Bryan-Brown, Downing (backs); J. F. Ireland, Trinity, L. M. Robinson (capt.), Peterhouse, and W. G. Pound, King's (half-backs); E. F. Edge-Partington, Trinity, A. L. Sutcliffe, Emmanuel, H. J. Goodwin, Jesus, A. C. C. Hervey, King's, and A. F. Leighton, Caius (forwards).

The match against Oxford was played at Bromley on Wednesday. The Cambridge team played as originally selected, except that A. C. C. Hervey of King's played inside left in place of B. M. Kitson, who had not sufficiently recovered from an attack of influenza. We shall give a full account next week.

The match against Dublin University at the end of next month has been scratched.

GOLF.

On Feb. 15th, the C.U.G.C. visited Walton Heath G.C. The home team, though not quite at full strength, were undoubtedly a good side and the result was not unexpected. The day was miserable, there being any quantity of continuous rain making it extremely hard to hold the clubs, and brilliant play was out of the question, everybody being soaked through. Dick just managed to defeat our captain at the 17th, after a very close struggle, his winning margin being mainly due to three twelve-yard putts on consecutive greens. Reid was keeping very straight and defeated Bevan who was not quite on his game. Macdona proved himself 'a stout fellow' as 'Niblick' puts it. He was two down most of the way, but playing steady golf took the lead for the first time at the 14th, and winning the next was 2 and 3, but could only manage one more halved hole. McNeill was 5 up at the 6th, but then struck a bad patch, and only won by a putt on the last green.

Cambridge University G.C.			Walton Heath G.C.	
V. Longstaffe	0	v.	C. E. Dick	1
B. Hammond Chambers ...	0	v.	A. H. Read	1
A. A. Reid	1	v.	O. C. Bevan	0
C. Macdona	½	v.	W. C. Michie	½
E. S. Ulyat	0	v.	F. Easterbrook	1
J. Colman	0	v.	C. Burns	1
T. McNeill	1	v.	H. W. Forster, M.P. ...	0
E. H. Bovill	0	v.	B. Baker	1
H. T. T. Gore-Brown ...	0	v.	K. M. Beaumont ...	1
F. D. Morton	0	v.	C. Michlem	1
	2½			7½

The Weekly Sweep was played for at Coton on February 14th, the course being dry and in good order. F. D. Morton repeated his victory of last week by putting in a very good score which tied with Howard, who thoroughly deserves his maiden victory, as he has been close up several times.

F. D. Morton, 75−2=73; J. C. Howard, 91−18=73; H. B. Pilkington, 81−7=74; W. D. C. L. Purves, 79−5=74; A. L. Hodgson, 83−6=77.

A committee meeting of the C.U.G.C. was held on Feb. 17th, at which it was decided that for the rest of this term non-members of the club shall be allowed to play at Coton, except on Fridays, on payment to the professional of 1/6 per round or 2/6 per day.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

At a Congregation on Thursday last, the following Degrees were conferred:—

M.D.—G. G. Ellett, St Catharine's.

M.A.—C. T. Loram (by proxy), King's; N. de M. Bentwich, E. W. Mann, H. B. Weir, Trinity; W. R. le Sueur, F. C. Norbury, St John's; G. F. Hotblack, Pembroke; C. E. Donne, C. J. Hamilton, Gonville and Caius; F. D. Toyne, Queens'; T. R. Hodgson, A. Shell, Christ's; F. L. Makepeace, Emmanuel; D. W. Roy, Sidney Sussex; I. G. Cameron, M. N. Rice (by proxy), J. P. Simeon, H. Selwyn.

LL.M.—D. T. Oliver, Trinity Hall.

M.B. & B.C.—L. J. Austin, D. W. Roy, Sidney Sussex.

M.B.—D. Holroyde, Trinity.

Major P. G. Craigie, the Gilbey Lecturer on the History and Economics of Agriculture, will lecture on Wednesday and Friday, February 26 and 28, at 5 p.m., in the University Chemical Laboratory, Pembroke Street.

COLLEGE CORRESPONDENCE.

PETERHOUSE.

The boat has had a week of fairly strenuous work. The men are more together, but there still remains much to be learnt before the Races. A little work is by no means a dangerous thing.

We heartily congratulate B. M. Kitson on his Hockey Blue.

The various secretaries have turned a deaf ear to our expressed wish to know something of their club's achievements, in spite of a brilliantly unsuccessful attempt to pass a vote of censure on the College Correspondent.

The Sex on Saturday decided that it deplored 'the popularity of Modern Cheap Journalism.'

The Parnassus met in F. D. Livingstone's rooms on Sunday, when Mr Forest Reid read a paper on W. B. Yeats.

F. G. Butler read a paper to the Troglodytes on Marlowe's Edward II.

PEMBROKE.

The sports took place on Monday and Tuesday, in fact the second day's are going on while we pen these notes. On Monday before a small but fashionable gathering the first instalment was worked off. Details and comments would be out of place in these lines, while news about the second instalment, which you remember are actually in progress at the time of writing, would savour of ostentation. So we will merely congratulate the winners, and at the same time not forget the 'also rans,' who run for the joy of the running and philosophically scorn the pewter pots which don't come their way.

The Hockey XI. came a cropper on Saturday, which they have been explaining away ever since. St John's deserved their win, our team being off their form—but incidentally with four 'regulars' away. As we go to press this same team is playing University College at Oxford. [Quite a number of things seem to be happening as we're on our way to press this week]. An account of their adventures in the well-known University city, their impressions of the High, their dinner menu, together with more instructive and entertaining matter will appear in our next week's notes, for which orders should at once be placed with your bookseller or newsvender as the case may be.

The C.U.A.F.C., deprived of its second Pembroke player, lost to Oxford on Saturday. [We do not wish to draw inferences but merely to state facts.] The result did not come as a surprise, as we were fearing the worst of the 'Linesman's' prediction of a Cambridge victory.

The first boat is steadily coming along. They must try to avoid a bucket which has been predicted for them this week by a far-seeing critic. Do you see *why* they must? The Rugby boat are comparing themselves with the second boat, to the disparagement of the latter. The second boat on the other hand ignore the Rugby, which the latter regard as significant. Perhaps next week there may be a fresh act in this river-side drama.

Lodge Court was At Home last Saturday Evening.

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KING'S.

The event of the week has been the race between the Rugby boat and the professional and well-trained getting-on boat. The encounter took place on Tuesday morning before an enthusiastic crowd. At the word of command (so we learn from an expert), the footballers, who had the front station, jumped away at a fast stroke, and displayed throughout the boat a bucket which would have done credit to a more experienced crew. Stroke's blade (he continues) flashed 41 times in the first minute, the others improving on or falling short of that number in proportion to their ability. The ditch was reached without mishap, and on rounding First Post corner they held an advantage of some 10 yards. From this point, however, it became obvious that they stood little chance against the Fabian tactics of their opponents; and the coach, realising the hopelessness of their task, adjured them to break their stretchers; so mean a device for winning sympathy and excusing their defeat was, however, far from the minds of those true sportsmen. Doggedly they stuck to their work and brought to play in rapid succession all the devices in their repertoire. A lovely swerve round Grassy was followed by a magnificent forward rush; 4 was well tackled and brought down by his oar, but succeeded in shaking it off; 5 made one quite distinct mark, and cox several times came near to finding touch. Down the Reach a concerted movement was attempted, but an injudicious drop by bow brought it to an untimely conclusion. Finally stroke picked up nicely, and the whole side crossed near the flag, a bare 50 yards in arrears.

ST CATHARINE'S.

There is a certain amount of promise about the first Lent boat, which we sincerely hope will be fulfilled. However, a decided bucket and lack of finish at present retard progress. The plucky work of the second crew is much to be commended, and we wish them every success in their attempt to get on.

Football being in abeyance, individual enterprise has supplied us with a Hockey club. We have yet to hear of any great success but according to reports this is merely a question of time.

JESUS.

Boat news much as before. The first and second boats are improving, but the third has not come on quite so fast as it ought. The Rugby even managed to survive a course on Saturday, though stroke was absent. It is a rare event for every member to be present at once, but we generally manage to raise seven. Steve Fairbairn was up for a day last week.

The Hockey team have drawn with Emmanuel, beaten Hitchin (4—2), and lost to Caius (2—4).

We omitted to mention last week that the foundation-stone of a debating society had been laid by a general debate on the suffragette question, the various societies being represented on the card. A motion against women's suffrage was brought in by R. L. Pyman (Farrago), supported by B. W. Vann (Rooster); the opposition consisting of H. R. Scott (Nomad) and P. Gardner-Smith (Farrago and ἑνδεκα); and the chair was taken by Mr H. G. Wood. The motion was carried by an overwhelming majority. Next Wednesday it is hoped that this society will be established on a definite basis.

The Farragoes held a boring debate on socialism in R. S. Wood's rooms on Saturday, the *pro* being represented by F. G. Chandler (sportsman!), and the *con.* by R. L. Pyman. The hon. opener is to be congratulated on securing two votes (including his own).

On Tuesday (February 11th) an address on Cambridge House work was given by the Rev. J. W. Conybeare. Unfortunately there were several other attractions on that night, but the attendance was not bad.

CHRIST'S.

'Flu' is rampant in certain quarters, and our boats are severely handicapped by 'crockings.'

Hockey prospects are improving; and the newly formed Lacrosse team has begun its career by defeating King's (7—2).

We regret to say that our remarks last week concerning a recent debate were as unfair as they were inaccurate. We were not able to attend the debate; and a lying spirit seems to have been lurking in the mouth of our informant. May we apologise to those who were kind enough to come and take part in the debate?

The College Quartet and others gave a successful entertainment at the Working Boys' Home in East London on Saturday.

The Science Club met on Feb. 5th, Mr Shipley read a most interesting paper on 'Rats' which was ably supplemented by Prof. Nuttall with an account of rats in connection with plague.

ST JOHN'S.

Time for *Review* notes again and so little has happened; every thing is always just going to happen. For instance the fourth boat is just going to get on. We congratulate it on getting drawn into the final, though King's III. will dispute the point on Wednesday. It certainly will not die without a struggle. The third we hope is just going to improve; the second did its course about a quarter of a minute faster than the first all right. It is to be hoped that no member of the first crew will suggest the fact that the wind was blowing strongly in an opposite direction as a possible explanation. We trust Mr Bushe-Fox will be able to take the reins again shortly, as the 'first' has got the bit between its teeth though it shews no signs of bolting.

The great event of last Saturday must certainly be mentioned when we won a Hockey League match. Most of the first team being in town, the second beat Pembroke, 4—3.

On asking if the Theological Society had any notes for the *Review* letter, we were told that this week's paper was 'a thundering good one' (see last week's notes). This was a paper by the Rev. J. H. Bethune-Baker, of Pembroke, on 'The Divine and Human in Our Lord.'

The Debating Society decided in favour of J. K. Deane's motion against Military Training. G. I. C. Marchand led the disciplinarians.

TRINITY.

We congratulate the Smith's prizemen, J. E. Littlewood and J. Mercer, and the first Chancellor's medalist, D. S. Robertson; also R. Hackforth and J. R. M. Butler on winning the Davies and Porson scholarships respectively.

Oxford University conferred the degree of D.C.L. on the Whewell Professor of International Law last week.

The Theological Society met last Monday in Dr Barnes' rooms. R. A. Newman read an interesting paper on Christian Mysticism. It was followed by a discussion.

News of the various boats will be found in another place. We can but assure the heroes that our sympathies are with them in the agonies of training.

SIDNEY SUSSEX.

Rowing. The boat is experiencing unparalleled misfortunes. No less than five of them are in bed with influenza, and are likely to remain there for some time to come. The coach too is crocked.

Hockey. The chief match of the past week has been that against Queen's College, Oxford, who came over on Wednesday; a very interesting game ended in a draw (5—5). The 1st XI. has beaten Selwyn (5—2), but lost to Felsted School (3—5). The 2nd XI. lost to St John's II. (0—2).

The Theological Discussion Society heard an excellent and learned paper on 'The Apprehension of the Trinity,' by Professor Barnes last Wednesday. We are very grateful to Professor Barnes for giving us the lecture, which many turned up to hear.

A very successful Visitors' Smoking Concert was held in the Reading Room last Saturday. Many things contributed to make it one of the best the College has ever been privileged to hear. It were invidious to select any one name among performers of such merit, but we should like to thank all those gentlemen from other colleges who contributed to make the evening such a success.

SELWYN.

We hear that the boats have improved of late: indeed the second boat appears to be nearly or quite as good as the first (the interpretation of this is obscure).

The Hockey team has done fairly well, but has recently been somewhat disappointing. We have beaten King's and lost to Sidney and Caius II.

On Monday night a most successful Smoking Concert was held, the performers, who were all visitors, gave us a very high-class entertainment and our hearty thanks are due to them for a most enjoyable evening.

FITZWILLIAM HALL.

The Rev. Mgr. Barnes, M.A. (Trinity College) read a paper on Thursday last before our Historical Society in which he put forward a new theory with regard to 'The Man in the Iron Mask.'

Last Saturday our energetic Musical Secretary provided us with a Whist Drive which was enjoyed by all.

The Hockey XI. beat Selwyn II. (3—1) on Friday last.

The Friends School, Saffron Walden, entertained our Football team on Wednesday, 12th inst. Although we did not win the match, the game was a very good one.

The boat continues to make improvement.

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C. U. M. C.

(393th Concert).

Saturday Evening, February 15th, 1908, at 8.15.

1. Sonata for Pianoforte Solo, Op. 5 ... ... *Richard Strauss*
   W. Dennis-Browne.
2. Song, 'Allerseelen,' Op. 10, No. 8 ... ... *Richard Strauss*
   E. H. Muncey.
3. Lento Ma Non Troppo, from Violin Concerto. Op. 8
   J. R. Heath. *Richard Strauss*
4. Song, 'Nichts,' Op. 10, No. 2 ... ... *Richard Strauss*
   E. H. Muncey.
5. Pianoforte Quartette in C moll, Op. 13 ... *Richard Strauss*
   R. Hackforth, J. R. Heath, F. Fisher, G. J. Wilkinson.

T. H. Just, *Trinity College.*

REVIEWS.

The Discoveries in Crete and their bearing on the History of Ancient Civilization. By Ronald M. Burrows, Professor of Greek in the University College, Cardiff. Reprinted with Addenda on the seasons of 1906-1907. Murray.

Who were the Romans? By William Ridgeway, Fellow of the Academy. From the proceedings of the British Academy, Vol. III. Oxford University Press.

The two publications before us differ widely in subject, scope, method. Why do we notice them together? They are linked by a controversy, instructive, even momentous. This controversy we may say at once though not actually *about* is yet strictly speaking 'all along of'—the Thoroughbred Horse.

There was a time when the present reviewer loathed the name of Prejvalsky, and—was doubtful how to spell it. The first volume of *The Early Age of Greece*, itself an expansion of the famous *What People made the Objects called Mycenean?* (1896), appeared in 1901. It only served to whet the appetite; we clamoured for more bread, for a second volume, but we clamoured in vain, no second volume has yet appeared. The Disney Professor (long may he reign as such!) gave us instead what seemed to our blindness a stone, discourses on Equidae, Quaggas and Muscovy Ducks. All this sorely taxed the patience of patient Grisel herself. As for the mythological Cerberus, certain sops were thrown to him, such as Poseidon Hippios and Pegasos and the mares of Erichthonios; else he had gnashed his teeth and gone back to the darkness of Hades in a rage.

The ways of the Disney Professor are dark, but now all is made suddenly clear; Professor Ridgeway's monograph is called *Who were the Romans?* It craftily conceals a thesis maintained last term 'against all comers' (only nobody came) on, or rather against, Professor Sergi's 'Mediterranean Race.' In this thesis emerges the true inwardness of the Thoroughbred Horse. He is no disastrous episode, rather he is the keystone of the whole edifice.

We will explain. But first to Professor Burrows we owe an apology. His admirable *Discoveries in Crete* reached us last year at the end of the Easter term just too late for notice. Six months has seen the issue of a second edition. Rarely has a classical book been more badly wanted, and rarely has a want been better supplied. If we now review it in relation to a controversy rather than on its own great merit, it is because we frankly own ourselves belated. The book is in all our hands and heads. We may safely say that there is scarcely an intelligent student of antiquity, and but few specialists, who have not risen or will not shortly rise up and call Professor Burrows blessed. No classical scholar, however scanty his academic leisure, need hesitate longer before entering the prehistoric Labyrinth, for the clue is in his hand.

The book is a marvel of industry, energy, acuteness. It is more. Its peculiar tonic value to the student is that it is the work of a man who is not afraid to make up his mind. Professor Burrows plunges into a very cauldron of controversy, and comes out not parboiled and stupefied, but, Ram-like, with youth and strength renewed. He refuses to drift and wallow in any controversial Serbonian bog. He takes refuge behind no phrases about 'grave difficulties on every side.' He earns no cheap reputation for wisdom by 'suspending judgment.' He has his reward. An opponent like this who is always out 'in the open' the Disney Professor respects. He shows his respect in practical and somewhat drastic fashion. He does Professor Burrows almost too much honour, crossing swords (or is it shillelaghs?) with him instead of with the real protagonist, Professor Morris Jones.

We return to the controversy. In questions so crowded with detail it is often difficult to see the wood for the trees. We state the issue as simply and broadly as possible. Professor Burrows agrees with Professor Ridgeway that the population of Italy, Greece and the Aegean generally has a two-fold stratification. We have first a dark-skinned aboriginal people persistent from neolithic times. This forms the substratum to which belong Professor Ridgeway's 'Pelasgians' in Greece, his plebeians in Italy, the 'Terramara' culture. Both further agree that the immigrant race which formed the upper and later stratum of population, the 'Achaeans' for Greece, the Patricians for Rome, the 'Villanova' culture, came from the north and spoke an Indo-European tongue. It is as to the language and affinities of the lower stratum that they differ. Professor Ridgeway holds that the immigrant race from the north spoke the same language as the aboriginal people on whom they descended. Professor Burrows holds that the lower stratum was *non* and *pre*-Indo-European. In a word Professor Burrows operates with two racial factors, Professor Ridgeway with only one.

The genesis of a view is often instructive and usually lies deeper down than the arguments which defend rather than beget it. Professor Burrows' view, of course, is based not only on that of Professor Morris Jones, who sees in Welsh and Irish survivals of Hamitic syntax, Berber and Egyptian, but mainly on that of Sergi, who brought his Mediterranean Race from the land of Ham, from Africa. Further it is based on Kretschmer and Fick, who hold that in many place-names of Greece we have a substratum of non-Indo-European language. Now the motto of Fick's brilliant book is, *ex Oriente Lux*, and Professor Burrows' attitude reflects this *ex Oriente* reaction. Its causes were complex. Partly it is a reaction against the *e Borea Lux* of Indo-Europeanism, which of late has claimed a northern and European cradle for the stock. Partly it was caused by the shift of focus from Troy and Mycenae to Crete. Anyone who spends much time in the Candia museum feels himself half in Egypt; over his mind steals a predisposition to Hamitic origins. He is further obsessed by masses of undeciphered inscriptions on clay tablets. He inevitably asks himself, what about the Hittites? Professor Ridgeway we believe has kept clear of these temptations.

But the main cause of the difference of opinion between the two scholars is, we believe, the fact that Professor Burrows did not and could not quite fully understand Professor Ridgeway's position until the publication, too late for him, of *Who were the Romans?* We certainly did not understand it ourselves. It is, we believe, as follows.

A melanochrous people, speaking what was to become several Indo-European languages, emerged, probably in what Keane and others tell us was the cradle of all humanity, the warm shores of the Indian Ocean. They

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passed, in a north-westerly direction, through Asia Minor to the basin of the Mediterranean and, following the ice-sheet as it receded up through Europe, reached the British Isles. Thus is the Northern cradle of the Indo-European race, which lately has been so fashionable, neatly upset, and the flank of the *ex Oriente* objection deftly turned. As this melanochrous stock goes further north into colder and colder climates it slowly bleaches, till on the margin of the Northern Ocean, it approximates in fairness the Polar Bear. But more than this—not only does complexion depend on climate but even shape of skull depends on altitude. Osteology as well as pigmentation is an affair of environment. So the *Homo Alpinus* of Mr Myres and others, the brachycephalic type with whom we were tempted to associate *nth* suffixes, and supposed pre-Aryanisms generally, is no Mongol but only a modified dolichocephalic Indo-European. In a word, for man *as for the horse* the idea of race fades, we have only physical type infinitely modified by environment. *Qua* stock anthropology is but zoology.

When the Indo-European wave had crossed the great European mountain chain, and plunged into the forests of upper Central Europe, when it had become fair and tall and large limbed, and—we suppose, owing to the rigours of climate—had become inartistic and patriarchal, some part of it turned and came south again. It descended on to that stratum of its own stock which had remained south. It descended speaking substantially the same language, but with modifications, *e.g.*, with *p's* for *g's* and the like. Long and loudly has Professor Ridgeway insisted on the difference between 'Achaean' and 'Pelasgian,' it has now become necessary to emphasize their substantial one-ness. As the mythologist would put it, we have the *Return of the Heracleidae*. Pelasgians have become, so to speak, *proto*-Achaean; Patricians and Plebs hate each other so warmly because they are one family. Thus the so-called Mediterranean Race is divested of its supposed unity, and shown to be a congeries of Hamitic, Semitic, Indo-European-speaking peoples unified by uniform climatic conditions to one physical type.

Which is right—Professor Ridgeway with his one race or type, or Professor Burrows with two? We must at once confess that, our acquaintance with Hamitic syntax and Prejvalsky's horse being lamentably slight, we are incompetent to decide. Of one thing we are sure. If Professor Burrows should come to see as Professor Conway seems to hold, that Professor Ridgeway's is the better working hypothesis—it can hardly be more—he will adopt it.

If our own slender equipment prevents dogmatism we allow ourselves to say we *hope* Professor Ridgeway is right. Hope and Faith are apt to link themselves in mortal minds. We are conscious of shameless 'pragmatism' when we add that Professor Ridgeway's theory *works best for mythology*. For example, Professor Ridgeway has told us that Zeus is an Achaean, a Northerner, the Loud-Thunderer, Father-of-his-Family, with the high moral tone; Mr Cook has expended immense learning to show that Zeus is a primitive Pelasgian, a Sun and Sky-god with strange shifting ways apt to turn into a cart-wheel, a bull, a wood-pecker, a swan, or an eagle. Our faith was troubled; how could both be true? We see it now. Zeus the Pelasgian is but the *Titanic* early Ouranian form of Zeus the anthropomorphic, the Achaean. These are no longer two irreconcilables, but one and comprehensible.

This and other things we had hoped to show in detail, but time and space forbid.

THE UNIVERSITY PULPIT.

Sunday, February 16.

Sermon at Great St Mary's by the Right Rev. C. H. Brent, D.D., Bishop of the Philippine Islands.

'Now we that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak, and not to please ourselves.' Rom. xv. 1.

The writer of these words had that faculty of getting at the heart of things which all of us covet but few of us possess. Even in dealing with matters of comparative indifference he appeals to a principle so profound as to form the basis of all Christian life and action. It is not my purpose to discuss the question which called forth his words, but rather to consider the principle itself in its broadest aspects. It is this—that all strength, physical, intellectual, moral and spiritual is for use in the haunts of weakness for the purpose of dissipating infirmity of whatever sort. Strength is not a luxury but a force, not a toy for self pleasing, but an instrument for effective use. So far as men surrender themselves unreservedly to the control of this principle they contribute to the advancement of God's Kingdom among men: so far as they are shy of it they impede its progress. Life to-day is suffering from a two-fold disease—congestion on the one hand and impoverishment on the other. Congestion is due to the focussing of strength and separating it from weakness, thus leaving the weak to huddle together in a condition of impoverishment. The cure consists in congestion laying its form on impoverishment, eye to eye, lip to lip, as the prophet laid his body instinct with life upon the body of the dead boy.

'We who are strong.' Mark the tone of the speaker, its conviction, its exultation. He knows he is strong, this man of mean presence and uneloquent lips. It is no mark of humility to pretend that we have not that which we know we have. Humility does not allow of the self-complacent contemplation of one's own ability though it requires honest admission of obvious and undeniable fact. So St Paul admits his strength and groups himself with the strong. I have tried to think of him as he must have looked when he uttered such words as these. Weak though he was in bodily presence the inner fire must have shone through the window of his countenance. I was looking last week at the painting of Archbishop Temple that hangs on the walls of Lambeth Palace. His portrait seems to be the emblem of the strength which England is endowed with. He looks like a towering rock that has been beaten by the hostile waves in vain, each new assault but adding to his power; or like a mountain peak combed clean by the teeth of a gale—better still like strength that has seen the vision of weakness and is hastening to its rescue. St Paul must have had some such look in his face when he heard the appeal of weakness beating at the door of his strength. He does not think it a cold duty to use his strength in behalf of the weak, but a joy—the joy of fitness.

Strength for practical purposes exists only when it is in operation. It only becomes ours when we use it to make it the property of others. We cannot place it apart from personality, and analyse it as we would a specimen under a microscope. The use of strength for self-pleasing is not use; it is abuse. It is like a machine operating for its own consumption, using up again that which it produces. It is employing an instrument as a toy. In the house of a savage chief, far remote from civilisation, I saw hanging on the wall a common garden rake with the shop paint untarnished. In his ignorance this wild man was using as a decoration that which was intended for an aid to cultivation. We smile. But after all it was no more ridiculous than our own behaviour is. Our so-called civilisation is cluttered up with privilege and culture lying about in wasteful and idle profusion, God-given instruments used as ornaments or toys. Endowments represent not merely responsibility, but aids to efficiency, the enlargement of ability to help others. Privilege and culture should not separate us from the multitude; they should drive us into the heart of the suffering crowd. Culture should increase our sensitiveness and sympathy to such a degree as to make us peculiarly quick to discern the needs of the weak: privilege should place in our hands effective instruments wherewith to solve the problems discovered by culture's keen eyes. The expert use of privilege is perhaps our chiefest need just now. Socialism has the right impulse but the wrong method. It tries to make life a dead level by a system. Christianity on the other hand endeavours by a gospel of brotherhood to place the strong in such relation to the weak as to make life as though it were even. It has no system by which it accomplishes a final solution, no scheme that will do the thing up once and for all. It is an end-

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less out-put of the best wisdom from day to day. Practical schemes are used but not relied upon. The gospel of science is system; the gospel of philanthropy is contribution; the gospel of Christianity is sharing.

I am convinced too that the only tenable conception of Christian practice is what has been called the 'Prodigal Son Conception'—that is to say that our sharing must reach to the depths, even to those whom society dismisses as worthless. For them, the outcast of the slums and the weak tribes of the hills, as well as for the man of manifest though undeveloped capacity and the populous nations, the motto is 'optimum vix satis.'

It is better to abandon privilege that to let it lie idle or only half use it. One day a young man of such fine qualities came into the presence of our Lord that He loved him at sight. He was as we would say a man of character. But the Master bade him sell all that he had and give to the poor. Why? Do you think that if that young man had been using his strength in behalf of the weak any such injunction would have been laid on him? I believe not. The penetrating eye of the Master saw that he was not strong enough to do that most difficult thing, which makes it passing hard for those who have riches to enter into the Kingdom of God—viz, to use them effectively as a trust in behalf of the whole social body, and He bade him surrender them at once and completely. There is the alternative for all time—privilege must be used or relinquished. I believe that it is an easier and in many instances a less heroic thing to relinquish than to use. Hence our Lord's words 'how hardly shall they that have riches enter into the Kingdom of Heaven' was not a condemnation but a challenge, not a discouragement but a trumpet call cheering the privileged up to the heights of their opportunity.

It is incumbent upon us who belong to richly privileged and blessed nations to say exultantly, 'we are strong.' Then immediately our consciousness is charged with the injunction to use our composite, national strength in behalf of the nations and peoples who are weak. The nation that thinks only of self-aggrandisement is an impediment to world progress. The American people were very much tempted to mere self applause until in the providential ruling we found ourselves with heavy responsibilities far afield. Our Pharisaic spirit moved us to thank God that we were not as other nations. But from the moment that we faced the problem of administering Philippine affairs the leaders of the American Republic determined that our policy should be one of constructive beneficence, aiming at the building up of the Filipinos and encouraging their capacity to rise to its fullest degree of development. This course has been consistently pursued in spite of the hindrances of selfish politicians. Exploitation of the Filipinos has been discouraged and unselfish projects put into effect. The native interests have always been given not merely a prominent, but the first, place.

The situation is unique. The population consists of upwards of 7,500,000 people of Malay stock, of whom all excepting less than one seventh have been more or less brought under the influence of Christianity. From 1521 until the end of the last century they were under the tutelage of Spain. To the Spanish friars they owe all that they are. When Magallanes discovered the Islands Mohammedanism was sweeping northward with its compelling power and had already reached Manila. But the Cross conquered the Crescent and a people naturally pious were wrested from the fanaticism of Islam—a truly unprecedented achievement.

The rule of the friars came to a close with the end of the Spanish and the beginning of the American sovereignty. Nor shall we throw stones on their graves even though their latter days were not free from shame. They performed a good work and disappeared as being out of date. They were valuable in their time just as the feudal system was good in its time. But the old order has passed away and a new epoch has been ushered in.

Through the work of the friars a whole Oriental population was Christianised. It has no parallel in history. Its most obvious result is that it groups a Malay people with Christianised nations so that they naturally look to Europe and America rather than to the adjacent Asiatics with whom they would seem to have closer affiliations by virtue of propinquity and racial origin. They resist vigorously the faintest suggestion of Japanese domination, and while it is not uncommon for Chinese (of whom there are about 45,000 in the islands) to marry Filipinas, they heartily approve of and enforce the Chinese Exclusion Act. If a Chinese marries a Filipina, he must first be baptised.

Because of the Christianity of the Filipinos we have reason to believe that in time constitutional government and democratic principles may prevail among them. Republicanism, and indeed all government as the Western mind understands the word, I think I am right in this generalisation, have taken root only where Christianity has paved the way. Democracy is an application of the Christian principle of brotherhood to the science of government. America's work is to educate the Filipinos in the responsibility of self-government with the aim and expectation of turning merely racial into national self-consciousness as time goes on. We look for no gain to ourselves except the gain that comes from strength spending itself in behalf of weakness.

With American sovereignty has been introduced the ideal so dear to American life of a free Christianity in a free state. We Americans feel that Christianity has its highest moral and spiritual opportunity when it is thrown on its own merits, and the prestige that belongs solely to its past history and its present character. So we believe we are adding strength and not weakness to Philippine life when we open the door to every phase of Christian belief that cares to establish itself among the Filipinos. Of course it means a revolution in native thought. Hitherto there had been uniformity, uniformity which, according to its wont, had become diseased. No form of Christianity but Latin was tolerated or allowed. Now various missionary agencies are actively at work. The effect has been to rouse the venerable Church which had grown moss-covered during its more than three centuries of undisputed rule, to new moral and spiritual vigor. It is significant that the free Christianity of America is conspicuous for missionary spirit. The Orient is well served by American denominations as *e.g.* the work of the Congregationalists in the Turkish Empire, of the Presbyterians in India, of the Methodists in the Strait Settlements and Federated Malay States, of the Baptists in Burma, and of our own Church in China and Japan—to go no further—amply attests.

Nor, as I am convinced, is there need of ecclesiastical war where there are various Christian Churches labouring side by side. Not that I advocate toleration as the word is usually understood. I do not believe in toleration with its condescending spirit—except perhaps the toleration which St Paul commends when he advises us to suffer fools gladly. There is something bigger and finer than toleration. I mean magnanimity, that Christian virtue that does not carp at what it cannot understand or fails to agree with; that avoids controversy except as a last resort, and when it is forced to it conducts it on the highest plane; that deprecates proselytism and scorns to build up its walls with materials torn out of a neighbour's building; that looks for evidences of God's Spirit wherever Christ is sincerely preached. At any rate it is with this ideal that our Church has entered into Philippine life.

The task we have in hand is not a local one, it is a fragment of the task that falls upon the shoulders of every strong nation—the task of ministering out of the abundance of Western privilege to the whole of the vast Orient. We who have Christ are strong and we must go to those who having Him not, are weak, whatever their wealth may be. All great national questions during the next hundred years will centre in the Orient. The home land will not suffer impoverishment by giving lavishly of her choicest sons. They are the very men who ought to rejoice to go just because they are strong and strength's unalterable commission is to go to the weak. The East is calling some of you, and you must respond as becomes men who, knowing that they can live this life but once, are bent on high adventure. You must go with that beautiful combination of sympathy and tenderness and strength which will study to understand the oriental character. The old theory was that there is a gulf separating East and West. The new and the true is that all that separates is incidental and all that unites is fundamental. We must search for the essential and build upon it out of the abundance of our wealth.

> O East is East and West is West
> And never the twain shall meet
> Till Earth and Sky stand presently
> At God's great judgement seat.
> But there is neither East nor West
> Border nor breed nor birth
> When two strong men stand face to face
> Though they come from the ends of the earth.

A Collection was made at the close of the sermon on behalf of the Old Schools of Cambridge, amounting to £16 4s. 9d.

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Further information may be obtained from the Dean of the Medical School.

H. S. PENDLEBURY, F.R.C.S., *Hon. Treasurer.*
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Feb. 27, 1908.

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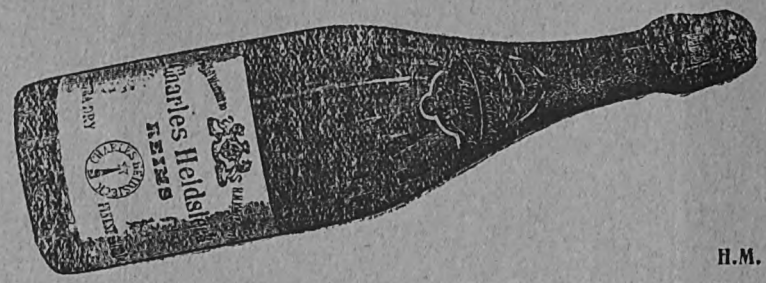

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THE CAMBRIDGE REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF UNIVERSITY LIFE & THOUGHT

VOL. XXIX. No. 726. **THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1908.** PRICE SIXPENCE

CALENDAR.

Thursday, Feb. 27.

Congregation at 2 p.m.

King's: Patrick in G minor; anthem, 'Remember now thy Creator,' Steggall.

The Lent Races.

Hockey League: *Division I.*, Sidney v. Trinity. *Division II.*, Christ's v. Queens', Pembroke v. St John's. *Division III.*, Fitzwilliam Hall v. Peterhouse.

Cambridge Classical Society: Mr J. W. Mackail, Professor of Poetry, Oxford, on 'The Minor Poems attributed to Vergil,' in the theatre of the Archæological Museum at 5 p.m.

Ely Diocesan C.E.T.S.: Public Meetings in Guildhall at 2.30 and 8 p.m. The Lord Bishop of Winchester and Mrs. Locker Lampson.

Literary Drama Association: Miss Elsie Fogerty's Chronicle Players, in the Conservative Club, Market Passage, at 3 and 8.30 p.m.

New Theatre: 'Widowers' Houses,' at 8.15 p.m.

Friday, Feb. 28.

King's: Hymn 210.

The Lent Races.

Athletics: PEMBROKE COLLEGE v. CHRIST CHURCH (at Oxford).

Hockey League: *Division I.*, Trinity v. Caius. *Division III.*, Selwyn v. Downing, Caius II. v. Jesus II.

Golf: Linskill Cup and Pirie Memento.

C.U. Liberal Club: Mr Aneurin Williams on 'Garden City, an object lesson in Land Reform,' in the Liberal Club, Downing Street, at 8.30 p.m.

Cambridge Theological Society: Meeting in the Library of the Divinity School at 8.30 p.m.

Lecture by Rev. Percy Dearmer on 'Vestments and the Ornaments Rubric,' in Guildhall at 8.30 p.m.

Miss Florence Atkin's Concert in Guildhall at 8 p.m.

New Theatre: 'The Return of the Prodigal,' at 8.15 p.m.

Saturday, Feb. 29.

King's: Tours in F; anthem, 'See what love,' Mendelssohn.

St John's: Gibbons in F; hymn 348.

Trinity: Anthem, 'Comfort the soul,' Crotch.

The Lent Races.

Hockey League: *Division I.*, Jesus v. King's, Sidney v. Emmanuel.

Golf: C.U. v. MID-SURREY.

Social Discussion Society (Joint meeting with Cambridge Ladies' Discussion Society): Mr W. H. Beveridge on 'Labour Exchanges and the Unemployed,' in Liberal Club, Downing Street, at 8.30 p.m.

New Theatre: 'Candida,' at 2.30 p.m., and 'Widowers' Houses,' at 8.15 p.m.

Sunday, March 1.

Quinquagesima Sunday.

Sermon at Great St Mary's at 2.15 p.m. by the Right Rev. N. D. J. STRATON, D.D., Trinity College, Lord Bishop of Newcastle.

King's: *M.*, Tours in F; hymn 260. *E.*, Mann in A flat; anthem, 'Blessed are they that mourn,' Brahms.

St John's: *M.*, Benedicite, Best in C; Jubilate, Reay in F; anthem, 'Bow Thine ear,' Byrde; hymn 374. *E.*, Stanford in G; anthem, 'Out of the deep,' C. B. Rootham; hymn 430.

Trinity: *M.*, Garrett in F; hymn 210. *E.*, Walmisley in D minor; anthem, 'Blessed be the God and Father,' Wesley; hymn 292.

C.I.C.C.U.: Sermon to members of the University by the Rev. J. E. Watts-Ditchfield, Vicar of St James-the-Less, Bethnal Green, in Holy Trinity Church at 8.30 p.m.

Cambridge Church Society: Sermon to members of the University by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Liverpool in Great St Mary's Church at 8.30 p.m.

C.U. Nonconformist Union: Prof. G. Dawes Hicks, Litt.D., on 'Idealistic Arguments for Theism,' in Victoria Assembly Rooms at 8.30 p.m.

St John's College Chapel: Organ Recital at 8.45 p.m.

Monday, March 2.

The University Sports.

Hockey League: *Division I.*, Trinity v. Jesus, Emmanuel v. Caius. *Division III.*, Jesus II. v. Peterhouse, Magdalene v. Pembroke II., Downing v. Caius II.

Boxing & Fencing Competitions in Corn Exchange at 8.15 p.m.

Mark Hambourg in Guildhall at 8 p.m.

Cambridge Antiquarian Society: Meeting in lecture room of Archæological Museum at 8.30 p.m.

New Theatre: 'Captain Brassbound's Conversion,' at 8.15 p.m.

Tuesday, March 3.

Shrove Tuesday.

Rev A. H. Stanton at St Michael's Church at 9 p.m.

Hockey League: *Division I.*, Sidney v. King's.

Union Debate at 8.15 p.m.

New Theatre: 'Captain Brassbound's Conversion,' at 8.15 p.m.

Wednesday, March 4.

Ash Wednesday.

Rev. A. H. Stanton at St Michael's Church at 12 noon and 2.45 and 5 p.m.

The University Sports.

Hockey League: *Division I.*, Emmanuel v. Jesus. *Division III.*, Caius II. v. Peterhouse, Magdalene v. Pembroke II.

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NEWS AND NOTES.

The proposed regulations for the Oldham Shakespeare Scholarship are not to go unchallenged. A fly-sheet, signed by some twenty-one representative members of the Senate, many of them eminent in their faculties, pleads for the removal of the clause which limits the scholarship to men of the fourth term or under. Another, signed by three, whose names also carry weight, pleads for its retention. Both sides agree in thinking that the fourth term means that the scholarship will be won largely on school-work. To the one party this appears a desirable thing; to the other it seems less satisfactory than that all undergraduates, particularly that important class who ripen slowly and whose third year is worth more than their first and second, should keep to the end the stimulus of the scholarship.

The view of the Non-Placet party has been stated by the supporters of the Grace in terms which may come nearer to what would seem Mr Oldham's own position than they perhaps realise—'the endowment of a study which will sweeten, illustrate or diversify the labours of Classics, History, Physics, Divinity, Biology, etc.' If one allows for a tinge of gentle sarcasm in this, is it not a fair expression of the humanist ideal? Is it really as inconsistent with 'serious, comprehensive and consecutive' study of Shakespeare as the three signatories imply?

There underlies the controversy some doubt as to ideals —whether knowledge or thought is the more serious thing? Whether culture may not be a pleasant name for amateurishness and superficiality?

There is also the old question so often before the Senate; is it the schools or the undergraduate world for which we are most responsible? Those who hold that the business of the University is primarily and chiefly to guide education in the schools will probably vote *Placet*. Those, on the other hand, who feel the University's responsibility to those who come to her, not finished products, but men with development in them and before them, with thought, taste and character to train, will wish to secure for them an opportunity so valuable, and will vote *Non-Placet*—not without a feeling that they too are doing something for education at large and for 'serious' study of the author of Mr Oldham's allegiance.

The other Non-Placet notice has fewer signatures, but weighty. The Professor of Greek, the Registrary, Mr Sedley Taylor and Mr H. M. Taylor propose to Non-Placet those graces which refer to the appointment of an Assistant Director to the Fitzwilliam Museum. An answer has been promulgated by the reporting syndicate, which devotes perhaps more words to criticism of the signatories of the fly-sheet than to the substance of their objections. In any case, the subject is not one on which we can express an opinion, and it is impossible to say which way the voting will go. If either side has a more just cause than the other, may it win!

We have received from Messrs Bowes and Bowes one of the most amusing little pieces of Cambridge satire published in the last decade. For the modest sum of one shilling net, the young academic politician may obtain a *Microcosmographia Academica*, in which the various parties in University politics are hit off more nearly to the truth than they will like. The writer appears to sympathize with much the most ineffectual class that he describes—the *Young Men in a Hurry*. The most amusing chapter is entitled 'Squaring,' and it contains some interesting and instructive accounts of walks up and down King's Parade.

In the extremely witty paragraph on the 'Principles of Government, of Discipline (including Religion), and of Sound Learning,' the author, who is here evidently terribly in earnest, gives his whole case away. 'The Roman sword,' he says, 'would never have conquered the world if the grand fabric of the Roman Law had not been elaborated to save the man behind the sword from having to think for himself. In the same way the British Empire is the outcome of College and School discipline and of the Church Catechism.' It is probable that the writer has no admiration for any of these truly British institutions, but he has said enough to make one wonder whether it is not a literal truth that the glory of our country depends on all that he condemns. If he is right proctors should be turned loose in every town in the Empire, and every child be compelled to learn the Church Catechism and repeat it without book on attaining the age of fourteen, or be handed over alive to the 'Adullamites,' who dwell in Downing Street, for the benefit of scientific research, We thank the author much for saying that which hardly any Tory would have dared to utter. He has let the 'Cato' out of the bag with a vengeance!

Dr Hastings Rashdall began in his fifth lecture to approach ground where he will not gain the consent of all theologians. After defining Faith and Belief in accordance with his contention, at the end of the previous lecture, that all knowledge is mediate, he proceeded to the general subject of Revelation, laying stress on the fact that though he denied intuitions as a means of knowledge, they might yet be of the greatest service in stating a position *subsequently* to be examined, tested, and approved by inferential reasoning: and he illustrated his position from the Hebrew prophets. He particularly distinguished the psychological causes of a particular belief from the philosophical reasons which make that belief true. He concluded by a short survey of the historical religions, and began the arguments establishing Christianity in an unique position among them.

This term, at any rate, Cambridge cannot justly suffer the usual charge of lack of interest in things religious. A list of arrangements for the term would surprise some of those who are so constantly calling us Laodiceans. One of the most important events is the opening of Lent at St Michael's Church by a 'quiet day,' conducted by the Rev.

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Father Stanton. It is thirty years, we believe, since Father Stanton last visited Cambridge, but we will hope that this occasion sets a precedent. A list of the services may be obtained; Father Stanton will be giving addresses on Shrove Tuesday at 9 p.m., and on Ash Wednesday at midday, 2.45 and 5 o'clock. Certainly our readers do not need reminding as to Father Stanton's career: more than fifty years in one curacy probably constitutes a record, and the Church at large, as well as the poor of Holborn, have reason to be thankful for it.

Turning from things religious to things ecclesiastical, an interesting lecture is announced for to-morrow evening at 8.30 p.m. in the Guildhall, when the Rev. Percy Dearmer will lecture on 'Vestments and the Ornaments Rubric.' Mr Dearmer is known to fame not only as a Fabian and reformer, but as an archaeological student of liturgies and ceremonial of great merit. His position is expressed in the *Parson's Handbook* and in the publications of the Alcuin Club, and we believe that in the lantern-slides which he will use to-morrow we are to be informed of his latest results which have not yet appeared in book form. The subject is particularly apposite in view of the Report presented to Convocation on the subject by the Committee of Bishops.

We observe some humorous remarks in a contemporary on a little poem that appeared in these columns a fortnight ago, in the course of which is the following sentence: 'He [Mr Browning] has discovered that God is Lord of Orient and of Occident, and that these two words are not only vividly expressive of omnipotence, but rhyme.' But surely the discovery was made even before Mr Browning's time, for Mr Browning had adapted the opening of his poem from Goethe's '*Westöstliche Divan.*' The first words are 'Gottes ist der Orient! Gottes ist der Occident!' The same is of course the case with the next two lines. We are sure Mr Browning would not wish to claim the original conception of the great poet; he should perhaps have put a foot-note indicating the source of the idea, for he could not expect all his critics to be familiar with the German classics.

Many will feel that they have lost a genial friend in Mr C. H. Monro, Fellow of Gonville and Caius College. Educated in the first instance at Harrow, he graduated high in the Classical Tripos in 1857: but he afterwards turned his attention to law, and lectured on that subject for nearly 30 years: his knowledge of Roman law was very remarkable, and he was engaged for some years before his death on a translation of Justinian. He was of an extraordinarily generous disposition, and there are not a few who have cause to look back upon his life with the deepest gratitude. He died on Sunday at Eastbourne.

The University of Oxford has just conferred the honorary degree of Litt.D. upon Charles Montagu Doughty, Honorary Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, the immortal author of 'Travels in Arabia Deserta.' It is now twenty years since that great work issued from the Cambridge University Press. One of the most eminent of living Orientalists, Professor Wellhausen, of Göttingen, described it in a review as the most instructive book that had ever been written on Arabia. That this eulogy was well deserved far be it from us to deny. But the sublimer aspects of Mr Doughty's literary productions could scarcely be appreciated by even the greatest of Continental scholars, for it is as a master of English style that he is especially to be remembered. By way of illustration, it will be enough to quote the first paragraph of his preface:

> 'We set but a name upon the ship, that our hands have built (with incessant labour) in a decennium, in what day she is launched forth to the great waters; and few words are needful in this place. The book is not milk for babes; it might be likened to a mirror, wherein is set forth faithfully some parcel of the soil of Arabia smelling of *sámn* and camels. And such, I trust, for the persons, that if the words [written all-day from their mouths] were rehearsed to them in Arabic, there might every one, whose life is remembered therein, hear, as it were, his proper voice; and many a rude bystander, smiting his thigh, should bear witness and cry "*Ay Wellah*, the sooth indeed!"'

A single passage on this level would be a sufficient title to fame, but to keep it up for more than 1100 pages is a *tour de force* which, if it had not been actually achieved, might be considered beyond the power of the human intellect. As for Mr Doughty's poetry, it must be acknowledged, with regret, that whatever merits it possesses it is far less poetical than his prose.

It is not long since we reviewed in these columns the new little volume of the Minor Poems attributed to Vergil, edited for the Clarendon Press by Professor Robinson Ellis. We are promised another Oxford contribution to the same subject in the shape of a lecture to be given for the Classical Society by Mr J. W. Mackail, Professor of Poetry. The lecture will take place to-day at 5 p.m. in the theatre of the Archaeological Museum.

To-day begins a series of Mr Shaw's plays, continuing until Shrove Tuesday inclusive—a fitting preparation for Lent. College bursars, members of the Town Council, and other landlords of slum property are especially recommended to attend this evening and Saturday, when *Widowers' Houses* is given. On Saturday afternoon we have *Candida*, and on the first two days of next week a glorious visit from Miss Ellen Terry in *Captain Brassbound's Conversion*. We also anticipate great interest in to-morrow's performance, which will be St John Hankin's *The Return of the Prodigal*.

Readers of the illustrated weekly, *The Crown*, will regret to hear that the portion of the paper known as the 'University Section' will be discontinued. We believe, however, that Mr R. C. Reed, who has hitherto conducted this section, proposes to make arrangements for the re-

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appearance of this feature elsewhere, either alone or in connection with some other periodical.

The Curator of the Botanic Garden is anxious that friends of the Somerset Winter Employment Scheme should know that without additional funds the number of men employed must be at once reduced. Applicants with a good recommendation from a former employer still continue in excess of the full number that could be taken on.

From the *Oxford Magazine:*

Vice-Chancellors receive very odd letters, addressed to them in very curious ways. It is said that a Vice-Chancellor in former days was addressed, 'The Boss, Oxford University.' A postcard from America which the present Vice-Chancellor recently received, under the circumstances which attended its arrival, is perhaps as funny as anything.

It was from a firm of lawyers in Boston, and was addressed, perhaps not unnaturally, on the analogy of Harvard, to the 'Vice-Chancellor, Oxford University, Cambridge, England.' The Cambridge Post Master, with a wit which does him credit, saw his opportunity, unless indeed he treated the matter purely mechanically. Anyhow he wrote with a broad blue pencil,' Not known at Cambridge,' and in this state it finally reached its destination.

The Vice-Chancellor announces that the Building Fund for the new Museum of Archaeology and of Ethnology has received a munificent donation of £4000, 'in memory of the late Mr Walter K. Foster,' who bequeathed his magnificent collection of local and continental antiquities to the University in 1891, from Mrs Walter K. Foster, E. Bird Foster, Esq., Charles Finch Foster, Esq., and Mrs Edward Rawlings, who have each subscribed one thousand pounds. We learn that close on £8000 has now been collected, and we hope soon to see that building operations are in actual progress on the excellent site assigned to Archaeology and Ethnology on the Downing property adjoining the Squire Library at the corner of Pembroke and Tennis Court Roads. Further particulars as to the proposed New Museum will be given in future issues, but as over £20,000 is required before Archaeology and Ethnology are adequately housed, it is obvious that would-be subscribers to the fund need not as yet hesitate about sending their subscriptions or donations to the Fund.

We are always glad to call attention to any piece of work done in connection with the history of Cambridge, and such is an 'Index to Cambridge Wills proved in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, 1501—1765,' edited by H. Roberts and F. A. Benstead, pp. 77, price 5/-, published at 6, St Andrew's Street, Cambridge. The little book is designed to facilitate reference to the five volumes of registered wills proved at the privileged court of the Vice-Chancellor of the University. The editors have arranged the indexes of the five volumes in one alphabetical list, and have done their work accurately and neatly. We notice with pleasure that they intend shortly to issue an abstract of all the wills proved. The present work is a useful aid to the antiquarian student, and the promised larger book should be still more valuable.

The A.D.C. have announced a Smoking Concert for next Saturday, at 8.15 p.m. We hear rumours that the Tragical History of Dr Faustus will be displayed in a more modern setting than that which the Marlowe Society favoured us last term. A short farce written by a member of the club will also be produced for the first time.

UNIVERSITY OLYMPIANS.

No. III. A TUTOR.

In silence awed I hear above my head
The awful echo of the Tutor's tread
Who paces slowly in the gath'ring gloom,
The dreadful precincts of his fateful room;
Where first the Freshman hesitating brings
(But lately ravished from the apron-strings)
His trusting presence to propitiate
The Man of Destiny, the Lord of Fate;
Hard beats his heart, his tongue it falters slow
A dull monotony of 'Yes' and 'No,'
While Tutor awes him with stern glances quick
As eyes the hawk the little trembling chick,
Shows him the path his youthful steps must tread
And fills the novice with a wholesome dread.

The vagrant Senior caught in actions vile
He duly freezes with a meaning smile,
The hardy truant finds him firm, but just,
Inflicting punishment because he must,
Though in his heart distinct and true he hears
The far-off whisper of his early years.

Next from the Proctor comes a shocked report
Of Jones,—who finds his shrift extremely short:
The Tutor, courteous, sends polite request,
Which close resembles a direct behest;
And Jones appears, with panic-shaken knees,
In hope forlorn the Tutor to appease;
His fable ends—the rest is tear and wail—
The fate of Jones is hid behind the veil.

Now comes the night that ends the week well-spent
On recreation all young minds are bent;
The Muse with song and dance is duly sought,
The baleful bonfire blazes in the court;
With flare and flame there mingles song and shout
In joyful hope of bringing Tutor out;
At last he comes—and rushes on his way
Martyred to make a striplings' holiday.

So rules the Tutor dealing fear and joy
To budding manhood and to ripening boy,
And none escape nor any dare withstand
The velvet glove that clothes the iron hand.

And older men whose college course is run
Look back to days of friendship and of fun;
Forget the awe left many years behind
And hold the Tutor in remembrance kind:
Tell when they meet, the tales of how they fared
When much attempting, very much they dared;
Relive again the times when they were young
And passed the golden hours these courts among:
Oft speak of him who ruled their tender state
With kindly firmness and with wisdom great,
And reigned supreme—when they too wore the gown—
Lord of their coming up and going down.

A.P.

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A MAN IN BUCKRAM.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

SIR,—The indiscriminate eulogies of the review of the recently published volume of the 'Cambridge Modern History' which appeared in your pages a fortnight ago, have induced me to ask to be allowed to say something on the other side, for the volume does not seem to me to be worthy of so much praise.

I will select for the somewhat microscopic examination which will be necessary to prove my points the essay by Mr John Pollock, of Trinity, on 'The Policy of Charles II. and James II.' I select this essay, not because it seems to me the weakest piece of work in the volume—that position is occupied by the contribution of another Cambridge teacher and Professor of History—but because it exemplifies better than any other the defects to which I am going to draw attention.

When the 'Cambridge Modern History' was first advertised, and we were invited to send in our subscriptions in advance, we were promised that the forthcoming work would be rigidly impartial, strictly accurate and based upon a careful study of the original records which have of late years in increasing numbers become available. Under these circumstances it was not a little surprising to hear that the Editors had invited Mr John Pollock to undertake the chapter in question. One would have supposed that his previous publication on that period, the most notoriously partisan production that has appeared in recent years among serious historical writings, would have disqualified him on the score of impartiality. Even if that were not so, one would have thought that the exposures which were then made, by Mr Andrew Lang and other critics, of Mr Pollock's method of treating his original authorities—his habits of stopping a quotation where it began to tell against his theory; of citing documents of the first importance from second-hand and incorrect sources when the originals were easily accessible, and his occasional twisting of evidence to prove the very opposite of what it said—would have prevented his selection for any work on the Cambridge History. The verdict of one of his critics, who gave reasons for what he said, was that his book 'contradicts every principle on which history should be written, and for all its show of research and erudition, is nothing but a work of the imagination.' That verdict was not too strong.

Unless, then, it was arranged that Mr Pollock should be restrained in his party spirit, and checked in his statements by the supervision of a scholar, his selection to write this particular chapter amounted to nothing less than a direct breach of faith with the public on the part of the Editors who were responsible for that choice. So little, however, has this supervision been effected, that, when we turn to the essay to see what Mr Pollock now says on the main question of his book, we find the old accusation made, this time without any attempt at proof. 'The only explanation of the mystery of Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey's death that seems alike reasonable, and supported by circumstantial evidence, makes Jesuit agents guilty of his murder.' Now I may be a partisan—as much a partisan on the other side as Mr Pollock is on this—but Mr Andrew Lang is an impartial judge, and his opinion after carefully going into Mr Pollock's case, as set forward in his book, was that 'against the Jesuits there is no evidence at all'; and further, that to accuse them without evidence on *a priori* grounds can only be done on the assumption that they were—the expression is Mr Lang's, or rather L'Estrange's, and not mine—'the damnedest fools.' And *that* Jesuits to do them justice can seldom fairly be accused of being.

Now in England every man, even a Jesuit, has a right to be held innocent till he is proved guilty. Murder is a serious business, and one may well regret that the 'Cambridge Modern History' should have allowed itself to make this accusation against a religious order, without any evidence at all, even of an *a priori* character. Many will think with me that for this the Editors owe an apology and a withdrawal, not only to the Society of Jesus but also to all Catholics, for the injurious and malignant slander they have thus propagated.

So much for impartiality. How does the matter stand as regards 'Cambridge accuracy' and careful research among original records. So far are the Editors from having exercised any due supervision over their contributor in these respects, that they have allowed him to surpass with ease the inaccuracy and want of scholarship of his previous efforts. This I shall now proceed to prove.

The first pages of the chapter are given up to generalities for the most part, and although they contain some questionable statements, do not lend themselves to dissection so well as the later parts. I will commence my examination, therefore, on p. 202, in the middle of the page. Within two pages from this starting place Mr Pollock has made no less than six distinct and obvious blunders. Not even 'Little Arthur' or 'Mrs Markham' in the pre-scientific days ever dreamed of such unfettered flights of inexactitude. I have used only the ones which are absolutely contradictory of the truth, and have left out two or three other misleading statements occurring on the same pages.

Blunder 1, p. 202, line 26. Charles' eldest bastard 'had been bred a Catholic.' On the contrary he was brought up a Protestant and became a Catholic in 1668.

Blunder 2, page 202, line 28. 'Under the name of James de la Cloche he was now despatched by the Jesuit general.' On the contrary he travelled under the name of Henri de Rohan.

Blunder 3, p. 203, line 28. 'The Abbé Pregnani was sent to London to act as a means of communication' between the two Courts. On the contrary, he was absolutely forbidden to do anything of the kind, and warned that he would be recalled if he attempted it, the king wishing to hear nothing except through the ambassador.

Blunder 4, p. 204, line 15. The French named the secret treaty of Dover '*le traité de Madame*.' On the contrary as 'the French' knew no more than the English that any such treaty existed, and the matter was not published in full for 150 years, they cannot possibly have called it anything at all. The name itself is apt enough and it will be interesting to hear what is Mr Pollock's authority for what he says.

Blunder 5. p. 204, line 25. 'Louis with Charles was to fix the date of the stroke.' On the contrary the treaty expressly provides that Charles in this matter is to be left absolutely free to choose his own time.

Blunder 6, p. 204, line 33. '"*la grande affaire*" as Charles called it to his sister.' But Charles wrote in English not French. He calls it 'the maine business' and 'the great businesse,' but never used the words here assigned to him.

I will not carry my investigation further. Six blunders in two pages are enough to prove my point.

Perhaps it will be said that some at least of these blunders are small matters. I admit it. But does 'Cambridge accuracy' not extend to small matters?

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The serious part about even the most trifling of these blunders is the revelation they make as to Mr Pollock's way of dealing with his original authorities. Never had a man a finer chance than was given him in assigning this chapter to his charge. The period is untouched by any great writer since the records have been generally accessible. One hoped for great things, and much new light on an obscure period. But Mr Pollock has not, I think, added one iota to our knowledge or quoted a single authority that was not already well known. There is no sign in this earlier part of the chapter that he has ever searched any records at all.

Thus the first two blunders show clearly that he has not read the papers published by Father Boero from the Vatican and Jesuit records. Perhaps he cannot read Italian. If so the papers have been published in the original French in which they were mostly written. Even the useful *resumé* published by Lord Acton would have saved him from these two blunders, but he does not seem to have read even that carefully.

The third blunder shows that he has not read Lionne's despatch about Pregnani. There is no transcript of it in the Record Office, but it can be seen in Paris and is printed in Mignet.

The fourth and fifth blunders show a singular want of appreciation of the state of affairs. The Treaty of Dover is accessible enough, having been printed by Mignet from the French copy, and by Lingard from the English one. There is therefore no excuse.

The sixth blunder is the most startling of all. The letters of Charles to Madame are of absolutely primary importance for the history of the early part of these negotiations, for they are the only ones exchanged between two persons who were fully aware of what was going on. Yet here we find our 'historian' absolutely does not know even the language in which they were written, and has made his studies not on the originals (though these again are perfectly accessible, having been printed by 'Julia Cartwright' in *Madame*) but on a French translation of selected portions in a book by Baillon. In this translation the phrase '*la grande affaire*' does occur three times, but never in the originals. But what a revelation as to the methods pursued by a contributor to the 'Cambridge Modern History.'

Lord Acton prophesied that some of his contributors would when looked at at close quarters turn out to be 'men in buckram.' I think I have shown that his prophecy has been fulfilled in at least one case.

But if this is the standard as to impartiality, accuracy and original research which is set up by the Editors of the Cambridge Modern History, how do they justify their original promises, and what inducement is there for us to add their many ponderous volumes to our libraries?

ARTHUR S. BARNES.

Llandaff House, Cambridge.
February 21st.

VERS D'OCCASION.*

When each of two clever performers in the orchestra so brilliantly conducted by Mr Owen Seaman gives a concert on his own account, the critic of their performances must walk warily. Each has militated not without glory, each has won the imprimatur of *Punch*. Mr Quiller Couch himself, in a charmingly characteristic preface to Mr Carrick's verses, perceives the lurking reef, and smilingly evades it. Errors at worst, he says, of a youth not ignobly wasted. *Et ego in Arcadia vixi*! It is the early bird, he seems to say, that picks up the *vers—d'occasion*! He too in his salad days has 'played with ingenious and far fetched rhymes.' 'It is all practice,' he asserts, 'play upon the instrument which, when he has mastered it, the writer will turn to his own, usually soberer, uses.' Thus does Mr Quiller Couch artfully insinuate that light verse is but an apprenticeship to serious literary toil, the skirmish that precedes the battle. For Mr Quiller Couch, as for Louis Stevenson, the literary beginner 'plays the sedulous ape,' and if his imitation takes the more subtly flattering form of parody, why, the better chance that that beginner has the root of the matter in him.

Yet, evidently, this is good-natured evasion of the critic's thorny task—an evasion which must have cost a pang to Mr Quiller Couch's literary godson, since he is not likely to admit that that momentous event, the publishing of a first book, is only a sending aloft of *ballons d'essai*. After all he has attempted a recognised and difficult *genre* of letters in which the expert have won such fame as can be conferred by the few but fit who read light verses at all. A young poet may rightly claim to know whether, in our opinion, a new and promising master in this kind has been born. 'It must not be supposed,' said the elder Disraeli, 'that because these productions are concise, they have therefore the more facility: we must not consider the genius of a poet diminutive because his pieces are so.' It may be, as Mr Quiller Couch seems to imply, that fine and numerous prose is a more difficult art than neat verse. Yet success in verse is rarer, and, so far, more delightful. Have not Mr Graves and Mr Carrick succeeded where most fail, where Mr Quiller Couch himself would not claim the completest and most unchequered success?

What have they attempted? 'Society verse,' says a well-known definition, 'treats almost exclusively of the *votum, timor, ira, voluptas* (and especially of the *voluptas*) of that charmed circle of uncertain limits known as good society.' It demands the *tenue*, the reticence and 'nice conduct' which mark the finished man of the world. It permits no excess of emotion, whether in laughter or tears. Urbanity is its goal, and ease, and distinction, and ingenuity, and polish, and a wit which, however careful its preparation, shall seem careless. It is to evoke, not Meredith's '*gros rire* of the Gaul tossing *gros sel*,' but the British equivalent of 'the polished Frenchman's mentally digestive laugh.' It is not inconsistent with sentiment, or even mild pathos, but these must be insinuated as things that persist in spite of the gayest philosophy. By some such criterion must light verse be tried. It is one which may put the nimblest pen on its mettle.

Mr Carrick faces the ordeal with a courage which is in itself a recommendation. He knows his predecessors in his difficult art, and does not shrink from capping their most notorious successes. If J. K. S. wrote in this *Review*, some sixteen years ago, of a time

> When the Rudyards cease from Kipling
> And the Haggards Ride no more,

Mr Carrick adventurously goes one better, and sings an age

> When the Ivans cease to Caryll
> And the Rubens Paul no more.

Indeed, Mr Carrick sometimes brings literary audacity to the verge of profanity. He has good precedent, to be sure. Does not Swift say

> But as for Comic Aristophanes
> The dog *too* witty and *too* prófane is?

* *The Muse in Motley, by Hartley Carrick.* Cambridge: Bowes and Bowes, 1907.

Humours of the Fray, Rhymes and Renderings, by Charles L. Graves. London: Smith, Elder and Co. 1907.

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Mr Carrick has plenty of wit. When he caricatures Mr Kipling in a 'Song of Six Suburbs,' he makes his verbal points with excellent effect; as when, writing of Peckham, he asks

> Where else such courtly couples shall you meet
> A-coming through the Rye?

Or when he sings of Clapham;

> To dare worse horrors than the Pit I send
> Sons of the Chatham line.

His 'Moral and Maxims' in imitation of Mr Kipling's sententious manner are excellent fooling and keep within the limits of urbanity. But Keats? But Wordsworth? The parodist must of course choose subjects which are hackneyed, but there is a familiarity which breeds the opposite of contempt.* Has not Mr Carrick yielded too easily to temptation when he converted Wordsworth's Lucy into a Bridge-playing maiden of our time.

> But ah, my feelings none can know
> When Lucy said that she
> Would pay one-half her debt, and owe
> The difference to me!

One might as well parody 'Rose Aylmer.' Nor do we think that Mr Carrick's lines on 'The Motor buster' (a parody of 'She was a Phantom of delight'), clever as they are, are happily inspired. *Maxima debetur* may be said of masterpieces as well as of boys, and here Mr Carrick shows a lack of reverence to a master in his own craft. His purpose, of course, is not ironical. He is merely displaying his ingenuity, but it is wasted where no satire is meant, or possible.

An Oxford man, Mr Carrick naturally pokes fun at 'another place.' It is only right that he should good humouredly record that Oxford undergraduates are occupied in

> Acquiring at a price, the tone that adds
> Distinction to the man in cap and gown,
> Denied (we think) to Cambridge undergrads.

But his last piece, a 'Ballade of the Backs' which most of us must have noticed in *Punch*, rather misses its point, because the writer, like most strangers to Cambridge, seems to think that the glories of our blood and state consist in King's Chapel and the Backs of the Colleges, and not in shyer and less obtrusive beauties. Yet it is a good ballade and there is real and not only ironical truth in its *envoi*.

> Oxonians, doff your naughty pride,
> And go and put your heads in sacks;
> Though you may boast the Oxford *Side*,
> You've nothing like the Cambridge *Backs*!

We have done Mr Carrick scant justice, for we have left ourselves no room to quote his happiest efforts, his luckiest rhymes, his pluckiest puns. Among his successes may be reckoned a wonderfully deft *Rondeau redoublé* entitled 'The Call of the Blood,' and some excellent lines on the annual Sea Serpent. We shall look for better things still from so brilliant a pupil and lieutenant of Mr Seaman. A trifle more amenity, a warmer pulse added to the active and ingenious brain would put Mr Carrick in the first flight of occasional poets.

As for Mr Graves's verses, we need only say that those who have read and admired 'The Hawarden Horace' will not be disappointed in 'Humours of the Fray.' Mr Graves (perhaps as a result of his larger experience of life and letters) is not so keen a stickler for verbal felicities and ingenuities of rhyme as his younger rival. His is a broader and a looser style, and he is content to be genially amusing. Amongst his best things are 'Stanzas suggested by a new Symphonic Poem,' 'The Two Desperadoes,' and 'Dangerous Declarations.' Even funnier are his 'Thoughts on Drink in time of Drought,' though, regarded merely as a parody on Fitzgerald, their laxity of structure and style makes them inadequate.

Both books are well worth buying and reading, both are full, not only of excellent performance, but of the pleasantest promise of better things to come. May both authors fulfil Mr Quiller Couch's kindly prophecy and arrive some day, led by the Comic Muse, at some Troy Town of their own.

J. D. A.

* Mr Carrick's *Quotations* of serious poetry are often delightfully humorous, as, for instance, in 'Oxford revisited,' when he says he

> Strode on, till suddenly I found myself
> Standing (like Ruth) 'amid the alien "Corn".'

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

SIR,—In your report of Mr Gordon Grant's speech at the Union on February 18th you refer to the doctrines of 'Monsieurs (sic) Zuréz and Marks.'

This may be either a reporter's or a printer's error, but is liable in either case to give rise to a misconception.

Monsieur 'Zuréz' is presumably the well-known Socialist leader in the French Chamber of Deputies, Monsieur Jean Jaurès. Monsieur 'Marks' might be taken to be Mr Harry Marks, who safeguards the interests of the Isle of Thanet in the Imperial Parliament, but the context would seem to show that the visitor from Edinburgh was alluding to Karl Marx, the famous German economist who published 'Das Capital' in 1867 and died in 1883.

Yours,
E. H. DALTON.

King's College, Cambridge,
20 February, 1908.

THE UNION DEBATE.

TUESDAY, February 25th, 1908.

Mr G. S. Shaw, Trinity College, moved: 'That this House is in favour of further restrictions on Alien Immigration.'

Ayes.	*Speakers.*	*Noes.*
Mr G. S. Shaw, Trinity.	Mr A. Sandison, Trinity.	
„ J. R. M. Butler, Trinity.		„ N. Compton-Burnett, King's.
„ V. E. Cotton, Magdalene.		„ C. Bethell, Secretary, Trinity.
„ R. S. T. Haslehurst, Trinity.		„ A. D. McNair, Caius.
„ A. C. Larmour, Trinity.		„ R. H. E. H. Somerset, Queens'.
„ H. E. Wethered, Trinity.		„ J. E. Baker, Trinity Hall.
„ J. A. Hall, Clare.		„ E. Evans, Trinity Hall.
„ M. T. Maxwell, Trinity.		„ R. Richards, St John's.
„ A. Loveday, Peterhouse.		„ G. G. Hooper, Emmanuel.
		„ J. C. Jolly, King's.
		„ S. M. Green, St John's.
		„ G. I. C. Marchand, St John's.

The honourable opener having replied, the House divided Ayes, 64; Noes, 62; Majority for the motion, 2.

Mr SHAW moved the motion. About 20,000 aliens came in non-emigrant ships. These people arrived without any restriction or examination: and many of them belonged to that class which it was the object of the act of 1905 to exclude. That act was not successful. Before the industrial revolution we got people who were worth having. Now we tended to get what might be called the dregs of Europe. All other nations enforced immigration laws to keep these unfortunate people away. The hon. member then quoted some statistics to bear out his remarks. Persons who were refused admittance into America came to England, obtaining help from our hospitals and from our charities: and then passed on to their destination, using England merely as a place to recuperate. We had our own poor to support: and could not afford to keep Russians of whom their own country ought to take care. Our skilled labour was emigrating from this country: and in

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its place these undesirable aliens were coming. Of these aliens some only passed through England using it as a charity organisation, others settled here, took labour from our workers and then went back to their own countries. The Italians were an example of this class and they had obtained possession of the asphalt trade. Then there were those who settled down in England for good and directly competed with British workmen, underselling them. These aliens tended to spread disease. Mr Shaw made out a very strong case. He knew his subject thoroughly: but might we venture to suggest that he used too many words?

Mr Sandison opposed. 'We received the dregs of Europe, which were a difficulty in the way of social reform.' The hon. member could not understand this. Social reform ought not to be staggered by the small amount of aliens that come into the country. 'The aliens brought in tuberculosis,' said the hon. proposer. This would tend to destroy them, and so bring about the result the hon. mover desired. The whole question of alien immigration was a small detail in the problem of social reform. It was impossible to frame laws to keep out dangerous criminals, as they generally travelled first-class. The act of 1905 was quite a good attempt to keep out the aliens, against which it was directed. There were so many difficulties in framing an act that would keep out all undesirable aliens. One could not legislate against aliens who would compete with British workmen. England had always had the reputation of having an open door, and it would add to that reputation if we could turn these undesirable aliens into desirable citizens. Mr Sandison made a quiet canny speech, and debated well with the hon. proposer.

The motion was seconded by Mr Butler. Charity begins at home. It was the Saxon stock that had made England great: and we could not afford to deteriorate this with Slavonic stock. It was the Slavs who were deteriorating America: and America had large prairies and as a new nation could more easily absorb them than England, an old nation. Some factories in Russia offered these Slavs 10 roubles a head to emigrate: and only the absolute failures did so. All stayed who could. What made aliens so disagreeable to their English neighbours, was that they could live under circumstances which no Englishmen could bear. The aliens caused over-crowding. Either the number of criminals coming from the continent was increasing, or the aliens who had already immigrated were becoming more criminal. Neither of those alternatives were favourable to the opposers of the motion. Aliens affected the questions of old age pensions, of education, and of the unemployed. Mr Butler gave able support to Mr Shaw. He had many exciting facts: but he hardly made the best of them.

Mr Compton Burnett spoke next. He denied that the introduction of aliens tended to lower the standard among our working classes. The wages which our own countrymen were compelled to accept in many cases were not higher than those received by aliens: and their exclusion would not bring about a fair wage. The act of 1905 was tyrannous in its principles, and uncalled for in the circumstances. He was glad to hear that the number of immigrants were increasing. They would prove a strength to the nation. The grounds on which this motion was based were entirely flimsy. In England the proportion of aliens to the population was smaller than in any other similar highly organised community. The hon. member did not desire that England should become a country of passports and officials. Mr Compton Burnett well deserved his place on the paper—he should cultivate a more easy delivery.

Mr Cotton argued that the act of 1905 should be made more efficient. There were two kinds of undesirable aliens, those that did not work and those who worked too much. We had already committed ourselves to the principle of controlling immigration. Mr Cotton needs more practice.

The Secretary demanded a constructive policy. All aliens were not undesirable: and it must first be shown that further restrictions would keep out undesirable aliens, and not the desirable ones. We should improve the condition of the aliens by further home legislation. The great difficulty was the discriminating test. The Secretary must have voiced the feelings of many who did not speak.

Mr Haslehurst dealt drastically with political refugees. All diseased aliens, all aliens without capital should be excluded. The working men in London were vehemently opposed to aliens and were realising that the 1905 act had not given them all they wanted. The house was dull and was very grateful to Mr Haslehurst for cheering it up.

Mr McNair rose to speak. We had learnt nearly all our trade from aliens, and in the 17th century, when these aliens were entering, there were complaints similar to the present ones brought against them, and no one could deny the good we had gained from them. Many of the aliens were coming over to live the lives of respectable citizens. The hon. member quoted some facts to show that the aliens were not as bad as the supporters of the motion declared. Capital was not a test as to whether a man was going to be a good citizen. An interesting speech.

Mr Larmour acknowledged that many respectable aliens did immigrate. But those aliens drove out our own people, and yet hon. members on the opposite side of the house welcomed these aliens. The political refugees were very dangerous, as they were often political agents. London was the chief centre of anarchy.

Mr Somerset attacked the motion. Other nations had sheltered our political and religious refugees. The hon. mover did not object to our entering other countries with rifle and cannon, but he did object to foreigners entering England by the more peaceful method of industrial warfare. The hon. mover objected to aliens because they were too profitable, and because they wanted to rise. In fact the hon. mover was vigorously against competition. Mr Somerset maintained these were not reasons for refusing them admittance.

Mr Wethered supported the motion. Alien millionaires were admitted because they had capital. The last speaker was carrying altruism too far. He gave three statistics.

Mr Baker thought that the Alien Act of 1905 had never received a mandate from the country. The trades' unions were capable of looking after their labourers: but they had never passed a single resolution against aliens. The hon. member quoted convincing facts from Sir Charles Booth. The conservatives had not hesitated to introduce a great number of aliens into South Africa. England had been singularly free from anarchist crimes: and the reason was that the reputation for liberty that England enjoyed was a great deterrent. Mr Baker made one of the best speeches of the evening.

Mr Hall declared it must be foolish to admit to this country people whose standard of living was lower than ours.

Mr Evans feared he could only oppose the motion meekly. It was fallacy to suppose that an increase of population meant an increase of unemployment.

Mr M. T. Maxwell answered the sentiment appealed to by the opposers of the motion.

Mr Richards spoke well. The motion was a half-way house. He dealt with it economically and politically.

Mr Loveday was good but quadrisyllabic.

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RUGBY.

C.U. v. GUY'S HOSPITAL.

The Hospital came up on Wednesday with a fine record to their credit, having suffered defeat for the first time this season on the previous Saturday at the hands of Plymouth. Unfortunately, they had rather a weaker side than usual, and Cambridge should have won by a far larger margin than they did. The home forwards were completely out of form, and seemed to be stale, and the three-quarters, with the exception of Macleod, gave a very poor display.

Guy's played with a stiff wind during the first half, and almost at once secured a lead of three points, Lee placing a good penalty goal. Cambridge attacked hard, and Macleod made several good attempts to score, but the defence was too sound, until Campbell picking up behind the scrum, went right through the opposing team, and scored a brilliant try. Macleod failed to kick a goal against the wind. Guy's, kicking hard with the wind, soon went down the field, and the University had to touch down. Lee had another attempt to place a goal from a mark, without success, and at half-time the score was 3 points all.

With the wind behind them, Cambridge did most of the attacking, and Macleod, after one unsuccessful attempt, dropped a beautiful goal with his left foot. Macleod gave the left wing several chances, but Pyman was right off his game, as was Burton, who played outside to him. The forwards were controlling the ball better in the tight, and giving their backs more chances. Burton was almost in, but was knocked into the corner flag. Just before time Macleod scored a fine single-handed try, going through quite alone. If he had attempted more individual efforts earlier in the game, and fed his colleagues less, Cambridge would probably have had a more handsome win. Campbell failing to convert Macleod's try, the final scores were: Cambridge, 1 dropped goal, 2 tries (10 points); Guy's Hospital, 1 penalty goal (3 points).

C.U.—*T. A. Godby, Magdalene (back); *C. C. G. Wright, Pembroke, †*K. G. Macleod, Pembroke, *F. C. Pyman, Caius, and D. C. F. Burton, Jesus (three-quarter backs); *R. C. C. Campbell, King's, and W. O. Pocock, Pembroke (half-backs); *W. G. Lely, Emmanuel, *F. C. T. Tudsbery, King's, *R. S. Kennedy, Christ's, *G. V. Carey, Caius, *G. M. Chapman, Caius, *W. D. C. L. Purves, Trinity, H. J. S. Morton, Pembroke, and S. Rayner, Emmanuel (forwards).

Guy's Hospital.—H. L. Duke (back); L. B. Stringer, J. P. Jones (capt.), *H. Lee and P. J. Moneghan (three-quarter backs); G. B. Pritchard and J. G. Saner (half-backs); H. R. Mullins, W. G. Pinching, W. E. Williams, G. R. Hind, A. H. Crook, H. Hoby, T. D. Stout, and F. Stranach (forwards).

C.U. v. MARLBOROUGH NOMADS.

This, the last home match of the season, was completely spoilt by a regular hurricane, which blew straight down the field, and was accompanied during part of the second half by a deluge of sleet and rain. So bad was it, indeed, that by mutual consent the game was stopped some five minutes before time.

The Nomads playing with the wind scored a rather doubtful try in the first few minutes, through Kyrke. The try was unconverted, and after this Cambridge held the upper hand, save when long kicks, aided by the wind, drove them back temporarily. Macleod, Wright and Morton got tries in quick succession, the last-named scoring from a pretty opening made by Wright. Macleod kicked two goals, and Cambridge led at half-time by 13 points to 3.

The gale was far more violent in the second half, and rendered good football impossible. The forwards found great difficulty in heeling the ball against the wind, and accurate passing was out of the question. The visitors played up well, and prevented any further scoring by the University. For the last quarter of an hour the rain came down in torrents, and, as stated above, put a premature stop to the game, which all through had been robbed of its interest by the weather.

C.U.—R. Hodson, Pembroke (back); *C. C. G. Wright, Pembroke, †*K. G. Macleod (capt.), Pembroke, *T. A. Godby, Magdalene, and *V. M. H. Coates, Caius (three-quarter backs); *R. C. C. Campbell, King's, and J. F. Sutherland, Caius (half-backs); *W. G. Lely, Emmanuel, *A. E. Evans, St. John's, *G. V. Carey, Caius, *F. C. T. Tudsbery, King's, *G. M. Chapman, Caius, *W. D. C. L. Purves, Trinity, H. J. S. Morton, Pembroke, and J. V. Fiddian, Emmanuel (forwards).

Marlborough Nomads.—H. P. Hill (back); R. F. Mitchell, L. Parker, B. Wragg, and A. Fisher (three-quarter backs); A. G. Hodges and C. F. Uzielli (half-backs); G. V. Kyrke, C. A. Bolton, S. W. Wills, W. E. Mann, A. J. Forster, J. G. Overbury, R. H. Hill and H. T. Mullins (forwards).

ASSOCIATION.

LEAGUE (up to Tuesday, February 25th.)

Division I.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals For.	Goals Ag'st.	Points.
Queens'	13	9	2	2	53	16	20
Clare	11	8	2	1	38	18	17
Caius I.	11	8	3	0	34	16	16
Jesus	12	6	4	2	45	33	14
Trinity Rest I.	13	5	6	2	15	25	12
Pembroke I.	10	4	6	0	29	19	8
St John's	13	3	8	2	29	61	8
Christ's	13	0	12	1	13	68	1

Tuesday, Feb. 18	Caius I beat Christ's*	8—0
	Queens' beat St John's*	6—2
	Pembroke I* beat Trinity Rest I...	6—1
Thursday, Feb. 20	Trinity Rest I beat Christ's* ...	2—0
	Clare* beat St John's	4—1
Tuesday, Feb. 25	Jesus* drew with Queens'	2—2

Division II.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals For.	Goals Ag'st.	Points.
St Catharine's	10	8	0	2	45	11	18
King's	10	8	0	2	36	10	18
Emmanuel I.	13	7	4	2	38	24	16
Sidney	14	6	4	4	33	23	16
Selwyn	12	4	6	2	18	32	10
Corpus	11	4	7	0	16	37	8
Pembroke II.	12	2	8	2	14	26	6
Trinity Hall	10	0	10	0	1	48	0

Tuesday, Jan. 28	St Catharine's* beat Emmanuel ...	6—3
Thursday, Jan. 30	Selwyn* beat Trinity Hall	2—0
Saturday, Feb. 1	Selwyn* drew with Sidney	3—3
Monday, Feb. 10	Pembroke II.* beat Emmanuel I. ...	1—0
Tuesday, Feb. 18	King's beat Pembroke II.*	2—1
Wednesday, Feb. 19	Emmanuel I. beat Trinity Hall* ...	7—0

Division III.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals For.	Goals Ag'st.	Points.
Downing	12	11	0	1	88	10	23
Emmanuel II.	14	8	2	4	37	21	20
Caius II.	14	7	3	4	38	35	18
Magdalene	11	8	2	1	46	19	17
Trinity Etonians	13	4	8	1	26	23	9
Peterhouse	14	3	9	2	5	40	8
Trinity Rest II.	11	2	6	3	16	23	7
Fitzwilliam Hall	13	0	13	0	4	89	0

Tuesday, Jan. 28	Emmanuel II.* drew with Magdalene	1—1
Friday, Jan. 31	Caius II.* beat Fitzwilliam Hall ...	7—0
Monday, Feb. 10	Trinity Rest II.* drew with Peterhouse	0—0
	Caius II.* drew with Emmanuel II....	4—4
Friday, Feb. 14	Emmanuel II.* beat Trinity Rest II...	2—0
Tuesday, Feb. 18	Caius II.* drew with Trinity Rest II.	1—1
Wednesday, Feb. 19	Caius II.* beat Magdalene	2—1

* Denotes ground played on.

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ATHLETICS.

KING'S AND THIRD TRINITY v. NEW COLLEGE AND OLD WYKEHAMISTS, Feb. 19.

100 Yards Race.—C. Howard-Smith, Oxford, 1; W. H. Pelham, Cambridge, 2; N. C. Tufnell, Cambridge, 3. Won by two yards. Time, 11 1-5 secs.

Putting the Weight.—K. W. Elmslie, Cambridge, 32 ft 8½ in., 1; N. C. Tufnell, Cambridge, 29 ft 0½ in., 2; H. Sutton, Oxford, 28 ft. 11½ in., 3.

Quarter-mile Race.—C. Howard-Smith, Oxford, 1; W. H. Pelham, Cambridge, 2. Won by ten yards. Time, 53 secs.

120 Yards Hurdle Race.—F. W. Fitzgerald, Oxford, 1; K. W. Elmslie, Cambridge, 2; W. M. Scott, Cambridge, 3. Won by three yards. Time, 19 2-5 secs.

One Mile Race.—W. A. Cooper, Cambridge, 1; J. F. Worsley, Oxford, 2; J. W. Wagstaffe, Oxford, 3. Won by fifteen yards. Time, 4 mins. 46 secs.

High Jump.—A. C. Hextall, Oxford, 5 ft 2 in., 1; J. A. Clegg, Cambridge, 5 ft 1 in., 2; K. W. Elmslie, Cambridge, 5 ft, 3.

Long Jump.—K. W. Elmslie, Cambridge, 18 ft 11 in., 1; H. W. Partridge, Cambridge, 18 ft 3½ in., 2.

Throwing the Hammer.—K. W. Elmslie, Cambridge, 83 ft 4 in., 1; P. S. Darling, Oxford, 79 ft 3 in., 2.

Half-mile Race.—G. H. Jackson, Cambridge, 1; H. Sutton, Oxford, 2; W. H. Pelham, Cambridge, 3. Won by one yard. Time, 2 mins. 5 3-5 secs.

TRINITY COLLEGE SPORTS, Feb. 19 and 21.

Some of the results in these sports were very creditable. Just was most successful, and accomplished fast times in the Mile and Half-mile, while Horsfield won the handicap and open Quarter-mile races.

The Strangers' Long Jump Handicap produced a level lot of jumpers without much brilliance.

Throwing the Hammer Handicap.—R. H. Lindsay-Watson, scratch, 129 ft 3 in., 1; J. L. Michie, allowed 20 ft, 95 ft 7 in., 2.

High Jump.—C. C. Barclay, 5 ft 2¾ in., 1; A. Meller, 5 ft 1¾ in., 2.

Quarter-mile Handicap.—R. B. Horsfield, scratch, 1; H. W. P. Jolly, 18 yards start, 2. Won by two yards. Time, 51 1-5 secs.

One Mile Race.—T. H. Just, 1; H. P. Dawson, 2. Won by ten yards. Time, 4 mins. 35 secs.

300 Yards Race (Freshmen).—M. G. Murray, 1; C. A. A. Douglas Hamilton, 2. Won easily by two yards. Time, 35 secs.

120 Yards Hurdle Race.—M. G. Murray, 1; G. G. Petherick, 2. Won by twenty-five yards. Time, 18 3-5 secs.

Putting the Weight Handicap.—T. H. Just, allowed 7 ft, 30 ft 10½ in., 1; J. L. Mitchie, scratch, 37 ft 6 in., 2.

100 Yards Race.—Final heat: R. H. Lindsay-Watson, 1; H. N. P. Jolly, 2. Won by two yards. Time, 11 secs.

Half-mile Race.—T. H. Just; A. V. Hill, 2. Won by twenty yards. Time, 2 mins. 2 3-5 secs.

150 Yards Handicap.—T. H. Just, 3 yards start, 1; W. H. Pelham, 2, 2. Won by two feet. Time, 13 1-5 secs.

Strangers' Long Jump Handicap.—J. Ellison, Downing, allowed 2 ft, 20 ft 10¾ in., 1; H. Leakey, Trinity Hall, allowed 1 ft 6 in., 19 ft 10½ in., 2; A. C. B. Bellerby, Emmanuel, allowed 1 ft, 19 ft 10½ in., 3; C. H. Williams, Emmanuel, scratch, 20 ft 6½ in., 4.

College Servants' 200 Yards Handicap.—S. Sandifer, 14 yards start, 1; A. Bidwell, 16, 2. Won by a yard. Time, 24 secs.

Quarter-mile Race.—R. B. Horsfield, 1; R. H. Lindsay-Watson, 2; W. H. Pelham, 3. Won by three yards. Time, 53 secs.

Long Jump.—M. G. Murray, 20 ft 5½ in., 1; T. H. Just, 18 ft 5 in., 2; R. H. Lindsay-Watson, 18 ft. 3½ in., 3.

Three-mile Handicap.—H. P. Dawson, 100 yards start, 1; W. Gravin, scratch, 2; P. A. Bruce, 450, 3. Won by sixty yards. Time, 15 min. 49 4-5 sec.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE SPORTS, Feb. 20 and 22.

The best performances in these sports were those of Bellerby, Williams and Gimson. The first named should make a point of improving his powers of long jumping as much as possible.

The Strangers' Hurdle Handicap was disappointing; good hurdlers are greatly wanted to carry on the Cambridge successes of recent years.

100 Yards Race.—C. H. Williams, 1; C. Gimson, 2. Won by three yards. Time, 10 4-5 secs.

High Jump.—A. C. B. Bellerby, 5 ft. 3 in., 1; W. J. Warwick, 5ft. 1 in., 2.

Strangers' 120 Yards Hurdle Handicap.—M. G. Murray, Trinity, pen. 10 yards, 1; G. A. Boddam-Whetham, Caius, pen. 5, 2; C. R. Grace, Clare, pen. 12, 3. Won by one foot; a yard between second and third. Time, 20 secs.

Quarter-mile Race.—C. Gimson, 1; H. Y. Mansfield, 2. Won by six yards. Time, 55½ secs.

120 Yards Hurdle Race.—A. C. B. Bellerby, 1; R. Y. Holmes, 2. Won by eight yards. Time, 19 4-5 secs.

Throwing the Hammer.—H. J. Bower, 102 ft. 1 in., 1; S. Rayner, 69 ft. 9 in., 2.

Freshmen's 200 Yards Race.—A. C. B. Bellerby, 1; M. A. B. Thompson, 2. Won by two yards and a half. Time, 21 4-5 secs.

1000 Yards Handicap.—S. Rayner, 20 yards start, 1; R. Y. Holmes, 40, 2. Won by two yards. Time, 2 mins. 31 2-5 secs.

One Mile Race.—H. C. B. Jones, 1; J. O. Morris, 2. Won by five yards. Time, 4 mins. 44 1-5 secs.

Half-mile Race.—C. Gimson, 1; H. C. B. Jones, 2. Won by four feet. Time, 2 min. 8 1-5 secs.

Long Jump.—A. C. B. Bellerby, 21 ft 0¾ in., 1; C. H. Williams, 20 ft 7 in., 2.

150 Yards Handicap.—Final heat: C. H. Williams, 4 yards start, 1; A. C. B. Bellerby, 3, 2. Won by four yards. Time, 16 secs.

Boating Men's 500 Yards Handicap.—S. H. Foot, 20 yards start, 1; G. E. K. Braunholtz, 12, 2. Won by half a yard, Time. 35 4-5 secs.

Putting the Weight.—H. J. Bower, 30 ft 6½ in., 1; C. Gimson, 28 ft. 5 in., 2.

Two Mile Race.—S. Rayner, 1; H. C. B. Jones, 2. Won by twenty-five yards. Time, 10 min. 49 1-5 secs.

200 Yards Consolation Race.—N. Gray, 1. Time, 25 2-5 secs.

College Servants' 200 Yards Handicap.—E. Burgess, 10 yards start, 1; R. Wilson, 15, 2. Won by four feet. Time, 26 4-5 secs.

GONVILLE & CAIUS COLLEGE SPORTS, Feb. 24 and 25.

The difficulty of handicapping men who have not run much in public was very evident in the Strangers' Quarter Mile at these Sports. But though the limit men were dealt with too kindly, the race was useful in extending the backmarkers, of whom Ryle did quite a good time for the full distance, and Horsfield and Just ran well. Lindsay-Watson is to be congratulated on his début as a quarter miler.

Wetenhall accomplished two very good performances in the College events.

High Jump.—J. A. Schofield, 5 ft 1 in., †; R. W. Willcocks, 5 ft 1 in., †.

Strangers' Quarter-mile Handicap.—Heat 1: T. M. Sibly, St. John's, 32 yards start, 1; R. H. Lindsay-Watson, Trinity, 18, 2; E. H. Ryle, Trinity, scratch, 3. Won by five yards. Time, 48 4-5 secs. Heat 2: A. C. B. Bellerby, Emmanuel, 25, 1; A. J. N. Williamson, Pembroke, 15, 2; P. Haswell, Sidney, 35, 3. Won by a yard. Time, 50 secs. Heat 3: H. D. Trill, Trinity Hall, 20, 1; W. A. Cooper, King's, 30, 2; T. H. Just, Trinity, 9, 3. Won by four feet. Time, 50 4-5 secs. Final heat: R. H. Lindsay-Watson, 1; T. M. Sibly, 2; A. J. N. Williamson, 3. Won by three yards; the same between second and third. Time, 49 3-5 sec.

Putting the Weight.—G. A. Boddam-Whetham, 33 ft. 8½ in., 1; T. J. Jeppe, 29 ft. 5 in., 2.

Quarter-mile Race.—W. T. Wetenhall, 1; A. D. Bigland, 2. Won by twelve yards. Time, 52 1-5 secs.

1000 Yards Handicap.—L. Raimes, 30 yards start, 1; G. Boddam-Whetham, 20, 2. Won by twenty-five yards. Time, 2 min. 32 secs.

Two Mile Race.—E. C. Inman, 1; C. J. C. Pratt, 2. Won by two yards. Time, 10 min. 38 4-5 secs.

Long Jump.—A. D. Bigland, 18 ft 4½ in., 1; T. J. Jeppe, 17 ft 10 in., 2.

120 Yards Hurdle Race.—A. D. Roberts, 1; J. A. Scholfield, 2. Won by a foot. Time, 19 1-5 sec.

Half-mile Race.—A. D. Bigland, 1; W. T. Wetenhall, 2. Won by twenty yards. Time, 2 min. 9 sec.

100 Yards Race.—Final heat: W. T. Wetenhall, 1; F. S. Richards, 2. Won by four yards. Time, inside 10 4-5 sec.

Throwing the Hammer.—T. J. J. Jeppe, 74 ft., 1; S. N. Jenkinson, 71 ft 5 in., 2.

120 Yards Handicap.—Final heat: W. T. Wetenhall, scratch, 1; A. D. Bigland, 3 yards start, 2. Won by four yards. Time, 12½ sec.

Freshmen's 300 Yards Race.—G. A. Lilly, 1; G. A. Boddam-Whetham, 2. Won by four yards. Time, 35 3-5 sec.

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One Mile Race.—E. C. Inman, 1; C. J. C. Pratt, 2. Won by a yard. Time, 4 min. 53 2-5 sec.

Relay Race (220 yards each).—W. T. Wetenhall's team, 1; R. B. Bousfield's team, 2.

College Servants' 200 Yards Handicap.—R. Bradford, 8 yards start, 1; F. Moden, 12, 2. Won by half a yard. Time, 23 2-5 sec.

HOCKEY.

C.U. v. OXFORD.

The match against Oxford resulted in a win for Cambridge by 3 goals to 1. Cambridge started with the wind and sun behind them, and attacked from the bully-off, but Oxford brought the ball back and a corner against Cambridge was given. The Cambridge forwards made several good runs, but nothing resulted for a long time. Oxford nearly scored on one occasion but Thompson slipped in the circle. On another occasion Bryan-Brown fouled Mirfield as he was going to shoot. At last the Cambridge forwards got going, but owing chiefly to brilliant work by J. Y. Robinson, could not score. At last Leighton scored with a good shot after some loose play in the Oxford circle. Shortly afterwards Goodwin scored with a shot in his own peculiar style. At half-time Cambridge led by 2 goals to 0. Oxford pressed at once from the restart, and Cambridge was a great deal on the defensive in the second half. The Oxford backs kept very far up the field and made it difficult for the Cambridge forwards to get started. Mirfield, continually fed by J. Y. Robinson, was dangerous several times and at last got right away and scored. Cambridge attacked again after this, but failed to score, though one shot hit the post and nearly went over the line. Mirfield made another run for Oxford, but Cox ran out and saved. Just before time Goodwin got right away and scored after a splendid run, and Cambridge won by 3 goals to 1.

Cox was good in goal, and did not make a mistake. Of the two backs Bryan-Brown was the better; Goodman let Mirfield through several times, both found the ground rather slippery and could not turn quick enough. Ireland played very well, and Pound's defence was sound. Leighton was very useful and Edge-Partington played very well, though he did not have very much to do. Sutcliffe and Hervey were both bad. They seemed unable to take any passes, and thus upset the combination of the whole forward line, giving Goodwin very little chance. Goodwin himself was quite good in spite of being closely marked, and his shooting undoubtedly won the match.

CAMBRIDGE.

A. H. Cox (Felsted and Corpus) (goal);
E. L. Goodman (Marlborough and Jesus) and
G. S. Bryan-Brown (Tonbridge and Downing) (backs);
J. F. Ireland (Marlborough and Trinity),
*L. M. Robinson (Marlborough and Peterhouse) (capt.) and
W. G. Pound (Marlborough and King's) (half-backs);
A. F. Leighton (Bishop Stortford and Caius),
A. C. C. Hervey (Marlborough and King's),
*H. J. Goodwin (Marlborough and Jesus),
A. L. Sutcliffe (Denstone and Emmanuel) and
*E. F. Edge-Partington (Felsted and Trinity) (forwards).

OXFORD.

E. G. Maltby (King Edward's School, Oxford, and Keble) (goal);
*C. S. Hurst (Uppingham and Exeter) (capt.) and
*J. H. Bennett (Harrow and Magdalen) (backs);
*J. Y. Robinson (Radley and Merton),
M. A. Mathew (Marlborough and Exeter) and
K. Raynor (Ipswich and St John's) (half-backs);
P. E. Boswell (Rossall and Keble),
*F. G. Mirfield (Marlborough and New College),
S. H. Thompson (Bromsgrove and Merton),
H. J. Mackarness (Marlborough and Exeter), and
*A. E. Rambaut (Magdalen School and Brasenose) (forwards).

HARE AND HOUNDS.

The annual Novices' Handicap was held on Saturday, February 22nd. The weather, which was responsible for the non-appearance of some few of the entries, was most boisterous, and indeed the wind was so strong that it was decided that it was impossible to lay paper, and the University course to half-way was used, the return from half-way being straight back along the Linton road. Nineteen started and thirteen finished. It was most unlucky that the weather was not more propitious. K. A. Hooper ran excellently, and was followed home by Cooper, but neither could give Spinks, Macrae or Morris their large handicaps. Macrae and Morris were perhaps the most promising novices running.

Position in Race		Time M s	H'dcap M s	Position in H'dcap
1.	K. A. Hooper (Queens') ...	37 54	25	4
2.	W. A. Cooper (King's) ...	38 30	25	6
3.	R. D. Macrae (Sidney) ...	38 57	3 15	2
4.	W. D. Wills (Trinity) ...	39 15	30	7
5.	J. O. Morris (Emmanuel) ...	39 24	3 0	3
6.	G. T. Spinks (Trinity Hall)...	39 55	6 0	1
7.	G. S. Woodman (Jesus) ...	40 17	1 10	9
8.	E. A. S. Fox (Emmanuel) ...	42 18	3 15	8
9.	J. W. C. Ellis (Sidney) ...	42 32	4 30	5
10.	D. G. Lillie (St John's) ...	42 38	3 25	10
11.	O. Western (Trinity)	45 6	3 0	13
12.	H. V. Thompson (Trinity)	45 6	3 25	11
13.	T. J. E. Sewell (Queens') ...	46 45	5 45	12

GOLF.

On Feb. 22nd the C.U.G.C. visited Sunningdale and were just beaten, in a nine aside contest, by the odd point. The wind was terrific, making putting as hard as it could be, while on some of the exposed tees it was almost impossible to stand, but luckily the rain held off till just after the last couple were in. In the first match Longstaffe looked to be coming in a winner, as with a pretty 3 at the 17th he became dormy, but unfortunately lost the last by taking three putts from quite close to the hole, which was probably due to the fact that all the greens seemed of different pace. Hammond-Chambers was again playing a strong game and won 4—2. Barry and Reid both lost early on, and by his victory over the latter Charteris won his tenth victory against an Oxford or Cambridge team, having played in all eleven times and never being defeated. Macdona has quite developed into one of the mainstays of the side, as he won his match at the 17th after being 3 down at the 11th. Ulyat was up all the way till the 16th and had hard luck only to halve, as his opponent holed two long downhill putts at the last two holes. A. Tindal Atkinson avenged the defeat of his brother by overcoming Colman at the 17th, after the latter had been 2 up at the 8th, but then losing three consecutive holes. Probably the best golf was played by McNeill, who was round in 84 and could probably have improved on this, as he had nothing to play for after finishing his match at the 13th.

C.U.G.C.			SUNNINGDALE G.C.
V. Longstaffe	½	v.	E. G. Smirke ... ... ½
B. Hammond-Chambers...	1	v.	Hon. D. Scott 0
C. B. Barry	0	v.	H. J. Ross 1
A. A. Reid... ...	0	v.	Hon. Evans Charteris ... 1
C. Macdona	1	v.	J. Tindal Atkinson... ... 0
E. S. Ulyat	½	v.	S. C. Healing ... ... ½
J. Colman	0	v.	A. Tindal Atkinson ... 1
T. McNeill... ...	1	v.	E. Lucas 0
H. T. T. Gore-Browne ...	0	v.	Col. Orr 1
	4		5

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The Weekly Sweep (v. Bogey) and Barrow Medal were played for at Coton on Feb. 21st, when the course was wet and heavy from recent rain. There was also a very strong wind which did not help much at any holes, accounting for the extremely poor scoring.

E. H. Bovill (4)	3 down
B. Hammond-Chambers (scr.) ...	4 „
A. G. Pearson (4)	5 „
N. H. Lyddekker (10)	7 „
B. W. Pigg (4)	8 „

COLLEGE CORRESPONDENCE.

PETERHOUSE.

The time of practice is over, and it now remains for the boat to perform. We trust we propitiated Fortune sufficiently, but that fickle jade—why is Fortune always called a 'jade'?—has too often been our foe. Ill-humour is more lasting than kindliness, but we hope the long spell of sullenness is over.

We regret that we were in error in congratulating B. M. Kitson on a Hockey Blue, but at the time of writing we understood that he would be playing for the University

It was stated recently *ex cathedra* that secretaries were—or are—only human. Unfortunately their humanity is more apparent than their good nature.

A sparse meeting of the Sex considered certain motions at an impromptu debate.

The Parnassus read Antony and Cleopatra in A. B. Butterworth's rooms on Sunday. The Troglodytes read Ben Jonson's 'Every man in his Humour' the same evening.

CLARE.

We are glad to say that a considerable improvement has taken place in the first Lent boat this last week, and they are credited with some fast times over short distances. We consider the boat above the average, and if they can only 'keep it going' between the Ditch and Grassy they ought to do well. We wish them good luck. The second boat will have to row very hard to keep its place.

The Association team won a friendly against Jesus (1—0) and they played a League match against St John's on Thursday, but we do not know the result. Perhaps the St John's correspondence will supply the necessary information.

The Debate 'That this House favours the spread of Socialistic ideas' was only a fair one, and the motion was lost by ten votes. We would inform the secretary that too long-winded minutes tend to become boring.

PEMBROKE.

On the eve of the Lents the duty of every good correspondent and true is obvious. He must echo the question that should be on everyone's lips: what will happen during the Races? And what *will* happen? To quote a well-known member of Parliament: 'Not knowing, can't say.' But we *can* enumerate various contingencies. Pembroke has five boats on the river. It is conceivable they may all go down. But we are not pessimists. They may all go up. But excessive optimism is burdensome. They may all stay where they are. But monotony is one of the curses of modern civilisation.

Having made our prophesies let us turn to the boats themselves. The first boat should get the stroke a little steadier. The second boat should keep a trifle more together. The third boat should be careful of their finish. The fourth boat should make sure of getting their hands away. The fifth, last or Rugby boat, what should they do? They should just be their jolly selves. With these cautions the five boats should have the world at their feet.

As foreshadowed in our last issue the Hockey team went to Oxford last week and had all sorts of adventures. For instance regardless of cost they all had luncheon baskets on the way there; were all quietly but unmistakably moved, by the sight of what one of our most minor of poets has called 'that city of spires;' never met such a set of sportsmen as the University team; all looked at the bright side of things on the way home, *and* don't let us forget they drew their match, for the match was one of their objects in going over.

On Wednesday last Mr H. G. Wells gave a certain brainy club called the Martlets a little talk about socialism. The Martlets for the occasion threw open their usually jealously-guarded doors to the world at large, with the result that a large and almost overwhelmingly distinguished audience foregathered and were rewarded by a very sound and moderate exposition of the general principles of this subject which we all know so well by name.

Cards have already been sent out for the Lodge Court At Home next Saturday evening.

GONVILLE & CAIUS.

On the eve of the Races our outlook does not seem to be quite so hopeful as it did a week ago, though the final practice seemed to shows signs of a return to better form: the crew has proved itself capable of good things, and it is merely a question whether the day of the Races will find them at their best or not. The second boat is certainly not what it should be, and several faults are still very noticeable. They too, however, have their better periods, and possibly Wednesday may not find them wanting. The third boat, if it maintains its present form, ought to do well. It is distinctly up to the average.

At Hockey the only League match of the week was lost, Jesus defeating us by 7 goals to 1. A. F. Leighton played a good game for the University at Bromley and scored the first goal of the match.

Owing to an unavoidable accident no College news was sent in last week, and so we must apologise to C. E. Brisley and G. G. Woodruff for being so late in congratulating them on obtaining their 'Blues' in the Association XI. Brisley scored the only goal obtained by Cambridge.

CORPUS CHRISTI.

The boat should do well in the Races if the crew keep free from influenza. They have come on lately. We can only wish them every success.

It is with regret that we tell of the resignation of 'Dan' Hayward, who has been our ground man for the last 25 years. What is our loss is Fenner's gain.

At Hockey we have lost to Queens'. The second eleven beat St Catharine's by 4—2.

The Grave-diggers are reading 'The Merchant of Venice.'

A debate was held on Saturday last, when the question of introducing a 'National Militia System' into this country was discussed. The House finally decided by 25 votes to 5 that the motion was undesirable.

A paper by E. S. K. James on the Greek Theatre was read before the College Classical Society at their last meeting. We are told that the paper evoked great interest and that in the discussion that followed, the views of Professor Ridgeway on the Greek Drama were severely criticised.

On Friday last, the hon. sec. (J. G. Hayes) read a masterly paper on Dr Johnson and his times before the Literary Society. We trust that the keen appreciation with which the paper was received somewhat compensated the author for the great time and labour which he must have expended upon it.

QUEENS'.

Members from the High Table joined us on Saturday in a debate on the 'Simple Life.' Mr A. B. Cook argued that it was a delusive dream, and the Rev. C. T. Wood urged the contrary. An excellent debate followed in which the Simple Lifers triumphed by a majority of one vote.

The Association team is at present head of the League by two points. We have however still two matches to play.

Hearty congratulations to C. H. Jones on attaining his Blue.

Of the boat we only hear conflicting rumours.

JESUS.

The boats are on the whole not so good as last year, and have been rather knocked about by Fairbairn's return to the University Boat, and the crocking of one of the heavy-weights in the first boat, but we do not think that they will disgrace themselves. At any rate we are looking forward to a 'Bump' and not a 'Boat' Supper. Last week a great race took place between the Rugby boat and the then third boat, in which the amateurs were victorious, despite the fact that, as the King's correspondent hath it, they nearly came into touch at Grassy, and that for the last twenty strokes or so stroke was engaged in contemplating the beauty of the scenery, *κώπης ἄοκλος*. They thereupon became transformed into the third boat, and the ex-third boat had to toil in the 'Getting-ons,' in which they were badly taken on by St Catharine's II. The first boat took to bathing by the P. & E. last Saturday, but we wouldn't recommend other boats to follow their example, as they don't seem to have enjoyed it much.

The Hockey XI. have begun their League matches auspiciously by victories over Trinity (7—4), King's (8—2), and Caius (7—1). [N.B.—Accuracy of scores is not always guaranteed.]

The Debating Society met formally last Wednesday, and elected Mr Gray as President, T. G. Shelmerdine as Vice, R. L. Pyman as

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Secretary, and a small but select Committee. The private business was followed by a Debate on the degeneracy of the present age (pro-degenerates, N. E. Hawdon and R. S. Wood; anti-degenerates, H. F. Kirkpatrick and W. E. Hardcastle). Despite the fervid anti-civilization periods of the hon. seconder, the motion found but five supporters.

On Saturday the Farragoes met in N. E. Hawdon's rooms, where they were entertained by their host with an account of his doings and experiences in Iceland. Local flavour was dispensed with by the summary banishment of two seal skins, which indeed were very excellent things in their way, but ....

The sermon on Sunday was preached by the Rev. W. E. Chadwick, of St Giles', Northampton.

ST JOHN'S.

Much has happened this week, good, bad, and indifferent. The Getting-on boat didn't. That's all. Perhaps we should give particulars though as everyone may not take in the *Times*. On Wednesday we were drawn against King's III., this terminated favourably for L.M.B.C. by three lengths. Thursday was a glorious day when we continued our victorious career by rowing a bye. And then the end. With front station, strong head-wind, a 'sub.' rowing on his wrong side, and last, but not least, a strong opponent, we were comfortably beaten. Of the other boats the first must go up, the second should, and the third would like to.

Association news is as good as ever. Last Saturday an old Johnian, inspired by most patriotic instincts, brought a team especially constructed to meet our requirements; this we did!

On the same Saturday we held an ex-Presidents' Debate, when Mr H. W. Harris moved: 'That this House views with disquietude the increasing lack of stability in the British character.' He was opposed by Mr M. F. J. McDonnell, who was victorious by five votes. A heavy poll.

We are sorry that these notes have always failed to mention Lacrosse news, especially sorry as they have been—well five wins and three against.

A carefully prepared paper was read to the Classical Society by W. F. Ireland, last Thursday, on the relation of sculpture to literature at Athens.

The Rev. J. C. How is to be congratulated on drawing a record attendance of Theologians to hear his paper on 'Baptism.'

The Historical Society are indebted to Professor Rapson for an excellent paper, illustrated by admirable slides, on coins and medals of Elizabeth, on Tuesday evening. This was rendered the more enjoyable by a slight diversion in the form of an acrobatic display given by Henry VIII. owing to a mistake in the working of the lantern.

MAGDALENE.

The first Lent boat has experienced a great loss, as stroke has been attacked with influenza; however we are hopeful that he will be sufficiently recovered to row on Wednesday. We are justifiably proud of the second boat's achievements, especially so, when we remember that it is 26 years since we have had a second boat on the river, in Lents or Mays. The races against St Catharine's II. and Clare III. were really splendid struggles. We defeated the former by a small margin gained in the last few hundred yards and bumped the latter within a few lengths of the finishing post. Our other victories were over Caius IV. and L.M.B.C. IV. (By-the-bye the mantle of prophecy does not seem to have fallen on the John's correspondent.)

On Monday, the annual dinner, in memory of Samuel Pepys, was given by the Master and Fellows. The spirit of these gatherings certainly shows that the great diarist is not without honour in his college.

TRINITY.

We wish the boats good luck, and would express our sympathy with Third in their misfortunes. The lists of crews are printed elsewhere.

We wonder if Dr Alan Gray could be persuaded to give us some more organ recitals soon. The only opportunity which the ordinary man gets of hearing the organ is on Sunday evenings after service in the ante-Chapel. With regard to this we always feel that it is sad that one of the gayest centres of the Cambridge world should be upset by such completely inappropriate music. Dr Alan Gray might choose (as he was kind enough to do last year) some less busy hour for his recitals and we should be very grateful to him.

The Historical Society met on Friday, Dr Cunningham presided and F. R. Salter read a paper on 'Andrew Yarranton and 17th century Economics.'

EMMANUEL.

Last Saturday night the debating society declined to support a motion to the effect that too high a value was set on human life. The house was full to overflowing and the speeches reached a high standard.

Our Hockey team has done well during the last fortnight having drawn with Caius and defeated Christ's, 10–0, and Sidney, 9—1, the latter being a league match.

Heartiest congratulations to A. Sutcliffe on his Hockey blue; now that the inter-University contest has been decided his regular presence in our team considerably improves our prospects. Nothing has been seen or heard of the second XI. of late.

We believe it is a foregone conclusion that all our three boats are going up in the Races, our best wishes for success go with them.

SIDNEY SUSSEX.

Rowing. Did any college ever have such hard luck? The pestilential microbe of the 'Flu' still keeps five of our boat in its grip. And two old May colours, on whom the suffering captain might have relied, have now fallen victims. So now we have a boat full of the veriest tyros, whose career we shall watch with interest.

Football. The Association XI. has finished up quite a successful season by drawing with Selwyn (3—3) in the League.

Hockey. In the League we have lost to Caius (0—6) and Emmanuel (1—9); influenza has made us scratch our friendlies.

DOWNING.

The Lent boat is not so good as last year; the crew have been unfortunate in having had a man crocked just when they were getting well together, and another change had to be made only ten days ago. However, we wish them the best of luck during the races.

The Hockey team has defeated Jesus II. and Fitzwilliam Hall, and lost to Selwyn.

G. H. Keesey read a most interesting paper to the Literary society, last Tuesday, on 'Dreams.'

FITZWILLIAM HALL.

Only once before do we remember seeing so large an attendance at the Historical Society as on Thursday last, when Mr Alston read a paper on 'Ideals of Socialism.' The President's room was crowded, and the paper was greatly appreciated by members present of all views upon this very disputed subject.

On the last two Friday evenings large numbers took advantage of the lectures on 'Elocution and Voice Production' given by the Master of Magdalene. The subject is one which is widely neglected, and we have enjoyed the lectures.

The Theological Society met in the reading room on Friday last, when the Master of Magdalene spoke on the subject of 'Social Purity.'

Last Saturday G. A. Coupe proposed 'That this House would welcome the Disestablishment of the Church of England.' Although other views have recently been expressed in Cambridge, P. T. Martin was successful in defeating the motion. Both proposer and opposer made excellent speeches.

REVIEWS.

Cambridge Tracts in Mathematics, No. 7. The Theory of Optical Instruments. By E. T. Whittaker, M.A., F.R.S. C.U. Press. 72 pp. 2/6 net.

The previous tracts in this series have been characterised by their thoroughness, and by the interesting nature of the theorems which they either presented for the first time to students, or rendered more accessible.

The same unfortunately cannot be said of the latest publication in the series, which purports to give an account of the errors of performance of optical instruments. The writer believes that the customary course of Geometrical Optics might with advantage be modified; this suggested modification has taken the form of a complete reversal of all the ordinary conventions of optics, of incomplete proofs, and of avoidance of difficulties. If we attempt to base the fundamental theorems of optics on the undulatory theory of light, as is doubtless desirable, very considerable difficulties connected with the rectilinear paths of rays, and

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the laws of reflection and refraction, have to be faced. These are usually met by an application of Huyghen's principle, and by a consideration of the actual wave lengths of light; a mere analogy drawn from waves in water, which bear not the slightest resemblance to waves of light, is not sufficient.

The most novel part of the work consists of a presentation of von Seidel's five conditions for the removal of the defects of an image in an optical instrument. But as the methods given only apply to rays which lie in a plane through the origin of light and the axis of the instrument, these conditions cannot be considered to be proved. There is nothing to shew that the image of an origin of light, even supposing all the conditions to be satisfied, might not be a bright blur spreading out from the axial plane on either side of the point image in that plane. The proof that the same conditions do apply for lateral as for meridian rays was a great merit of von Seidel's work; and the same result has also been obtained on purely theoretical grounds, as distinct from calculations, by Clerk Maxwell.

Further von Seidel's conditions are open to a very grave objection: to obtain the second, the first must be supposed satisfied, for the third, the first pair, and so on to the end. But in practice no one of the conditions ever is accurately satisfied, and it is of the utmost importance to an optician to have formulae which shall enable him to calculate the separate effect of each of the five errors on the working of his instrument. These have been given, based on von Seidel's work, by Finsterwalder and others; and recently an English practical optician, Mr H. L. Aldis, formerly of Trinity College, has given a single formula, which is equivalent to all five conditions, and of much greater simplicity for calculations. That this is the case may be gathered from the fact that the defects of the image of any object whatever can be predicted, when once certain calculations of the constants of the instrument have been made, which are easily derived from a well known continued fraction, and are checked by its properties. Yet all von Seidel's sums except one have to be recalculated for every different object; and one of the most important of them, which is apparently dependent on the position of the object, is in Aldis' formula represented by a single term, and is in fact only a constant of the instrument.

All this is ignored by the author of the tract; and we can only regret that such an incomplete account of the more advanced work in Geometrical Optics should appear in a series published by the University Press, and with the general high aims of the Cambridge Tracts on Mathematics.

R. A. H.

A School Course of Mathematics. D. B. Mair. Oxford University Press.

Mr Mair is a most irritating person. He has a great many excellent ideas about the teaching of elementary mathematics, and there is a great deal in his book that is good and original. Then he heads his first chapter 'The Cache,' and begins: 'A boy sometimes makes in a garden a cache or hiding place for treasures!' We don't believe it. At any rate it won't do to begin in that sort of way at Winchester or Eton. And this sort of silliness pervades the book. It is a pity, for Mr Mair knows something about mathematics, and he knows too (though he does his best to conceal the fact) that mathematics is mathematics, and that mathematical propositions require proof, and that proofs involve difficulties which cannot be avoided by rule of thumb. We do not wish to imply that Mr Mair attempts to avoid these difficulties. He does not. The book is sound enough at bottom. It really *is* mathematics and not rule of thumb. And without a doubt a good deal of 'practical illustration' is an excellent thing, but with Mr Mair the thing becomes an affectation. It is no use trying to pretend that work is really play.

Mr Mair should be careful. He has spoilt the Civil Service papers: the patience of mathematicians will some day be exhausted.

THE UNIVERSITY PULPIT.

Sunday, February 23.

Sermon at Great St Mary's by the Very Rev. W. Page Roberts, M.A., St John's College, D.D. Glasgow, Dean of Salisbury.

'I desire that the men pray in every place, lifting up holy hands.'—1 Tim. ii. 8.

We do not now see people in Church with hands outstretched to heaven when they are engaged in prayer. We usually kneel upon our knees and bow our heads. But in the early Church kneeling was not the most frequent posture of devotion in public worship. During the fifty days between Easter and Pentecost and on all Sundays people stood to pray unless they were penitents subject to the penance of the Church. Peter, Patriarch of Alexandria, who died some years before the Council of Nicæa, said, 'We keep the Lord's Day as a day of joy because then our Lord rose from the dead and our tradition is not to kneel on that day.' Kneeling was practised on the week-day services, on fast days and on what were called the Stationary days. But there was an addition to the standing posture, that of extending the hands and arms toward heaven. Unknown now it yet may be called a natural, an appropriate posture, as it certainly is a primitive one. It was in constant use among the Greeks. The Jews practised it. In Mussulman mosques it is to be seen to-day. And the early Christians, while adopting it, enriched it with the sign of their religion, for now the hands were crossed in memory of the Crucified. Still we must not think that the early Christians forgot the spirit and essence of prayer in punctilious regard to its posture; for it is possible to be ceremonious without being solemn. Origen said, 'Before one stretches out his hands to heaven one must lift his soul upward. Before one raises his eyes one must lift up his spirit to God; for there can be no doubt that among a thousand possible postures of the body outstretched hands and uplifted eyes are to be preferred before all others.' The writer of the text was familiar with this attitude of supplication. He seemed to see one standing and straining with eyes and hands to heaven; and the thought arose, what good will come of the prayer, if those outspread hands are unclean? Graciously grant me your attention while I speak in a practical spirit, rather than in one academical for which I am unqualified, on the causes which make prayer so frequently ineffective. For the impression is deep in many minds that prayer is ineffective. Some regard it as irrational, seeing they hold it is impossible to know there is an object capable of hearing and answering it. Others suspect, who believe there is a mind into which prayer enters and which responds to it—that, of the millions of prayers which are made, very large numbers are futile because they lack the quality and force which could make them effective. In other words they are semblances of prayer and not real prayer. For real prayer cannot be ineffective. Prayer is a moral force, a human force—that is one of the forces of nature. For the moral nature is as positively a fact of nature and its laws, laws of nature as is physical nature and its laws, and they have a right to a place in the great whole of organised knowledge we call science. 'Philosophy,' said Sir William Grove, 'ought to have no likes or dislikes.' I am not about to offer an apology for prayer. Facts do not tremble for their existence, the forces of nature remain operative without waiting for a testimonial.

It must be admitted that there is such a thing as a moral force operative in humanity—that is in the highest development a nature, a force producing moral effects, while revealing an ideal of moral eminence above that attained by humanity, assuming an imperative authority; an ideal ever ascending and inviting as humanity progresses, until far off a light as from the perfect seems to shine—the All Holy Spirit. The moral force we call prayer is the commingling of the individual moral force with the supreme universal moral force, the Holy Spirit which the Church declares to be very God—and in commingling with that which is higher and stronger gains increase of power. So Dr Tyler well says, 'in the higher faiths (prayer) becomes a great motive power of the ethical system, controlling and enforcing under an ever present sense of supernatural intercourse and aid the emotions and energies of moral life.' Keeping in mind that prayer is a moral force, and can only at most have an indirect bearing upon that which is non-moral; that inseparable from prayer is the moral quality of holiness, so that only the holy in intention can commingle with the All Holy Ghost; let me say that a popular notion of prayer is asking God to give us what we want, a notion attractive in the child but scarcely admirable in the man. If that is what prayer is, it must very often be an evil thing. Wants are many. They may be selfish, sensual, sinful. Such wants cannot commingle with the All Holy. If they commingle

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with any recipient mind it must be a devil's mind. But what people sometimes mistake for prayer is asking God for what we do not want. I suppose—I do it with hesitation—that all of us who are now present begin our days with some solemn ascent of the soul to the All Holy—the God of heaven and earth. The duty and delight of prayer are recognised by some who in our sense of the word have no God. All noble souls pray whether they think they believe in God or not. Auguste Comte said 'Life in its noblest aspect consists in one long prayer'; and appointed an hour for prayer at the beginning of every day. It is easy to say, pray to what? To what dost thou pray? When that question is answered so as to be lucid to thy own soul then mayst thou understand that a Positivist for whom there is no God as our God, and no life to come like that in which we hope to share, may still find peace and strength and even rapture in prayer. I will be so bold as to assume that before beginning the work of the day we all say some prayer. Perhaps we scarcely remember exactly what we do say. It runs on through the mind for a minute or two, and it is always much the same. The prayer we daily make who have attained or exceeded maturity of years would have a certain interest if it could be publicly displayed. It is made up of fragments which have accumulated from childhood. It has been wearing down in one place like a glacier, and gaining in another. There are in it the child words taught by a mother which come unbidden to the strong man's lips. There are bits of collects and hymns and fragments of Bible verses whose meaning we do not consciously perceive, or with which we no longer concur. But they come into the mind and, unheeded, float down the current of the prayer. Here is a word which looks like an ancient sorrow now almost forgotten, an old determination never fulfilled, a phrase of a faith no longer possessed. Sometimes in forgetfulness and not of pious intention we breath the name of one dead for whom in other days we used to pray. In this prayer, which I am assuming we make, it is not unlikely we say these words 'Deliver us from evil.' But the serious question is, do we really want to be delivered from evil? To make this prayer so as to be a force which can enter into the enveloping supreme moral force, and receive from it moral sight and strength, we must do so lifting up holy hands. But many lift up unholy hands. An accusing voice may say, 'Thou art the man.' There is that sin we periodically commit which neither husband, nor wife, nor child, nor parent, nor tutor, nor friend, is aware of. There is the life of laborious or languishing selfishness we are living; the poor, hard, vain, mean, scheming, spiteful, useless life we are living. It may be that this minute we are not quite satisfied with ourselves. The door of our souls may for an instant have been opened and we can see into the secret chambers where dwell in the darkness our bad spirits—if dormant, yet ready like bribed assassins to start up and execute their evil commission. And we say, as we kneel in our room or in the Church, 'deliver us from evil.' Do those wicked spirits in the darkness tremble because they know their hour has come—that Christ the smiter of the devil is at hand to sweep them from the temple they have defiled? or do they laugh as they hear the oft-told prayer which has no meaning at all? Do we never come to the Church, come to our prayers with the sin fresh upon us? In Church to-day, where were we at a certain time last week? What were we doing; what devising? Do we not know that we shall certainly commit that sin again, go in its way, be where it is, dwell upon it until we do it? Perhaps this minute conscience is pricking us. We are a little out of sorts with our besetting, beguiling sin. We have perchance been crossed in our purposes; or we feel sated, piqued, disdained, disgusted or duped. We protest we will have no more of it; the thing is done with for it is not worth the candle. But a look of invitation will bring us back to the beguiling aims of the tempter. We have the same passions undiminished which have enslaved us before. Low spirits and Sunday sentiments are ephemeral:

> But while the former flames remain within
> Repentance is but want of power to sin.

So again with the prayer which in form we so often present, that God's kingdom may come, is it not very often a 'windy suspiration of forced breath' which carries with it no spiritual determination? For the scope of the prayer is the rule of the Holy Spirit in every child of man. Is that the aim which inspires the prayer we daily make and impels our conduct to realise it? I read but a day or two ago in an evening paper what an educated Japanese thought of our English civilisation, and if there is justification for his thoughts will he be likely to recommend our religion to his fellow countrymen. These are the words I take from the paper. 'He studied her wealth for ever growing, and the nightmares of squalor for ever multiplying in the shadow of it. He saw the harlotry, the drunkenness that made night hideous in the world's greatest city—he hated its conventions, its greed, its blind cruelty, its huge hypocrisy, the foulness of its want, and the insolence of its wealth—morally it was monstrous; conventionally it was brutal.' We shrink back from such objurgations as from a ruffian's assault. But there remains the unwelcome feeling that there may be some truth in them. What are we doing to show that our prayer is real prayer, that this devil spirit may be cast out and the spirit of God become dominant? The professional exorcists of the fiend, the ministers of the Spirit, are the clergy. What a work is theirs! But their numbers are few, and the pay and prospects are so small that the larger number of University students, with the full approval of their friends, decline to take orders and seek more remunerative callings—decline to work for the coming of God's kingdom for which they imagine they pray. What good is there in such prayer, how can it be effective? Are Christians to desert their Master in His work and leave the salvation of the world to the diminishing sect of Positivists, and the growing sect of Socialists because it does not pay? Young earnest men who see and feel all these evils should eagerly press into the saving ministry regardless of pay. If they have no vocation for the priestly life, or if they are unable to assent to the beliefs which it imposes, still every man who understands the prayer and presents it, should himself be engaged in some positive work, distinct from that of his profession, for the moral elevation of humanity. Every student in the University, every man who has passed away from it to the business of life should devote a certain portion of his time, as well as a generous portion of his means to this philanthropic work. If he does not so, the prayer is unreal, it must be ineffective; he is not a worker together with God. 'A deceived heart hath turned him aside until he perceives not that there is a lie in his right hand.'

'Prayer,' said St Chrysostom, 'is the utterance of the will.' But if a man does not really want a thing he cannot will it, even if in words he asks for it. For will is not one part of the mind, it is the whole mind in action. Will is the mental side of physical action. The will and the deed are inseparable, they are the inside and outside of the same fact, or can only be separated when some external obstacle prevents the physical manifestation. Then to the All-seeing eye the act is complete in the will. When St Paul is represented as saying to will was present with him but to perform he was powerless, he was speaking in a popular way. He used a word which did not imply fixed determination; rather a state of willing. What he here called will we might call wish. But wishes may never concentrate and solidify into will. Conflicting wishes may paralyse action. There are no conflicting forms of will. Will is the mental shock which lets free the force producing physical action. But wishes of various degrees of strength play a chief part in many of our prayers. We wish to be good. We wish to be kept from evil. Descending in temperature we think we wish to be unspotted by the world. But we also wish to be popular, to be admired, to take it easy, to be thought clever, to have a little excitement, to look once more at the page which fires our senses, to yield again to the intoxication of passion. We wish to get the place, to complete the pile, to secure the title. These wishes are stronger than the wishes which are admitted to our prayers, and these secular wishes will sooner or later crystallize into will and that is into deed. If prayer is, as St Chrysostom said, 'the utterance of the will,' it is the mind determined in action—it is a unity in the form of a resultant of our various mental forces. But there was no such unity in the prayers of which I have spoken. If the hands were lifted up to heaven the eyes were looking askance on that smiling beckoning fiend which is loved so well.

Permit me to say there is a realm in which prayer may have very powerful effects. It is that of the formation of our opinions and judgements. But if we come before the All Holy to form our opinions and judgements we must not bring them with us ready made only to sprinkle them with Holy Water—still less with opinions to which we are fanatically devoted, and from which we will not allow ourselves to be separated. If among my hearers some who are the passionate partizans of a political party had been led to pray to God to guide them in their decision, I can easily believe that in the majority of cases they would have to confess that their prayers had not in the least modified their sympathies and antipathies. Some would say that they looked upon a leader, party or policy as honourable and wise which others who had prayed would declare to be unscupulous and mischievous. I can well believe that religious persons with strong opinions, condemning and hating these of rival parties and sects might assert that they had

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prayed to God to reveal His truth to them, that they were sure they were right, held catholic doctrine, or preached the Gospel; and that those who differed from them were not Christians; no better in fact than Unitarians or Romanists—indeed rather worse, because in addition to their false doctrines, they acted under false pretences, disguised their infidelity with 'odd old ends stolen from the Holy Writ,' and eat the bread of the Church while in secret alliance with its enemies. 'In this disposition,' said Bayle, 'a man examines things to no other purpose than to fortify himself still more in the belief of doctrines which he has embraced, and he is sure to find abundance of solidity in his own arguments; for there is no mirror so flattering as prejudice; it is a paint which beautifies the most ugly facts.' There can be no good in praying for guidance when our minds are obstinately made up. It is asking for light while double-bolting the shutters. Men take every precaution against the inroads of alien opinions. They read only the papers and books on their own side. The Protestant as a rule would no more frankly consider a Ritualistic or Romanist appeal than exclusive Anglicans would treat with respectful sympathetic consideration the apologies and claims of Nonconformity. If religious people shrink from the ruthless representatives of science and criticism

'As from the soldiery a nun'

so those who, from whatever pretext, have renounced church and sacrament disdain to study the evidences and arguments which establish the faith. Men and women—especially young men and women—inject agnosticism into their systems day by day, as some do morphia, and then declare they are insensible of religious intuitions. Of course! The same kind of treatment would make a man a Parsee or a Papist at the shortest possible notice. Unless with full consciousness of our ignorance and prejudice, and a sincere determination to take the road which, in the solemn, responsible attitude of prayer, may become clear to us, prayer must be as powerless as the winds are now which raged a hundred years ago. Duplicity is the death of devotion.

But for those who are really sincere prayer can do much; can do great things, can do what nothing else can do. As I have said, I am persuaded that all good men pray whether they think they believe in God or not. I dare to believe that God Himself regards with pitying tenderness and approval the prayers of some who know not there is a listening heavenly Father. They long for truth. They long to be good. They are pious beyond their intention—'God being with them when they know it not.' The spirit of prayer, for the Christian, is the spirit of Christ. Prayer in the name of Christ is prayer in His spirit; that is in complete submission to the supreme moral authority. When we end our prayers in the name of Christ, we should mean by doing so—'Father not my will but Thine be done.' Thus true Christian prayer rises from I wish to do God's will to I will do God's will if only I can see what it is. The perfect spirit of prayer is, I will have no will, my God, but Thine. The non-Christian who is devout but knows not God may as he aspires after goodness express himself thus, I will do whatever I see is right whatever be the cost. Both are prayers in the name, that is in the spirit, of Christ; the one conscious, the other unconscious, but both certainly effective.

The serious matter is the *seeing*. How am I to know God's will? asks the Christian. How am I to know what is right asks his brother the non-Christian. That knowledge may be gained in prayer. It clears our eyes of selfish obliquity. It makes our judgement a serious responsibility, for prayer is the most solemn attitude in which the mind can act.

'The prayers that fly to heaven nor miss their way
By envious winds blown vagabond and frustrate.'

In order to see the imperfections of things with which we are so familiar as to be careless and uncritical about them, we must place them by the side of that which is perfect. Then may strike upon us how mean, egotistic, insensitive, irrational has been the spirit by which we have acted in accepting or maintaining certain opinions and in allying ourselves with certain social, political, religious parties. We must live amid great things or we shall mistake the petty for great. We wish for truth—at least so we fancy. But that which we usually get is what we bring—stolid prejudice, self-satisfied sentimentalism, intellectual arrogance, aversion of the comfortable from mental disturbance, the superior airs of stiff mediocrity. If our eyes are fastened on self, self must be the measure of all things. But if we can place ourselves under the power of something to suppress self, so that for a time we know not a selfish thought, and a light from a Higher mind illumines the soul, then this unreasoning, sophisticating, obstinate self will be powerless to impose its prejudiced bias. But that which is greatest in the thought of every man capable of so vast an idea is the thought of the All Holy God. Realising that thought, self escapes into the Universal, the finite and the infinite are reconciled. Of such reconciliation even the Stoics had intimations—'A life in harmony with the laws of the universe as well as with those of human nature.' The Bishop of Birmingham says 'True Blessedness consists in Membership of the Kingdom of Heaven, which is a life of perfect relationship with man and nature, based on perfect fellowship with God.' Jowett spoke of the 'Sympathy and the harmony of the physical and moral and something unknown which is greater than either.' That something is not unknown. It is the moral force which is positive in man yet superior to man, 'the spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of council and might,' the spirit of knowledge and of the fear of the Lord or in Bible words 'the Light of the World.' In the formation of our opinions and judgements we should come to the Light that our 'deeds may be made manifest that they are wrought in God.' It is prayer which makes great thoughts. In prayer a man can say, 'I can give up every opinion, every belief, every boasted profession, every published theory, all my life-long connections. Men may call me what they will—opportunist, obscurantist, atheist. Undeterred by the reproaches and contempt of those I am forsaking, tearing myself from the restraining aims of those I love who would hold me back, I can resign my office, take a new side, party, direction, or stand aloof from all if only Thou my God dost teach me.' 'If thine eye be single thy whole body shall be full of light.'

C. U. M. C.

(399th Concert).

Saturday evening, February 22nd, 1908, at 8.15.

1. Pianoforte Solo, Prelude and Fugue in E major ... *Bach*
   G. Martindale.
2. Songs (*a*) 'Ruhe meine seele' (Op. 27, No.1)...*Richard Strauss*
   (*b*) 'Ich liebe dich' ... ... *Grieg*
   B. M. Bayly.
3. Violin & Pianoforte Sonata in C minor (Op. 30, No. 2) *Beethoven*
   R. L. Eber, J. F. Chubb.
4. Song, Wolfran's first song in the singers' contest (*Tannhäuser*) ... ... *Wagner*
   B. M. Bayly.
5. Pianoforte Quartet, Adagio and Rondo ... ... *Schubert*
   F. P. Haines, R. L. Eber, C. R. Wright, E. O. Daughtry.

J. F. Chubb, *Christ's College.*

Next week the Concert will be held on Friday, February 28th. The programme will be performed by members of the Oxford University Musical Union.

The Rev. A. H. STANTON

of St. Alban's, Holborn,

Will (D.V.) give ADDRESSES to University Men

IN ST MICHAEL'S CHURCH,

ON

SHROVE TUESDAY, March 3, at 9

AND ON

ASH WEDNESDAY, at 12.0, 2.45 and 5.

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CHART

FOR MARKING THE CHANGES OF POSITION EACH NIGHT.

			Feb. 26th.	Feb. 27th.	Feb. 28th.	Feb. 29th.		
I.	1	Jesus I.					1	I.
	2	First Trinity I.					2	
	3	Caius I.					3	
	4	Trinity Hall I.					4	
	5	Emmanuel I.					5	
	6	L.M.B.C. I.					6	
	7	Pembroke I.					7	
	8	Christ's I.					8	
	9	First Trinity II.					9	
	10	Sidney					10	
	11	Clare I.					11	
	12	Third Trinity					12	
	13	Corpus					13	
	14	L.M.B.C. II.					14	
	15	Jesus II.					15	
II.	16	King's I. S.B.				S.B.	16	II.
	17	Trinity Hall II.					17	
	18	Caius II.					18	
	19	Emmanuel II.					19	
	20	St Catharine's					20	
	21	Queens' I.					21	
	22	Pembroke II.					22	
	23	L.M.B.C. III.					23	
	24	First Trinity III.					24	
	25	Pembroke III.					25	
	26	Selwyn I.					26	
	27	Magdalene I.					27	
	28	Clare II.					28	
	29	Selwyn II.					29	
	30	Peterhouse					30	
III.	31	Caius III. S.B.				S.B.	31	III.
	32	King's II.					32	
	33	First Trinity IV.					33	
	34	Trinity Hall III.					34	
	35	Downing					35	
	36	Emmanuel III.					36	
	37	Christ's II.					37	
	38	Pembroke IV.					38	
	39	Pembroke V.					39	
	40	Christ's III.					40	
	41	First Trinity V.					41	
	42	First Trinity VI.					42	
	43	Queens' II.					43	
	44	Jesus III.					44	
	45	Fitzwilliam Hall					45	
	46	Magdalene II.					46	

The letters S.B. denote the Sandwich Boat, which rows last in one Division and Head of the next.

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FIRST DIVISION.

1 JESUS I.

	st.	lb.
A. A. Nathan, bow	11	2
2 C. N. Rich	11	11
3 J. Urquhart	12	6
4 A. Donaldson	12	1
5 H. E. Swanston	12	5
6 H. G. Griffith	11	8
7 H. C. Hudson	11	11
T. M. Crowe, stroke	11	4
H. Farrell, cox	8	12

2 FIRST TRINITY I.

	st.	lb.
G. C. Birch, bow	10	7
2 M. Daffarn	11	3
3 E. Donaldson	12	0
4 E. D. Clark	12	5
5 H. C. Marshall	13	7
6 W. A. C. Perry	13	1
7 A. L. Drew	10	7
H. G. Palmer, stroke	11	2
D. G. Duff, cox	8	1

3 CAIUS I.

	st.	lb.
W. J. H. Leete, bow	11	3
2 F. Jarvis	12	0
3 J. C. Russell	12	6
4 Ll. M. Weeks	12	2½
5 H. A. Watermeyer	13	7
6 S. C. Belfield	12	4
7 C. L. Riley	10	7
F. E. Riddiford, stroke	11	10
J. C. Armstrong, cox	8	12

4 TRINITY HALL I.

	st.	lb.
P. C. Dickens, bow	9	12
2 J. L. L. Sweet	12	0
3 E. S. Hornidge	12	7
4 G. W. Coles	12	8
5 P. A. Cooper	12	13
6 C. P. Cooke	13	6
7 J. F. A. Trotter	12	7
B. A. Campbell, stroke	12	5
E. D. Newman, cox	8	9

5 EMMANUEL I.

	st.	lb.
A. F. Chapman, bow	10	7
2 G. E. K. Braunholtz	11	9
3 R. K. Merson	11	7
4 C. J. Scholtz	12	13
5 G. A. Gordon	11	4
6 C. H. Williams	11	4
7 K. J. Jeo	11	0
E. B. Walker, stroke	11	1
B. T. Pitts, cox	8	9

6 L.M.B.C. I.

	st.	lb.
V. C. Boddington, bow	11	2
2 P. A. Irving	11	6
3 K. S. Thomson	12	7½
4 H. F. Russell-Smith	12	0
5 R. Meldrum	13	3
6 C. J. W. Henslow	12	12½
7 C. L. Holthouse	11	6½
J. M. Short, stroke	11	10
H. E. Chasteney, cox	8	9½

7 PEMBROKE I.

	st.	lb.
J. D. V. Hodge, bow	10	1
2 D. D. Jones	11	9
3 H. Le G. Kensington	10	8
4 F. A. Wallis	12	7
5 P. W. Kerr	12	12
6 M. N. Perrin	13	0
7 J. D. Parker	11	0
W. H. Miles, stroke	11	4
A. R. Rossiter, cox	8	6

8 CHRIST'S I.

	st.	lb.
S. L. Caiger, bow	10	5
2 T. C. Wyatt	11	3
3 E. W. Blyth	11	10
4 S. J. Wilkinson	11	10
5 A. J. Gardiner	13	0
6 A. J. G. Simpson	11	2½
7 C. H. Bristow	11	4
D. F. Buckley, stroke	10	4
S. M. Wheeler, cox	8	12

9 FIRST TRINITY II.

	st.	lb.
P. B. Johnson, bow	11	0
2 P. B. Freeman	11	2
3 C. S. Rewcastle	11	2
4 K. Hamilton	12	2
5 F. E. Hellyer	12	5½
6 J. B. Rosher	13	12
7 P. T. Foyster	11	0
G. A. Carver, stroke	11	11
W. J. Martin Tomson, cox	8	9

10 SIDNEY.

	st.	lb.
B. F. Holden, bow	10	2
2 E. H. Pointer	11	4
3 R. H. Matterson	10	1
4 E. M. Mair	11	10
5 A. H. Wellington	10	8
6 J. R. Walters	12	0
7 R. P. Kay	9	7
M. V. Hardy, stroke	10	7
A. V. Ratcliffe, cox	8	10

11 CLARE I.

	st.	lb.
R. C Martin, bow	10	9
2 H. T. Robinson	11	8
3 W. P. Pulman	11	6
4 E. D. P. Pinks	11	13
5 A. W. Cott	12	1
6 E. F. Habershon	12	8
7 H. W. Plews	11	10
H. Lumb, stroke	10	8
J. A. Hall, cox	8	8

12 THIRD TRINITY.

	st.	lb.
G. R. Hughes, bow	10	4
2 R. D. Ross	10	8
3 C. Williams	10	4
4 O. Allhusen	11	8
5 R. H. A. Carter	12	1
6 C. A. Elliot	11	9
7 R. S. Guinness	10	12
Hon. H. Lubbock, stroke	10	7
G. W. H. Hodgson, cox	8	8

13 CORPUS.

	st.	lb.
C. J. Hunter, bow	10	1
2 E. S. K. James	10	2
3 E. B. Whitley	10	11
4 M. O. M. Duke	11	11
5 J. de C. Pook	11	12
6 A. W. Ritchie	12	9
7 L. T. Watkins	10	11
M. H. C. Kelham, stroke	10	8
F. L. Cassidi, cox	8	0

14 L.M.B.C. II.

	st.	lb.
C. Dixon, bow	11	1
2 H. L. Penfold	11	11
3 J. C. Irving	10	11½
4 J. G. H. Holtzapffel	11	8½
5 C. H. Ritchie	12	0
6 D. E. Cruickshank	12	2
7 G. A. Allen	10	12½
R. F. Donne, stroke	10	0½
R. W. Hyde, cox	8	5½

15 JESUS II.

	st.	lb.
J. K. Davey, bow	11	7
2 P. Gardner-Smith	10	13
3 N. Moore	11	12
4 H. J. Shields	11	2
5 W. S. Thornton	12	11
6 E. C. Henty	11	8
7 R. T. Howard	10	2
W. R Batty, stroke	9	13
S. Q. Wong, cox	8	1

SECOND DIVISION.

16 KING'S I.

	st.	lb.
H. W. Holt, bow	10	6
2 F. A. Holt	10	13
3 N. M. Robertson Smith	11	2
4 A. Chambers	11	8
5 C. K. Webster	13	6
6 G. C. H. Hamilton	14	0
7 E. L. Dobson	9	12
O. Mansell-Moullin, str.	11	8
T. H. Baxter, cox	9	1

17 TRINITY HALL II.

	st.	lb.
S. Brooksbank, bow	9	5
2 V. H. Seymour	11	0
3 M. Nicholdson	10	12
4 A. F. Flannery	12	0
5 W. J. Davy	11	9
6 G. M. Loly	12	10
7 J. S. Woodruff	10	4
T. Gilbert, stroke	10	4
C. C. Dickens, cox	8	9

18 CAIUS II.

	st.	lb.
A. D. Haydon, bow	9	11
2 W. J. Norton	11	10
3 W. G. Emmett	11	11
4 A. Ramsay	12	10
5 H. C. Whittall	11	12
6 G. Day	11	6
7 A. Kennedy	15	0
G. C. Scrimgeour, stroke	11	2
N. Watkin-Jones, cox	9	0

19 EMMANUEL II.

	st.	lb.
S. S. Sopwith, bow	10	10½
2 F. G. Barrett	10	11
3 S. B. Nutter	11	10
4 H. D. Caesar	13	0
5 G. D. Sherwood	13	10
6 G. Bennett	11	1
7 H. P. Williams	11	2
R. H. Whitehorn, stroke	11	6
G. C. Few, cox	8	9

20 ST CATHARINE'S.

	st.	lb.
R. F. Sheppey-Greene, bow	10	7
2 J. E. H. Knight	11	6
3 S. G. Hare	11	13
4 C. T. Freeman	11	6
5 J. G. Lister	12	3½
6 E. Buckley	12	6½
7 A. R. A. Hare Duke	11	10
R. J. Davies, stroke	11	6½
M. K. Htoon, cox	8	6

21 QUEENS' I.

	st.	lb.
C. M. Smith, bow	9	2
2 T. H. Cleworth	10	9
3 W. S. P. Thorman	11	3
4 H. D. Boultbee	11	5
5 L. Fabricius	11	3
6 A. N. Claxton	10	6
7 T. G. Rogers	11	7
G. J. M. Roxby, stroke	11	4
E. L. Andrews, cox	9	3

22 PEMBROKE II.

	st.	lb.
A. F. Smyly, bow	10	9
2 P. W. Ransom	11	4
3 J. H. Gardner	13	0
4 F. P. Robinson	11	12
5 J. L. Simcox	13	12
6 P. V. G. van der Byl	12	3½
7 A. St. G. Lyster	11	11
C. Warner, stroke	11	7
R. Milner-White, cox	8	6

23 L.M.B.C. III.

	st.	lb.
G. W. Spencer, bow	9	10½
2 F. A. A. W. Heaton	10	0
3 J. B. Ronaldson	10	13
4 H. P. W. Burton	10	5
5 T. Clough	12	2½
6 L. A. Allen	11	2
7 S. E. Sewell	11	0
K. H. Scougal, stroke	11	1
O. Hughes-Jones, cox	8	7

24 FIRST TRINITY III.

	st.	lb.
Hon. S. R. Vereker, bow	10	13
2 R. W. Cheshire	10	6
3 H. C. Melville	10	2
4 F. D. Marsh	12	1
5 C. Bethell	11	7
6 F. H. Sheldon	12	4½
7 C. H. Lamb	11	10
W. C. Cleary, stroke	12	6
N. V. Cooke, cox	9	3

25 PEMBROKE III.

	st.	lb.
P. Chetwynd-Stapleton, bow	9	13
2 C. R. Chadwick	11	3
3 F. P. Godson	10	12
4 W. Marshall	10	7
5 C. G. Heywood	13	3
6 C. de la Mothe	12	6
7 J. A. Martin	9	13
K. Anderson, stroke	10	13
B. White, cox	9	3

26 SELWYN I.

	st.	lb.
G. H. Barnicoat, bow	9	13
2 H. N. Nevins	9	5
3 C. E. Howlett	9	10
4 J. F. McMichael	10	9
5 J. R. Anderson	11	6
6 H. M. Piercy	11	2
7 R. D. Weller	10	6
J. E. Chew, stroke	10	8
R. B. Luard-Selby, cox	8	5

27 MAGDALENE I.

	st.	lb.
C. Blamire-Brown, bow	10	10
2 C. H. Scarlett	9	7
3 A. D. Batty	11	3
4 A. J. P. Edgcumbe	11	5
5 H. J. Higgs	12	12
6 S. K. Sawday	12	8
7 G. H. L. Mallory	11	5
R. F. Kindersley, stroke	10	5
A. R. Miles, cox	9	5

28 CLARE II.

	st.	lb.
V. F. Biscoe, bow	9	10
2 W. W. Constantine	11	0
3 A. W. S. Douthwaite	10	5½
4 A. L. Millar	11	0
5 A. M. Cott	11	3½
6 E. T. Cutler	11	11
7 L. V. Heathcote	9	3
C. J. Williams, stroke	11	3
K. F. Wilson, cox	8	2

29 SELWYN II.

	st.	lb.
J. Kirtland, bow	10	6
2 C. G. M. Littler	10	1
3 F. T. Ford	10	9
4 E. A. Wade	10	0
5 M. H. Knowles	11	8
6 J. W. B. Moore	11	6
7 G. G. Moore	11	6
G. L. Bourdillon, stroke	10	11
M. H. Spinney, cox	9	6

30 PETERHOUSE.

	st.	lb.
E. E. Bibby, bow	9	12
2 M. W. Sprott	10	6
3 N. H. Watts	11	4
4 E. J. Housden	10	4
5 W. de H. Robinson	11	10
6 E. C. Perrin	11	5
7 J. M. Drysdale	11	2
W. Parkinson, stroke	10	12
E. S. Pinfold, cox	8	12

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THIRD DIVISION.

31 CAIUS III.

	st.	lb.
A. M. Pearkes, bow	9	3
2 C. B. Darley	11	2
3 F. V. Rushforth	11	2
4 R. B. Williams	11	6
5 R. A. Pratt	11	10
6 C. S. Squires	12	0
7 G. Stone	10	8
S. Lukis, stroke	10	7
W. Roscoe, cox	9	5

32 KING'S II.

T. Hickman, bow	10	2
2 E. T. Busk	11	8
3 M. G. White	10	7
4 G. P. Barker	12	0
5 C. M. Spielmann	12	10
6 T. B. Scrutton	12	2
7 J. H. Mozley	10	8
H. St. J. Rumsay, stroke	11	11
F. V. Simkinson, cox	9	1

33 FIRST TRINITY IV.

J. B. Hales, bow	10	6
2 K. G. Groves	10	3
3 L. J. Cadbury	10	2
4 G. H. S. Pinsent	11	0
5 M. Wynne-Jones	11	0
6 A. S. Lloyd	12	4
7 W. Hill	9	11
C. S. Fraser, stroke	10	12
J. Nehru, cox	8	10

34 TRINITY HALL III.

F. A. Smith, bow	10	5
2 P. Laye	10	3
3 C. E. H. Walter	10	6
4 E. R. Wilson	10	5
5 D. Hughes	12	0
6 N. Soames	11	4
7 R. E. Gomme	9	8
D. Bennett, stroke	9	3
L. C. Wells, cox	8	8

35 DOWNING.

J. F. Fuller, bow	10	12
2 D. H. Layton	11	2
3 D. Portway	12	0
4 J. L. Green	11	6
5 G. V. Fiddian	12	0
6 W. E. A. Barclay	11	7
7 S. J. Chan	10	10
A. J. Dare, stroke	11	1
G. Bennett-Evans, cox	9	2

36 EMMANUEL III.

H. C. Harland, bow	10	1
2 T. Warrington	10	6
3 B. M. Jones	10	12
4 G. D. S. Gabriel	11	10
5 G. D. East	11	7
6 V. C. W. Vickers	10	8
7 H. A. Gough	11	10
B. G. Hepworth, stroke	9	7
D. N. Seth-Smith, cox	8	8

37 CHRIST'S II.

A. G. J. Hawkins, bow	10	6
2 E. H. Copeman	10	11
3 A. D. Ager	9	11
4 J. R. Griffith	10	12
5 J. S. Hoyland	11	12
6 J. H. Barr	11	7
7 P. Haseler	11	2
A. H. Peck, stroke	9	12
C. S. Groves, cox	8	9

38 PEMBROKE IV.

R. L. Barrow, bow	9	10
2 A. W. Ibbotson	10	2
3 M. F. Ashwin	11	0
4 A. Metcalfe-Gibson	10	12
5 L. M. Sing	11	7½
6 C. H. F. Metcalfe	10	13
7 G. O. Maw	10	11
W. H. Marshall, stroke	11	1
R. F. Tetley, cox	8	11

39 PEMBROKE V.

	st.	lb.
J. S. Jones, bow	10	7
2 F. T. C. Young	12	2
3 M. Hemmant	12	8
4 A. H. van der Byl	12	9
5 N. C. Smith	13	8
6 R. B. Longridge	13	0
7 W. G. Elmslie	11	2
F. H. Robbins, stroke	11	4
C. B. Barry, bow	9	9

40 CHRIST'S III.

H. E. G. Paget, bow	9	7
2 A. H. Blencowe	10	5
3 W. T. Hare	11	3
4 R. C. Pearson	10	3
5 J. T. Saunders	11	11
6 F. E. Francillon	12	2
7 G. B. Ashburner	9	4
G. B. G. Simpson, stroke	9	0
C. J. Smith, cox	8	5

41 FIRST TRINITY V.

F. Swan, bow	10	5
2 C. H. Beves	10	0
3 W. F. P. Ellis	11	0
4 J. M. Thorburn	11	4
5 E. C. Woolley	11	0
6 J. R. M. Butler	11	3
7 E. J. M. Penrose	9	12
D. G. Struthers, stroke	10	3
H. G. Easterling, cox	9	6

42 FIRST TRINITY VI.

C. W. Cadman, bow	11	10
2 L. F. Schuster	11	4½
3 A. E. Watts	9	0
4 J. S. Reid	12	13
5 A. D. Hodge	9	10
6 W. E. Wallace	10	5
7 W. H. Cheyne	9	3½
L. C. Rivett, stroke	10	11
F. A. Lacey, cox	9	7

43 QUEENS' II.

W. J. C. Armstrong, bow	10	8
2 G. Green-Armytage	10	11
3 W. Simms	10	7
4 J. H. Mannooch	12	2
5 N. L. Donald	11	6
6 A. H. Pinder	10	5
7 A. H. Noble	10	9
B. L. Holme, stroke	10	10
R. J. E. Du Pontet, cox	9	1

44 JESUS III.

M. T. Clegg, bow	11	8
2 H. A. C. Goodwin	11	9
3 G. M. Brown	11	10
4 T. G. Shelmerdine	12	5
5 D. F. Wyley	10	7
6 G. R. O. Wingate	10	10
7 D. Welch	12	5
J. Manifold, stroke	10	5
J. D. Barnard, cox	10	0

45 FITZWILLIAM HALL.

A. O. N. Lee, bow	10	0
2 G. E. S. Upsdell	10	0
3 E. R. Harrison	10	9
4 H. J. Kerridge	10	3
5 J. O'Connor	11	4
6 C. W. Janvrin	10	6
7 E. B. Grasett	11	2
H. E. Rose, stroke	11	5
J. Greenwood, cox	9	7

46 MAGDALENE II.

R. W. Jephson, bow	10	7
2 W. E. McConnell	10	7
3 H. H. C. Buckley	11	8
4 R. Keable	11	9
5 E. R. Coles	11	10
6 W. Furness	11	7
7 A. V. Atkinson	11	2
T. Tanqueray, stroke	11	3
V. E. Cotton, cox	9	5

ROWING NOTES.

THE UNIVERSITY EIGHT.

On Friday last Mr D. A. Wauchope took over the coaching duties from Mr F. J. Escombe, and will probably continue to take the crew till they leave for Putney on the 10th March. The crew at present show a decided improvement as regards the 'beginning.' It is however by no means perfect yet. The hands are coming away quicker and the recovery is slightly smarter than it was last year at the same stage of practise. There seems to be a tendency in the crew, particularly in the longer rows, to fear the length of the course and to doubt their ability of lasting at top pressure, but we hope a few more days of hard rowing will convince them that they have in reality a great deal of power and are quite able to complete the longest course on the Cam.

It was found necessary on Saturday last to make an alteration in the order of the crew, Kitching coming in at four and Burns going five instead of Baynes. It must have been a great disappointment to the authorities not to be able to keep Baynes in the boat, but he never has fulfilled the promise he showed in the race against Harvard.

Bow has come on a little, but for a bow is not light enough with his hands at the end of the stroke, and hardly gets hold of the beginning sufficiently quickly; his swing is fairly satisfactory.

Two has not found himself yet, he looks uncomfortable except when he remembers to swing straight, is inclined to get short and at the end of a course loses control of his slide and stops using his weight, but he is painstaking and we trust will improve.

Three is a very honest worker but is slow with his legwork at the first part of the stroke and labours with his finish, but is improving.

Four is known to be a hard worker, but has not yet had time to get the rhythm of the crew. He must learn to control himself, particularly at the end of a course, and has still a lot to learn about the finish of the stroke.

Burns at five does not show the change of sides as much as might have been expected; he is sliding better than he did last year, and is working well.

Six is inclined to pull his body up to his hands at the finish and consequently is slow with them; he is a hard worker but must use his slide all through the stroke.

Seven is at times late, and though it is less noticeable than it was, is still slow in getting hold of the water; his rhythm is good.

Stroke is rowing with a considerable amount of life as usual, but his sliding when he wants to quicken is not good and he is apt to hurry his crew at the finish of the stroke. He must have more consideration for the heavy men behind him.

We hope the cox will steer as well at Putney as he does on the Cam.

The crew is as follows:—

		st.	lb.
	F. H. Jerwood (Jesus) (bow)	11	9
2	G. E. Fairbairn (Jesus)	12	2
3	O. A. Carver (First Trinity)	12	11
4	H. E. Kitching (Trinity Hall)	12	12
5	J. S. Burn (First Trinity)	12	9
6	E. G. Williams (Third Trinity)	13	3
7	E. W. Powell (Third Trinity)	11	6
	D. C. R. Stuart (Trinity Hall) (stroke)	11	3
	R. Boyle (Trinity Hall) (cox)	8	6

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THE LENT BOATS.

We shall not venture to prophecy about the Lent Boats, though we understand from the coaches of the various colleges concerned, that Jesus will certainly stay head, and at least three boats go there.

Jesus have been rather unfortunate, but should be able to keep their place. All the top boats have improved at a racing stroke, particularly Trinity Hall, although their stroke appears abnormally fast.

The coaches seem to have spent all their efforts in trying to teach their men to row, and have left the coxes to learn to steer from the light of nature. They have certainly failed to learn.

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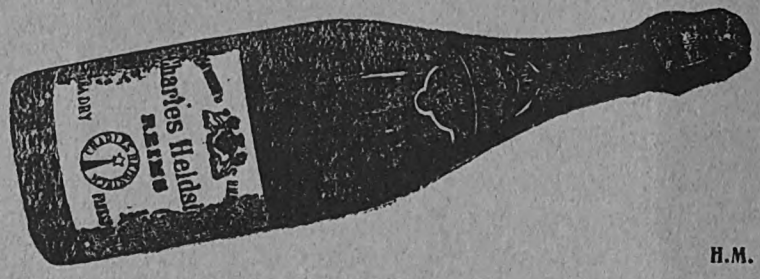

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THE CAMBRIDGE REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF UNIVERSITY LIFE & THOUGHT

VOL. XXIX. No. 727. **THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1908.** PRICE SIXPENCE

CALENDAR.

Thursday, March 5.

Discussion of a Report in the Senate House at 2.15 p.m.

King's: Turle in D; anthem, 'By the waters of Babylon,' Boyce.

Athletics: EMMANUEL COLLEGE v. BRASENOSE COLLEGE, OXFORD.

Hockey League: *Division I.*, Jesus v. Sidney, King's v. Caius. *Division III.*, Selwyn v. Pembroke II.

Mr & Mrs. Haydn Inwards' Pianoforte and Violin Sonata Recital at 5 p.m.

Cambridge Philological Society: General Meeting in Mr Giles' Rooms, Emmanuel, at 4.15 p.m.

New Theatre: 'The Lyons Mail,' preceded by 'King Rene's Daughter,' at 8.15 p.m.

Friday, March 6.

King's: Hymn 528.

Clare College Sports (in Morning)

Athletics: JESUS COLLEGE v. TRINITY COLLEGE, OXFORD.

Hockey League: *Division III.*, Fitzwilliam Hall v. Downing.

Golf: St Andrews Cross.

New Theatre: 'Hamlet,' at 8.15 p.m.

Saturday, March 7.

Congregation at 2 p.m.

King's: Alan Gray in G minor; anthem, 'Wash me throughly,' S. S. Wesley.

St John's: Walmisley in C; hymn 111.

Trinity: Anthem, 'Save me, O God,' Boyce.

Clare College Sports.

Golf: C.U. v. WOKING.

Hockey League: *Division I.*, Caius v. Jesus, Trinity v. Sidney, King's v. Emmanuel. *Division III.*, Downing v. Peterhouse.

C.U. Liberal Club: Sir Robert Edgcumbe on 'The House of Lords,' in Chetwynd Lecture Room, King's College, at 8.30 p.m.

New Theatre: 'Charles the First,' at 2.30, and 'The Bells,' preceded by 'King Rene's Daughter,' at 8.15 p.m.

Sunday, March 8.

First Sunday in Lent.

Sermon at Great St Mary's at 2.15 p.m. by the Rev. W. B. RANDOLPH, D.D., Balliol College, Oxford, Principal of Ely Theological College, Hon. Canon of Ely.

King's: *M.*, Hymns 4 and 184. *E.*, E. J. Hopkins in F; anthem, 'Ye people, rend your hearts,' Mendelssohn.

Sunday, March 8.

St John's: *M.*, Hopkins in F; hymn 402. *E.*, C. Wood in E flat; anthem, 'Behold, all flesh,' Brahms; hymn 330.

Trinity: *M.*, Arnold in A; hymn 318. *E.*, Wood in E flat; anthem, 'Blessed Jesu,' Dvorak; hymn 172.

C.I.C.C.U.: Sermon to members of the University by Prebendary Burroughs, Vicar of Plymouth, in Holy Trinity Church at 8.30 p.m.

Cambridge Church Society: Sermon to members of the University by the Rev. Canon Scott Holland in Great St Mary's Church at 8.30 p.m.

Monday, March 9.

Athletics: CLARE COLLEGE v. ORIEL COLLEGE, OXFORD.

Hockey League: *Division I.*, Caius v. Emmanuel, Trinity v. King's. *Division III.*, Pembroke II. v. Peterhouse, Magdalene v. Fitzwilliam Hall.

Billiards: C.U. v. Oxford (in Thurston's Rooms, Green Street).

Cambridge Philosophical Society: Meeting in University Chemical Laboratory, at 4.30 p.m.

Cambridge Antiquarian Society: Open Meeting in Lecture Room of the Archaeological Museum, at 4.30 p.m.

Lecture by Mr Sedley Taylor and Dr Alan Gray, on Bach's Mass in B minor, in Archaeological Lecture Room, at 2.30 p.m.

New Theatre: 'The Private Secretary,' at 8.15 p.m.

Tuesday, March 10.

End of third quarter of Lent Term.

Athletics: TRINITY HALL v. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (at Oxford).

Hockey League: *Division III.*, Peterhouse v. Selwyn, Jesus II. v. Downing.

Billiards: C.U. v. Oxford (in Thurston's Rooms, Green Street).

C.U.M.S.: Bach's Mass in B minor in Guildhall at 8 p.m.

Union Debate at 8.15 p.m.

New Theatre: 'The Private Secretary,' at 8.15 p.m.

Wednesday, March 11.

Athletics: C.U. v. L.A.C.

New Theatre: 'The Private Secretary,' at 8.15 p.m.

Thursday, March 12.

Congregation at 2 p.m.

Examination for Degree of Mus.M. begins.

Clinker Fours.

New Theatre: 'The Education of Elizabeth,' at 8.15 p.m.

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NEWS AND NOTES.

The Grace establishing the office of Assistant-Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum was carried last Thursday by 48 votes to 16. If there were a word half-way between vigorous and violent we would apply it to the fly-sheet circulated by the Disney Professor of Archaeology the same morning, which may or may not have affected the size of the majority. The Grace proposing the Oldham Bequest Shakespeare Scholarship was thrown out, and students of the *Reporter* will observe a curious fact, that the Grace was rejected, not by so many votes to so many, but 'by a majority.' The cause, we believe, of this is that the Congregation began with commendable punctuality, and the first four Graces went through very fast: result, that the supporters of Grace 5 were not on the spot when the time came to vote, and there was almost an unopposed vote against it. However, the Non-Placets were in a large majority, and the actual way in which the vote was taken is only of academic interest.

The latest report of the Council of the Senate shews the true way to celebrate centenaries: an anonymous member of the University has offered funds for the establishment of a Professorship of Biology—£300 a year, for five years, or £400 if the Professor holds a professorial fellowship. The only condition attached, that he shall teach and research in Genetics (Heredity and Variation), is one that would have delighted Darwin's own heart; perhaps in distant ages the one name which posterity will rank beside his in scientific distinction in the XIXth century will be that of the obscure Austrian abbot who grew peas.

The Select Preacher before the University on Sunday last was the Right Rev. N. D. J. Straton, Lord Bishop of Newcastle, and we regret that it was impossible for us to follow our usual custom, and report him in full. It must suffice to say that there was a good attendance, and that the Sermon consisted of a piece of illuminating exegesis on the subject of the Transfiguration.

At the Congregation to be held at 2 p.m. on Saturday next, Major Martin Hume, Lecturer in Spanish History and Literature at Pembroke College, will be presented by the Public Orator for the titular degree of M.A. *honoris causa*. He will deliver a course of six lectures on 'Spain and the Balance of Power in Europe, 1553—1603,' in the Old Library, Pembroke College, at 6 p.m., on March 5—7 and 12—14.

We understand that Herr David, of Uppingham, proposes to be present to receive his honorary degree on Saturday.

At its meeting on Tuesday, Feb. 25, the Senatus of Aberdeen University appointed Professor W. Ridgeway, M.A., D.Litt., of the University of Cambridge, to be Gifford Lecturer at the University for the two years 1909—11.

Amongst the names on the list of the Royal Society's Council, nominated for election to the Fellowship, we notice those of Mr J. Stanley Gardiner, Fellow of Caius College, Dr Rivers, Fellow of St John's College, the Hon. Bertrand Russell, formerly Fellow of Trinity College, and Mr J. H. Grace, formerly Fellow of Peterhouse.

Dr Charles Chree, formerly Fellow of King's College, has been elected President of the Physical Society in London for the ensuing year, and Mr J. W. Sollas, formerly Fellow of St John's College, President of the Geological Society of London. Professor H. S. Osborn, an Honorary Sc.D. of our University, has been appointed, in succession to the late Mr Jesup, President of the American Museum of Natural History, which corresponds in New York to the Natural History Branch of the British Museum in South Kensington, London.

The Governing Body of the Imperial College of Science and Technology have appointed as Secretary, Mr. Alexander Gow, B.Sc., M.A., formerly scholar of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, who has for the last four years occupied the position of Director of Education and Principal of the Technical School, Blackburn.

We recorded a week or two ago the appointment of Professor Bovey, Honorary Fellow of Queens' College, to the position of Principal of the same Institution.

The Cambridge Philosophical Society is sending delegates—Dr Hobson, Christ's, its President, and Dr E. W. Barnes, Trinity, its Secretary—to Rome in the Easter Vacation. But no remonstrance need be feared from the Protestant Alliance, and the Members of the Society are not absolved from their allegiance: the visit *ad limina* portends nothing more than an invitation to the International Mathematical Congress to visit Cambridge three years hence.

Dr Hastings Rashdall continued, in his concluding lecture, the claims of Christianity to be the special or absolute religion. The most interesting part, perhaps, of his argument was his examination of the theology of the predominant German or Ritschlian School, which he approved in placing the value of Christianity in its appeal to the conscience, but blamed for their contemptuous rejection of all development. He spoke especially of the development of dogma and the meaning of dogma, dwelling at some length on the necessity of re-interpreting each dogma in the light of current philosophy, and took several examples, of which the most interesting were the doctrine of the two natures in Christ and the doctrine of the Holy Trinity; in the latter instance he disarmed our orthodox fears by accepting the formula of St Thomas Aquinas, Power, Wisdom, and Will or Love (for in a Divine Person the two are identical). He concluded with a passage of real and touching eloquence upon the Religion of Love, and the hearty and long-continued applause shewed him, we hope, that his efforts in Cambridge have not been

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unappreciated nor wasted. The Master of Magdalene expressed our thanks in a few tactful words, and the course came to an end.

The Cambridge Branch of the National League for Physical Education and Improvement has justified its two years' existence by the work which it has already set on foot. The work can be indefinitely extended if it meets with more general support. The nation is only slowly realising the unnecessary waste of child-life which is due to ignorance and carelessness. The League has also effected much in calling attention to insanitary conditions, and in securing the prompt treatment of tuberculous cases.

The Annual Meeting will be held on Friday week, March 13th, at 8.15 in the Guildhall. The chair will be taken by the President of the Branch, the Bishop of Ely. A summary of the work done by the branch since its foundation will be given by the Master of Downing. Mr Benjamin Broadbent, who, during his mayoralty at Huddersfield, secured a fall in the rate of infant mortality by a very simple expedient, and Mr S. H. Butcher, M.P., will move the first resolution. Mr Buckmaster, K.C., M.P., Sir Clifford Allbutt, the Mayor, and Mrs Rackham will also address the meeting. The finances are in the safe hands of Mr E. H. Parker, and Mrs Howard Marsh is Hon. Secretary. Reserved seats may be obtained for one shilling from Mr Peck, Trumpington Street, and Mr Dixon, Market Street.

A pleasant thrill ran through us on Monday afternoon, when street cries and posters announced 'University manners' in the *Cambridge Daily News*. We had hopes of a stirring indictment of the latter-day undergraduate: how he walks seven abreast on the pavement, at once blinding the passer-by with the crude hues of his socks and then, in this stupefied condition, thrusting him into the stream vulgarly called the Pem. But on closer examination it appeared that there had been a fly at higher game. Mr Selbie, the Congregational Minister, had touched on the subject of the relations of the University and the Town, especially tradesmen.

Now Mr Selbie is much to be congratulated on his bold and Christian stand for the essential dignity of trade, though he is somewhat Utopian if he hopes to abolish 'these false and foolish distinctions between classes, trades and the like,' but the interesting part of his sermon was contained in the sentences about the University. 'It was a constant source of shame to him that some educated men in a town like Cambridge, men who belonged to the University and claimed to themselves a certain position as gentlemen, could behave as they did to those who carried on trade in the town. It was a shocking thing that some ladies, so-called ladies, could act as they did in regard to this matter—as though these people, simply because they dealt in trade, were inferior to themselves.'

If this accusation is well-founded, Mr Selbie has performed a public service in speaking out his mind: there are worse vices, but none so despicable as snobbishness. But it would be well to make certain that the spirit of which he complains does really exist, and we should much like to learn the opinions of some of the townspeople on the subject: certainly the many mixed committees, not merely for philanthropic purposes, but social, such as the Ladies' Discussion Society, or the Ladies' Musical Club, seem to suggest that there is no universal holding aloof, and Mr Selbie must recognise, after the years of experience he has had at Oxford and at Cambridge, that the old unhappy traditions of bye-gone generations are dying out. We are clear that he would not have spoken unless he had felt he had sure grounds for what he said, but he has not produced them—perhaps he could not in a sermon—still the evidence is not before us, and we cannot pronounce ourselves or the Town guilty without it.

Professor Skeat sends us a little song which he published in *The Standard* on February 24, which would not be unsuitable for adoption at Navy League Meetings.

No foreign lands of alien speech
Our broad domains divide;
Our British ports speak each to each
Across a friendly tide.
From far Hongkong to Singapore
The course is safe and free;
Quebec is joined with India's shore
While Britian rules the sea.
Chorus.—Then build the ships and train the crews,
Whate'er the cost may be;
Such heritage 'twere shame to lose—
'Tis ours to rule the sea!

Where'er far-reaching ocean laves
The last colonial strand,
Uniting seas their willing waves
Extend from land to land.
While Neptune's restless realm is ours,
The merchant's course is free;
He fears no force of foreign powers
While Britain guards the sea!
Chorus.—Then build the ships, &c.

By seamanship this island rose
An Empire vast to claim;
And still the English language grows
In daily use and fame;
But should the weakened fleet give way,
Supremacy would flee;
And checked would be our slighted sway
By every hostile sea.
Chorus.—Then build the ships, &c.

We venture to express our sympathies with the Oxford Boat for their miserable luck: decimation is no word for the ravages caused by influenza. We are glad to see that Messrs Southwell and Cudmore are back again, and we are informed that the President is expected back again about next Monday. But it is a serious business for any boat, and we suggest that, to equalise, our crew should take a rest.

They seem to read very funny papers at the Antiquarian Society, if one may judge by a report in the *Cambridge Chronicle* of February 28, 1908, which informs us that 'Communications were made by Mr G. Wherry upon "The rings under the ears of old Louses."' Classical readers, try your hands at a conjectural emendation.!

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Here is another gem from the *Cambridgeshire Weekly News*:

LOST on Wednesday afternoon, on the Towing-path, between Pike and Eel and Grassy Corner, a LEG, 15 inches long, mounted with claws of Lady's Sable Fox.—Anyone returning same to 'Leyspring,' Trumpington Road, Cambridge, will be rewarded.

The Editor of *The Crown* writes to protest against a communication from Mr R. C. Reed, formerly editor of the 'University Section' of that journal. Frankly, we believe that we should hear from Mr Reed's solicitors if we printed the letter in full, so that our readers must be content with one paragraph.

'It is true that it has been resolved to discontinue the University section of *The Crown* as a separate department of the paper, but this decision has been arrived at solely on account of the unsatisfactory manner in which it has been conducted, and the alteration will be no disadvantage to our readers.'

Dr Naylor much regrets that he has been obliged, by illness, to interrupt his course of lectures for nearly a fortnight. The course was resumed yesterday (March 4) at 3.30. The last three lectures will be on the harmonies of Dvorak, Wagner and Verdi.

Owing to the death of Lady Pearce, who survived her husband only seven weeks, the late Sir William Pearce's Chilton-lodge estate, Hungerford, Berkshire, will be brought to the hammer in May by order of the trustees, for whom Messrs. Brodie, Timbs, and Co. are acting in conjunction with Messrs Smith-Woolley and Wigram, agents for Trinity College, Cambridge, to whom the estate reverts under the will of the late owner. It is a sporting and residential property of 2,350 acres.

A most delightful week at the New Theatre closed on Tuesday, a week devoted entirely to Mr Bernard Shaw. Mr B. Iden Payne's Company gave us two performances of *Widowers' Houses* and one of *Candida*: the latter produced one of the best matinée audiences we have seen in Cambridge. Although Mr Iden Payne himself was the best actor, the real merit of the productions was the high level reached and kept by all the performers: there was no tail. In the second of the two plays it was unnecessary to make *Miss Prossy* so tipsy: a vulgarity is thus added which Mr Shaw never intended, for she should only get to the giggling stage. *Widowers' Houses* is interesting as a piece of the author's earlier work, and differs from most of his plays in containing no Superman. The moral—if there is one—is not forced down our throats: it may be bad to hold and exploit slum property, but all the characters finally thrive upon it.

Fuller still—crowded from floor to ceiling—was the theatre on Monday and Tuesday. *Captain Brassbound's Conversion* is not such a good play as either of the others, and the general level of acting was below that of Mr Iden Payne's Company: but Ellen Terry! Far more charming now than even in her most classical days, she won the hearts of every man in the audience, and was the supreme example of a school of acting now becoming extinct with amazing rapidity. At the end of the trial-scene enthusiasm was white-hot: and if the long anti-climax of the farewells made it cool a little, that must be put down to Mr Shaw, and not to Ellen Terry. Let her come here again, and next time not in a week where the rigours of Lent cut off one precious night. To-day begin the dear old-fashioned Irving plays—we shall all go and see H. B. in his father's parts, and Miss Dorothea Baird can be trusted to help him.

Mark Hambourg chose the 'Waldstein' Sonata as the 'pièce de resistance' at the Concert he gave, with his two brothers, at the Guildhall on Monday evening. If his object was to rouse the enthusiasm of his audience, he deserves all praise for his success. But the critic, who has overcome such weakness, desires something more, and this Mark Hambourg failed to give. Technical brilliance did not compensate for a 'staggering gait,' no great beauty of tone, and a general lack of poetry; the glitter was not to be mistaken for Promethean fire. If Mark Hambourg prefers pleasing his audience to interpreting Beethoven, he surely pays them a poor compliment in suggesting that the two things are incompatible.

WHERE IGNORANCE WAS BLISS.

[It is now positively stated that Joan of Arc was never burnt at the stake at all, but married a local worthy and enjoyed an old age of domesticity].

Sic transit . . . . . Splendid falsehoods of our dreams,
Farewell—in wisdom's glaring noon we stand:
That light of yours was (literally, it seems)
Never on sea or land.

You, Golden Helen, flower of a dawn still fragrant,
Essence of beauty through all time distilled,
To love of whom witnessed fair cities flagrant,
And valour of heroes spilled—

You most, Odysseus, you of the dauntless travels,
You with cunning of age and might of youth—
How all that wondrous tapestry unravels
The Vandal hand of Truth!

Arthur?—a symbol: Homer?—a Glee Committee:
Shakespeare?—a shy for Shavian persiflage:
Now Joan, who—gentles, waste no more your pity—
Lived to a ripe old age!

Lived and—spins yet this Earth upon its axis?—
Married! O Shade of P**kh**st, do they dare?
Married a cit who paid his rates and taxes,
And probably was Mayor!

Thus Fact, released, forth from her well's vile durance
Bobs to the surface, as a cork unloosed:
I shall believe—when the Maiden's Fire-Insurance
Policy is produced!

W. W. MORRICE.

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'THE SWEET ROMAN HAND.'

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

SIR,—Stale controversy makes but cold fare, but the charity and elegance of Monsignor Barnes' expressions in the *Cambridge Review* of February 27 oblige me to trouble you on a matter that can, I fear, have small interest for the majority of your readers. The 'other Cambridge teacher and Professor of History' and the editors of the Cambridge Modern History, with whom Mgr Barnes associates me in his attentions, can doubtless take excellent care of themselves, should they think fit to notice the more original charge of 'direct breach of faith' and (virtually) of having picked his pocket; but against me his grievance is an old one. He objects that my previous publications ought to have 'disqualified' me from contributing to the History. I am 'notoriously partisan' and have helped to propagate an 'injurious and malignant slander'; and I am completely incompetent. Has not Father Gerard, S.J., said so himself? After that, what doubt on the subject can be admitted?

Now to my competence: I am entitled, without immodesty, to say that the selection of myself to write the chapter entitled 'The Policy of Charles II. and James II. in the Cambridge Modern History is evidence that the editors disagree with the sprightly 'verdict' of Father Gerard quoted by Mgr Barnes with such satisfaction.

As to my 'party spirit': the argument is as follows. I have concluded that some members of a certain religious order who lived in a bygone and violent age were implicated in a crime. Consequently I have accused the whole order of being a band of murderers. Consequently I am actuated by gross prejudice. 'Suppose,' says Thackeray, in exposing a similar fallacy, 'I had ventured to describe an illiterate haberdasher? One of the craft might write to me, "Sir, in describing haberdashers as illiterate, you utter a wilful falsehood. Haberdashers use much better English than authors."' A member of the House of Lords might with equal sense complain that I have accused the whole peerage of treason because I narrate how the Duke of Monmouth and the Earl of Essex planned a rebellion.

And here I am able to call a witness above suspicion. Shortly after the publication of my book—'The Popish Plot'—I received a post-card from a friend—a learned Roman Catholic scholar—from which I quote the following lines. The card is in Italian ('he cannot read Italian,' Mgr Barnes hazards). 'Il suo libro è stato mandato al vescovo di——, il quale ha letto con gran piacere, e dice che l'imparzialità colla quale è scritto è assai gradita da S.E.R.' I forbear for obvious reasons from giving the name of the distinguished Roman ecclesiastic in question. But, far as genuine scholars of all creeds are above the meanness that debases history to be a handmaid of ignoble controversy, there will always be some to whom the deadly little squabbles between their churches and the sects and orders in them are the main thing. These are the real partisans in history; they attack or defend solely as they think the result will affect the consideration of their favourites of to-day. They by no means all belong to one church, but I think a fair proportion come from beyond the Alps. It is in this 'sweet Roman hand' that Mgr Barnes traces his words.

Mgr Barnes also seeks freshly to establish my incompetence by means of the well-known 'Sham-Sample Swindle.' Out of thirty-eight pages by me he cites six statements that he alleges to be 'absolutely contradictory of the truth,' which triumphantly proves his point. Now the words 'on the contrary' can be written many times in a page; but since a detailed vindication is a lengthier process, I must restrict myself to the two most material of the 'blunders' specified. The other four statements were based on authority of a nature similar to that for those presently to be examined; but they are themselves so inconsiderable and the errors contained in them, if any, could only be so trivial that I do not consider it necessary or proper to occupy you with a meticulous reply in order to demonstrate Mgr Barnes' wilful misunderstanding. I turn then to his only two serious allegations.

First: 'blunder 3, p. 203, line 28. "The Abbé Pregnani was sent to London to act as a means of communication" between the two courts. On the contrary, he was forbidden to do anything of the kind.'

If I were also skilled in the sweet and Roman hand, I might here suggest that Mgr Barnes does not read French. Certainly he has misread Lionne's despatches. Colbert de Croissy remarked that Charles II. was interested in chemistry and astrology; Pregnani was sent over under cover of satisfying these tastes to act as a secret agent of Louis XIV.; and the despatch that Mgr Barnes has read as forbidding him to do so, in reality only forbids him in a letter to Colbert to do so directly and on his own initiative—a very different thing. In the delicate functions he was sent to discharge, he was to report and take instructions from Colbert. 'La négotiation secrète,' comments Mignet, 'changea de canal: elle s'était faite d'abord par le duc de Buckingham et Leighton, presque à l'insu de M. Colbert; elle devait maintenant être conduite par M. Colbert et l'abbé Pregnani.' Pregnani was a failure: he gave bad tips to Charles at Newmarket, and, wrote Lionne, 'comme d'abord il n'a pas pris la créance qu'on a supposé ici qu'il prendrait auprès du Roi....., il n'y a guère d'apparence qu'il puisse faire plus de progrès à l'avenir.' In conclusion, Mignet observes, 'comme le mauvais succés de l'astrologue rendait sa présence à Londres plus embarrassante qu'utile, Louis XIV. le rappela..... Il renonça d'autant plus aisément à l'intervention hazardeuse de l'abbé Pregnani' and so forth. I leave it to the candid reader to say whether my statement is 'absolutely' or at all 'contradictory of the truth.'

Secondly: 'Blunder 5, p. 204, l. 25. "Louis with Charles was to fix the date of the stroke." On the contrary, the treaty expressly provides that Charles in this matter is to be left absolutely free to choose his own time.' I quote article 9 of the Treaty of Dover. 'Il est pareillement convenu et accordé qu'après que ledit seigneur roi de la Grande-Bretagne aura fait la déclaration specifiée au second article de ce traité (the article dealing with religion). . . . . il sera entièrement au pouvoir et au choix dudit seigneur roi très-chrétien de déterminer le temps auquel lesdits seigneurs rois devront faire la guerre avec leurs forces unies contre les Etats-Généraux, sa majesté de la Grande-Bretagne promettant d'en faire aussi sa déclaration conjointement dans le temps que sa majesté très-chrétienne jugera être le plus propre pour cet effet, ledit seigneur roi de la Grande-Bretagne étant assuré, que sa majesté très-chrétienne, nommant ledit temps, aura égard aux intérêts des deux couronnes.' This, I believe, is sufficiently explicit. That article 2, which deals with Charles' conversion to Roman Catholicism, gave him the choice of time at which to make his declaration, is of small consequence, though it may perhaps have inspired Mgr Barnes to offer 'the lie direct' upon the point. Louis was to provide Charles with money for the whole business, and thus was not in a position to be dictated to; and the question whether Charles' declaration of Catholicism or the war with the Dutch was to be the opening move was, as I have related in my necessarily brief account,

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discussed and practically settled in favour of France before the treaty was signed. The policy of the two kings therefore was to be, and was, guided in point of time by Article 9; and it is absolutely correct to say 'Louis was . . . together with Charles, to fix the date of the stroke.'

The length of my letter is, I fear, already excessive. In thanking you for your courtesy I have only further to add that, should you again be addressed on this subject, I do not propose to occupy your space or my time by replying to the frivolous charges of a person who has not learned the famous lesson 'that impertinence is not sarcasm, and that insolence is not invective.'

Your obedient servant,

21, Hyde Park Place, W. JOHN POLLOCK.
March 2, 1908.

THE RIGHT TO LIVE.

The three travellers never refused an alms.

'By taking from the rich and giving to the poor,' was Henry Winter-Smither's favourite maxim, 'one is assisting, to the best of one's humble ability, that economic re-adjustment which I, for one, believe to be the aim of all good citizens.' It was on the previous Tuesday, at about a quarter past four in the afternoon, that the three travellers had occasion to put this principle into practice in a rather peculiar way. A nondescript vagrant with a proud, sensitive, intellectual expression had appealed to Henry Winter-Smither, who looked the richest of the three, as indeed he was, being the keeper of the common purse, for a cigarette.

'I am not a smoker myself,' was the reply, 'and I cannot conscientiously encourage a pernicious and disgusting practice.'

'Then give me a penny,' said the vagrant.

'You cannot refuse so moderate a request, my dear Winter-Smither,' said Edward Sprigge-Taplowe: and Smythe-Aylwine remarked, 'You do wrong to our colleague's qualities of heart by suggesting the possibility of a refusal, Edward.'

It was true, for Henry Winter-Smither had already drawn out the common purse. He looked somewhat ruefully at its contents.

'I cannot give you a penny,' he said at length to the vagrant, 'for I have only got half-a-crown.'

'That will do,' said the vagrant.

'But I cannot afford to give you half-a-crown: that sum is all that we possess, and we must live.'

'So must I,' said the vagrant.

'Of course he must, Winter-Smither,' said the two others. 'The poor fellow's contention is perfectly just. He has as much right to live as we have. Give him the money.'

'But what is to become of us, in that case?' enquired the treasurer with some embarrassment. 'Here is one half-crown and here are four people all possessing the right to live. This person,' indicating the vagrant, 'is in the minority. Three people have more right to live than one. The greatest good.....That is how it strikes me!'

'A somewhat selfish view, I venture to suggest, sir,' said the vagrant.

'True, too true!' admitted Winter-Smither, 'yet the instinct of self-preservation still clogs the feet of humanity. Are we to starve?'

'Am I to starve?' said the vagrant.

Henry Winter-Smither pondered. There seemed no answer to the question. No right-feeling man could say yes to a question like that.

'I should like to know,' said Edward Sprigge-Taplowe, 'and I believe my colleague is with me—I thought so—Smythe-Aylwine and I would both like to know upon what logical principle you argue that three people have more right to live than one. You cannot proceed in such cases by arithmetical process of addition. The right of each of us is absolute and indefeasible.'

'*Indefeasible* is a good word,' put in the vagrant.

'That being so,' continued Sprigge-Taplowe with a bow 'you must excogitate some new principle to decide the question, which of us should starve.'

'If I might venture to make a suggestion,' said Jacob Smythe-Aylwine, 'I should say that life being obviously limited in duration the right to live is also limited. On that principle the man who has already lived the most, has the least right to live. We might, alternatively, decide on the principle that the man who lives *best* has the best right to live. But there are two objections to that principle: first that none of us has lived or is likely to live otherwise than ill, and secondly that the man who has lived worst has the greatest need of more life. It would, I think, be hard to come to a decision on that point. I venture therefore to propose that the youngest of us take the half-crown. This argument is used, if I remember rightly, in the *Alcestis* of Euripides. It was also, I believe, employed in a ship's boat when the crew was starving. It was proposed that the eldest of them should provide the joint at their Sunday dinner. It was however argued by the steward, himself a man of ripe age, that for culinary purposes such a principle was unsound. No such objection can be urged in the present case. My own age is thirty-five though I am often taken for fifty.'

'Mine,' said Winter-Smither, 'is thirty-four. It was the violent shock when my poor wife left me, that turned my hair white.'

'I,' said Sprigge-Taplowe, 'am thirty-three years old. I often think that *pince-nez* make a man look older than he really is.'

'Though poor,' said the vagrant, 'I am honest. My age is fifty-three. So I must starve.'

'So it would appear,' said Sprigge-Taplowe.

'That is undoubtedly the logical conclusion,' said Smythe-Aylwine.

'Unfortunate as it unquestionably is for you,' added Winter-Smither.

'Wait a moment,' cried the vagrant as the three travellers were about to leave him, 'we have all overlooked an important factor in the situation. That half-crown is your common property, is it not?'

'It is,' they admitted.

'Very well, then, that simplifies matters. You are acting in a corporate capacity in respect to that half-crown. It is not your ages as individuals that bear upon the case. Your aggregate age is a hundred and two. If you retain the coin it goes to prolong the life of a corporation which has already enjoyed more than a century of life. That would be manifestly unjust, when I have scarcely enjoyed half your blessings. Consider it in that light, my friends.'

They considered it in that light. They considered it for a long time. At last Winter-Smither heaved a deep sigh and without a word handed the half-crown to the vagrant who was sitting on a stile awaiting their decision.

He received it with gratitude not unmixed with sympathy.

Then he said, 'I might perhaps mention, since you have behaved so unselfishly—you see that house on the top of the hill. While I was eating my supper near the back door, I happened to observe that the catch of the passage window

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was unfastened. Alone I could not reach it, but I fancy that one man on the shoulders of another—Good evening, gentlemen!'

* * * *

'My friends,' said Sprigge-Taplowe solemnly in the gathering gloom, 'this is temptation. Shall we run away from it or shall we face it?'

'We must see this thing through, Edward,' said his colleagues with grim determination.

The three travellers turned and slowly mounted the hill.

J. C.

THE LETTERS OF LI.

III. THE TRAINING OF THE MEN. 3.

Now, O my brother Wung, are we come to that part of the training of the men which is in the minds of us Easterns more important than any other. That is, O Wung, the moral training, which being understood rightly is the teaching and learning of wisdom. For much that is nonsense is spoken by many people concerning knowledge, which they say with glee is power. But knowledge, O Wung, is not power, and being entrusted to those who have not wisdom, is as the giving of a two-edged sword, very sharp, to one who is in strength a giant and in mind a child.

For without moral training, O Wung, the best of intellectual training is nought. As one of this land who was wise has said, O brother, the giving of knowledge only is apt to make of that man a forger where as otherwise he would have been but a thief. Therefore, O Wung, is moral training, that is the inculcation of wisdom, of importance, especially to those who rule much land and many people, as does this nation. For, O brother, a man may be as full of facts, as the sea is of fish, but, if he has not that wisdom which will teach him dignity, or the moral training that will enable him a little to understand himself, and the virtue that will teach him self-government, he will prevail little in that which he is called upon to do. For, O Wung, the position of these Westerns is a perilous position. For they, O brother, go out to rule those who are as wise as they and study wisdom more, and to these they bring knowledge, so that if they themselves be not trained in wisdom and the morality of things, they will be outstripped by those whom now they may look upon with contempt. Therefore, O my brother, have I set myself with much zest to inquire diligently concerning the moral training of this nation, where all say what they will, write what they will and read what they will, so that among the multitude of tongues is the voice of reason often drowned. I have seen the Universities, and the schools of all kinds, of the rich, of the respectable and of the poor. And of what I have seen I write to you now.

In the schools of the poor, O Wung, is there little time but for the feeding of the mind with facts. Therefore, O brother, to this are all energies applied so that the feeding is various and absorbed at a great rate. Of that, O brother, comes the failure of digestion, so that wisdom is not learned; for just as food to the body so is the learning of facts to the mind; but wisdom is the digestion and the consequent strength, for by wisdom is that which is essential torn from that which is not, and so are the facts turned to good account. But for this, O brother, the schools of the poor have but little time, neither is there in them the right kind of instruction; for those, who here teach many things in much turmoil to numbers desiring not to know, are trained upon the same system themselves, only more prolonged, and have little or no knowledge of any other type. For even in teaching is class distinction and rank of importance in this country and they that be in authority see not that it is wise to attract sons of the best men to the teaching of the poor and to pay them accordingly, so that the moral training, that is the inculcation of wisdom, may be brought to those who are the most numerous. But it is not so, O brother, but far otherwise. It is held in this nation that he who teaches the children of the poor is of less esteem than he who teaches the children of the respectable or the rich, so that the teachers mingle not together, which, O Wung, is a bad thing. For the teacher is great because of his calling not because of those whom he may happen to teach; he who teaches well, even if he teach the poor, is better than he who teaches ill and teaches the rich. But here it is not thought to be so, O brother. Even in this may we Easterns be warned. So of moral training the poor have but little in their schools, neither have they much in their homes, where all must work and the toil leaves small time for aught else.

So we come to the schools of the respectable, O Wung, that is the schools of those who being neither rich nor poor are of the intermediate class and must walk warily, lest they be confused with the class below them or be tempted to unwise courses by those above. Among these as I have said, O my brother, the tendency of the teaching is to enable the pupils to gain a livelihood, yet with this is mingled much of that which is demanded by the Universities. In many of these schools, O brother, is taught much that is good, the subordination of the individual and the seeking of the good of the community before that of oneself; but chiefly, O Wung, does this class depend upon the teaching in the homes, which is often good but springs from reasons that are various. For, to this class is virtue a necessity, or the appearance of virtue, otherwise is a livelihood hard to obtain. Therefore though they inculcate much that is good as a moral training, yet the purpose in view is often not the desire of wisdom, but the desire of gain; so often, O brother, is the cloak of their morality lined with the substance of hypocrisy; though they themselves mayhap are unaware.

So there are left the schools of the rich. In these, O Wung, there is a teaching of subordination to authority; in these alone is it taught that by the learning to obey those in command can a man rise to command in his turn with advantage to his fellows. And this compensates for much that is lacking in the teaching of these schools. For on those whom these schools has produced has this nation been built up. For this nation, O my brother, which is a great and a strange nation, is not a nation of soldiers or of fighting men, neither of them that keep shops as has been said in times past, but a nation of civil servants and administrators. For on the greatness of its civilian servants this power is built up; and the traditions of those servants, their obedience, their silence, their work for the good of their department of their country's government, have been founded by those who have been trained in the schools of the rich. So that great is the debt which is owed by the nation to these schools. For so strong is the foundation of the tradition that even now, when these services are recruited from among those who have been trained differently, the tradition still holds good. Yet even so, O Wung, it is a matter for grief that when the admission to these services is a matter of intellect, the best intellectual training should not be found where is the best training in subordination to the common good.

So, O brother, in the schools of the poor is the nation

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taught to do that which each one likes for himself; in the schools of the respectable that which will pay; and in the schools of the rich that which is for the good of his own community, without sufficient knowledge for them to know how far the community extends. So hap-hazardly all goes forward, O Wung, and amid many mistakes much good is done and much effort is wasted. For of organisation there is little in this work of the education of the nation, O Wung; for such is hard to come by when both students and teachers are divided and driven apart into their camps of segregation. So is the future hard to see, O Wung, but nevertheless are we Easterns not lacking in objects of warning, by which let us be advised. But truly as I have said to you, my brother, this is a great, but a strange nation. I bid you farewell.

A. P.

MUSIC

The last of the C.U.M.S. Wednesday Concerts was given on February 26, and consisted of a pianoforte and vocal recital. It was well attended. Mr Percy Grainger was the pianist. Of his mastery of the instrument and of his musical intelligence there can be no manner of doubt, but his playing appears to us sometimes open to the charge of self-consciousness and apparent affectation. He gave (as an encore) the same waltz of Brahms that he played at Madame Ada Crossley's concert the other day, and again with such liberties in the time as (applied to a waltz) made one feel quite staggery. His first, and in our opinion his best, contribution was Busoni's arrangement of Bach's Organ Prelude and Fugue in D major. It was a wonderful piece of playing. The proportion and climax in the fugue was particularly fine. A good deal has been written as to the 'legitimacy' of these arrangements. In our opinion an arrangement always has value when it casts fresh light on the music arranged. It must be borne in mind that though the organ can do much that the piano cannot, yet the piano can do some things that the organ cannot; and any one who has heard this work of Bach, both on the organ and the piano, should understand it better than one who has heard it on either instrument only. Mr Grainger's next selection consisted of four pieces of Chopin, beautifully played, but we could have dispensed with the 'Octave Study in B minor,' which, as a display of technique, was not needed after the Bach, and which is ugly in itself. The third group consisted of two pieces by Grieg; first a Norwegian quick dance or 'Halling' from his Peasant dances (Op. 72). These are transcribed from the dances as actually played on the native fiddle, and preserve much of the character of the original. No doubt in gathering native music it is well to leave some of the soil adhering to the roots, but we are disposed to think in this case there is rather too much of it for most tastes, especially as the soil is rather gritty. Then came the same composer's 'To the Spring-time,' Schumann's Romance in F sharp, and two Irish dances arranged by Mr Grainger after Stanford. In the former of these (the Leprechaun's dance) we could almost see the 'tall hat and knee-breeches' with which the goblin is credited. The vocal share, contributed by Mr Gervase Elwes, also consisted of three groups. He has a beautiful voice and beautiful style, and was most acceptable. The first group consisted of four songs by Brahms, including the lovely 'Minnelied.' The next consisted of three songs, of which the gem, in our opinion, was 'Sweet Isle,' Stanford's setting of an Irish song, rich in that indefinable quality that makes us feel Ireland, especially the west of it, to be a sort of jumping-off place for the spiritual world. The last selection consisted of three songs, of which Joseph Holbrooke's setting of Tennyson's 'Flow down cold rivulet' is perhaps almost *too* modern. Roger Quilter's setting of Shelley's 'Love's Philosophy' seemed to us better to hit the mark. The third song, Miss Maude V. White's setting of Lord Lytton's 'Absent, yet present,' Mr Elwes made very pleasing, though it is hardly remarkable.

The performance of Bach's B minor Mass on Tuesday, the 10th, should be one of exceptional interest. The C.U.M.S. chorus will be strengthened by considerable reinforcements from Oxford. The work is in some sense unique, and it is desired to call attention to the fact that in order to put us in a better position for understanding it, Mr Sedley Taylor and Dr Alan Gray have kindly arranged to give a joint lecture in the Archaeological lecture room on Monday, March 9, at 2.30. Those who attend will do well to bring copies of the music. Mr Sedley Taylor will deal with the history of the work, Dr Alan Gray with the music.

THE UNION DEBATE.

TUESDAY, March 3rd, 1908.

Mr A. C. Lamour, Trinity, moved: 'That the present freedom of the Press is prejudicial to the best interests of the Country.'

Ayes.	*Speakers.*	*Noes.*
Mr A. C. Larmour, Trinity.	Mr A. Ramsay, Caius.	
„ A. Loveday, Peterhouse.	„ F. Rönnfeldt, Christ's.	
„ A. J. Hodgson, Clare.	„ J. C. Jolly, King's.	
„ G. D. Roechling, Queens'.	„ A. D. McNair, Caius.	
„ L. G. Kharé, Christ's.	„ O. B. Wallis, Emmanuel.	
„ J. G. Simpson, Christ's.	„ J. A. Hall, Clare.	
„ A. F. Thorpe, Jesus.	„ H. M. Sonnenthal, Pembroke.	

The honourable opener having waived his right of reply, the House divided:—Ayes, 32; Noes, 75; Majority against the motion, 43.

Mr LARMOUR opened. The press was not sufficiently curbed by the laws. The press did not represent public opinion. A paper was a private affair: and where did the freedom come in, when a paper could be bought, and its politics entirely reversed? The press was falling into the hands of a few capitalists who would use it for their own ends. It was not true to say that because a paper sold well, therefore it was in accordance with popular opinion. When the press was made free, it was not as powerful as it was now. The journalist had power without responsibility: and the only check on him was his employer. Journalists stood to the public as ministers did to the state: and they should be put under similar checks. It was to the advantage of the press to seize upon the whim of a moment and greatly exaggerate it. The hon. member gave as an instance the Dogger Bank episode. Some publications did moral wrong. There should be a system of especial press courts. The law of libel should be extended so as to include public matters, and all journalists should be registered. Mr Larmour made the best of his case, and made it vigorously: though he was inclined 'to conversate' rather than to speak.

Mr RAMSAY opposed. Freedom of the press meant that there should be no censorship previous to printing. He failed to see how the restrictions proposed by the last speaker would effect the commercial aspect of the press, or prevent it from falling under the control of a few capitalists. The public arrived at a fairly accurate impression of the truth. The English press, on the whole, was a credit to the nation, though one could of course point to certain exceptions.

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Restraint on freedom of the press in times of war was undesirable. An atmosphere of distrust and unwarrantable criticism was the result of such restraint as was shewn in the vague rumours that were afloat concerning the treatment of natives in Natal. A censorship of the press was impossible. The hon. opposer objected to having a fallible man set up to decide in a grandmotherly way what he should read and what he should not read. Mr Ramsay made a really good debating speech, though he was not in his best form.

Mr LOVEDAY seconded the motion. The object of the large capitalists who owned the press was to make money. To show how far the Sunday papers educated the people, the hon. member quoted the headlines of the *Sunday Chronicle*. A censorship was not proposed; but a jury which should decide whether a paper was to continue or not to continue. A man was not allowed to sell poisons without indicating that they were poisons. Yet he was allowed to sell nauseous papers to an innocent buyer. Mr Loveday made a very successful first appearance on the paper: and we hope that he will be seen there again.

Mr RÖNNFELDT seconded the opposition. The press had its defects, but to restrain its freedom would produce evils much greater than those it might cure. The education of people was in the hand of the press. The press would improve the people, and the people the press. It was only by trusting the people that we should make them worthy of trust. The very functions of the press were such that it required perfect freedom. Unless men might say what they thought, knowledge was kept at the level of the knowledge of the censor. Truth has everything to gain by free expression. Mr Rönnfeldt gave able support to the motion. He made a most interesting speech, but should not rely so much upon his notes.

Mr HODGSON supported the motion because the leaders of the press inserted articles which influenced the public in a very wrong direction. The papers often did not give full parliamentary reports, but merely those speeches of which they approved. The attack of the *Daily Mail* on the Soap Trust had thrown thousands out of employment. Why does Mr Hodgson speak so seldom?

Mr JOLLY spoke next. The supporters of the motion declared that the press did not represent public opinion. If so public opinion was strong enough to withstand the press. Why then all this anger against the press if it had no influence? There was a great difference between journalists and doctors. The press was free, unless a censorship was established. Such a censorship the supporters of the motion had acknowledged to be impracticable. Mr Jolly took up the points of the opposing side well.

Mr ROECHLING did not propose to do anything violent with the press, merely to modify and control it. Every strong government had controlled its press. Englishmen no doubt discriminated between the false and the true in our press, but foreigners were inclined to take seriously many of the thoughtless remarks in the papers. Much of the degraded condition of Ireland was due to the pernicious statements that appeared in the demoralised nationalist press. The press should not be allowed to control the government. India was another example where the press was exercising a riotous influence. Mr Roechling is always interesting. Why does he stamp his left foot so often during his speech?

Mr MCNAIR could not make out what exactly the supporters of the motion wanted. One of the distinguishing traits of the country was that there was one law for all; and we were a most law-abiding people. Press courts would break this principle; nor would these courts affect the freedom of the press. Strong governments had controlled the press by censorship, which was the only practical method, but the idea of a censorship was rejected by the hon. mover. It was possible to see both sides of a question by reading different papers.

Mr KHARÉ supported the motion. Liberty was the enjoyment of certain rights without infringing upon the rights of others. The freedom of the press did not fulfil the definition. The people were not sufficiently educated to find out the truth for themselves, and in the papers it was completely hidden. As each speaker had provided his own remedy, the hon. member also suggested one. We hope Mr Kharé will speak again. He should speak more loudly, as it was difficult to hear him.

Mr WALLIS maintained that the yellow press had not so great an influence as the hon. mover had stated. The Congo atrocities were brought to light by the press.

Mr SIMPSON regretted that party prejudices had been introduced into the motion. Papers should not have been allowed to publish the full evidence of the Thaw trial. Our journals were imitating American methods.

Mr HALL pointed out that it was ridiculous to say that papers prejudged cases in the courts, since, if a journal made remarks that were considered prejudicial to the case, it could be prosecuted for contempt of court.

Mr THORPE rose to dispose of the arguments of the opposition that had not already been crushed.

Mr SONNENTHAL vivisected the arguments of his opponents, and showed how all their schemes for restricting the freedom of the press were vain.

ROWING NOTES.

THE UNIVERSITY EIGHT.

The University Boat has now settled down in its new order and is showing some improvement, the swing and sliding being distinctly better and the finish improving a little. But we should like to see better leg work and the blades more covered, particularly at the end of the stroke.

A considerable amount of work was got through last week and began to tell on the life of the rowing, but Sunday and the less dead water of the Ouse have effected a great change in this respect and the rowing there on Monday and Tuesday was fairly satisfactory.

Three weeks ago we said in these notes that stroke was rowing as Stuart; we were tempted to add that we wished he would row as stroke. We are now glad to say he is rowing as both; he has got a thorough hold of his crew, giving them more time and taking them on well.

Seven and six, particularly six, are still inclined to bore over their stretchers, which makes them slow in getting into the water and late with their work. Seven paddles too hard.

Five rows better on stroke than on bow-side, but is apt to row light at the finish.

Four has come on a little, but should remember that he helps the crew more when he is rowing with it at the end of a course than he does when he loses his swing and merely 'plugs on his own.'

We should like to see three row more easily and use his hips more steadily and harder all through the stroke.

Two improves but slowly.

Bow is often short at the finish, but his swing is rhythmical and easy.

We are sorry the Oxford eight have had to contend with so much sickness, and trust they are at the end of their troubles in this respect. We hope our good fortune may

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continue. The precautions taken so far, and the common sense displayed, have been well rewarded. Care, in the matter of avoidance of chills, and commonsense form a good, though of course not infallible, alliance against influenza. May our crew and coach exercise both.

The crew is as follows:—

		st.	lb.
	F. H. Jerwood (Jesus) (bow)	11	9
2	G. E. Fairbairn (Jesus)	12	1
3	O. A. Carver (First Trinity)	12	12
4	H. E. Kitching (Trinity Hall)	12	13½
5	J. S. Burn (First Trinity)	12	9
6	E. G. Williams (Third Trinity)	13	4
7	E. W. Powell (Third Trinity)	11	6
	D. C. R. Stuart (Trinity Hall) (stroke) ...	11	3
	R. Boyle (Trinity Hall) (cox)	8	6

THE LENTS.

		Feb. 26	27	28	29			
1	1 Jesus I.	—	—	—	—	Jesus I.	1	1
	2 First Trinity I.	—	—	—	×	L.M.B.C. I. ...	2	
	3 Caius I.	—	—	×		First Trinity I.	3	
	4 Trinity Hall I.	—	×		×	Trinity Hall I.	4	
	5 Emmanuel I. ...	×		—	×	Caius I.	5	
	6 L.M.B.C. I.....	×	—	—	—	Emmanuel I. ...	6	
	7 Pembroke I. ...	—	—	—	×	Clare I.	7	
	8 Christ's I.	—	—	×		Pembroke I. ...	8	
	9 First Trinity II.	—	×		—	Christ's I.	9	
	10 Sidney.....	×		×	—	Corpus.....	10	
	11 Clare I.	×		×		Jesus II.....	11	
	12 Third Trinity...	×		×	×	First Trinity II.	12	
	13 Corpus.....	×		×		L.M.B.C. II. ...	13	
	14 L.M.B.C. II. ...	×		×	×	Sidney	14	
	15 Jesus II.....	×	—	×		Trinity Hall II.	15	
2	16 King's I....S.B.	×	—	—	×	Third Trin. S.B.	16	2
	17 Trinity Hall II.	×		—	—	Emmanuel II....	17	
	18 Caius II.....	×		×	—	Queens' I.	18	
	19 Emmanuel II....	×		×	×	Pembroke II. ...	19	
	20 St Catharine's...	×		×		King's I.....	20	
	21 Queens' I.	×		×	×	FirstTrinity III.	21	
	22 Pembroke II. ...	—	×		×	Caius II.....	22	
	23 L.M.B.C. III....		—	×		Magdalene I. ...	23	
	24 FirstTrinity III.	×	—		×	St Catharine's	24	
	25 Pembroke III.	—		×	—	L.M.B.C. III.	25	
	26 Selwyn I.		×		—	Selwyn I.	26	
	27 Magdalene I ...	×	—	×		Caius III.	27	
	28 Clare II.	×	—	×	×	Pembroke III.	28	
	29 Selwyn II.	×	×		×	First Trinity IV.	29	
	30 Peterhouse	×	×		×	Selwyn II.	30	
3	31 Caius III. S.B	×		×		King's II. S.B.	31	3
	32 King's II.	×		×	×	Clare II.	32	
	33 First Trinity IV.	×	—	×		Emmanuel III.	33	
	34 Trinity Hall III.	—	×	—	×	Peterhouse	34	
	35 Downing.....	×		×	—	Christ's II.....	35	
	36 Emmanuel III.	×		×		Pembroke V. ...	36	
	37 Christ's II.....	—	×		×	Trinity Hall III.	37	
	38 Pembroke IV....		—	×		Pembroke IV.	38	
	39 Pembroke V. ...	×	—	—	×	Downing.....	39	
	40 Christ's III. ...	—	—		—	Queens' II.....	40	
	41 First Trinity V.	—	×		×	Jesus III.	41	
	42 First Trinity VI.	×	×		×	Christ's III. ...	42	
	43 Queens' II.	×		×		Magdalene II....	43	
	44 Jesus III.	—	×		×	First Trinity V.	44	
	45 Fitzwilliam Hall		—	×	—	First TrinityVI.	45	
	46 Magdalene II....	×	—	—	—	Fitzwilliam Hall	46	

The general standard of rowing in the Lent Races was not as high as it should be. There was a large number of very bad boats and remarkably few good men. To exaggerate a little, it rather appeared that those crews who attempted to race had no idea of rowing, and those who attempted to row had no idea of racing.

Jesus, as was anticipated, maintained their position easily and would not have been caught by L.M.B.C., although the Lady Margaret crew certainly gave a far better exposition of fixed seat rowing than did Jesus. They ought to have a really good crew next term.

The First Trinity crew was very fair but not so good as the first boat of that club should be.

Caius raced badly though they were reported very fast some time before the races. Their coaches should remember that it is best to have their crews ready on the date fixed by the C.U.B.C. and not three weeks earlier. Although they bumped Caius, Trinity Hall were, to put it mildly, not good. They were a heavy crew of hard workers; had they been able to use their weight they should have been fast in the head winds that prevailed. But it is not rowing merely to put the oar in the water some forty times a minute.

We congratulate Magdalene on both their boats and on the keenness their boat club has displayed on the river this year.

We also congratulate First Trinity IV., Jesus II., Clare I., and Caius III. on making four bumps.

The attention of college captains should be called to the rules of the C.U.B.C. as to bracketting bumps. The rules are not hard and should be strictly adhered to.

RUGBY.

C.U. v. LONDON WELSH.

A weak side went to West Ham on Wednesday for the last match of the season, and were beaten by 2 goals to 1 try. The weather was bad and the ground wet, and in consequence the football did not reach a very high standard.

The London Welsh pressed from the beginning and should have won more handsomely. Bartlett nearly scored early for Cambridge, and just afterwards a fine forward rush carried the ball over the Welsh line, but the visitors lost the touch. Then the Welsh backs got moving, and Maddocks scored two good tries in quick succession, on both occasions leaving the Cambridge defence standing. Harding converted both tries. Shortly before half-time, Coates scored far out, but Campbell failed with the kick.

The second half produced very little good play on either side. The Cambridge defence was very weak, and seemed quite at a loss against the tactics of a Welsh combination. Wright was the only back to play well, and his kicking was a feature of the game. In spite of their superiority in attack, the home team did not succeed in adding to their score, but won a poor game by 10 points to 3.

C.U.—R. Hodson, Pembroke (back); *C. C. G. Wright, Pembroke, J. A. Scholfield, Caius, H. S. Bartlett, Caius, and *V. H. M. Coates, Caius (three-quarter backs); *R. C. C. Campbell, King's, and J. F. Sutherland, Caius (half-backs); *A. E. Evans, St John's, *W. D. C. L. Purves, Trinity, *F. C. T. Tudsbery, King's, *G. V. Carey, Caius, *R. S. Kennedy, Christ's, H. J. S. Morton, Pembroke, J. V. Fiddian, Emmanuel, and J. W. Dew, Clare (forwards).

London Welsh.—J. S. Evans (back); R. D. Neagle, S. R. Davies, H. W. Gabe, and H. T. Maddocks (three-quarter backs); L. R. Warburton and H. F. Vivian (half-backs); J. F. Williams, capt., E. L. Evans, J. C. Jenkins, H. S. Coppock, C. F. Jones, B. Bailey, L. Jones, and W. Brown (forwards).

The record of matches for the season is:

Played 24. Won 18. Lost 5. Drawn 1.

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ATHLETICS.

THE UNIVERSITY SPORTS.

FIRST DAY.

The first instalment of the University Sports was in every way a success, and all the results showed an improvement on last year.

Macleod was let through the preliminary heats of the 100 yards owing to an accident sustained in Ireland, but he should win the final with ease, as none of Monday's winners were really first-class sprinters. Powell, last year's President, repeated his success in the hurdle race in splendid time, but he is still very short of practice and was inclined to get too near his hurdles. Grace foolishly allowed himself to be beaten for second place in the run in.

Both heats of the quarter-mile race were won very easily, the second in very good time, but Ryle will probably be unable to run in the final owing to a strain. Bellerby at last reproduced some of his true form in the high jump, but still wants a lot of practice.

Just and Dougall had to make their own pace the whole way in the mile and naturally did not exert themselves for the first two laps.

Dougall loses all chance of winning mile races by not letting himself go earlier. Just is running very strongly just at present, and will take a lot of beating.

The Sports were brought to a conclusion by putting the weight in which Michie surpassed himself in an exhibition put, and set up a new record for these Sports. He should try and get more distance with his first two puts. Watson gained second place with his last attempt.

100 Yards Race.—Heat 1: C. C. G. Wright, Tonbridge and Pembroke, 1; S. H. Stevens, Corpus, 2; W. H. Pelham, Eton and Trinity, 3; A. L. Keigwin, Rossall and Peterhouse, 0. Won by three yards; a foot between second and third. Time, 10 4-5 sec. Heat 2: E. H. Ryle, Eton and Trinity, 1; E. Jenkins, Warwick and King's, 2; V. G. Thew, Charterhouse and Trinity Hall, 3; H. L. P. Jolly, Framlingham and Trinity, 0; H. Banister, Merchant Taylors and Jesus, 0. Won by four feet; a foot between second and third. Time, 10 3-5 sec. Heat 3: W. T. Wetenhall, City of London and Caius, 1; R. H. Lindsay-Watson, Glenalmond and Trinity, 2; T. G. Mills, Aldenham and Pembroke, 3; W. S. Keigwin, Private and Clare, 0; J. M. Swift, Huyton and St John's, 0. Won by a yard. Time, 10 3-5 sec.

120 Yards Hurdle Race.—K. Powell, Rugby and King's, 1; M. G. D. Murray, St Peter's, South Australia, and Trinity, 2, C. R. Grace, University College, London, and Clare, 3; A. W. Vere-Walwyn, Bath College and Peterhouse, 0; F. A. Trenchard, Oundle and Trinity Hall, 0. Won by four yards. Time, 16 2-5 sec.

Quarter-mile Race.—Heat 1: R. B. Horsfield, Harrow and Trinity, 1; R. H. Lindsay-Watson, Glenalmond and Trinity, 2; W. H. Pelham, Eton and Trinity, 3; A. V. Hill, Blundell's and Trinity, 0. Won by ten yards. Time, 51 4-5 sec. Heat 2: E. H. Ryle, Eton and Trinity, 1; W. T. Wetenhall, City of London and Caius, 2; H. L. P. Jolly, Framlingham and Trinity, 3. Won by six yards. Time, 50 4-5 sec., one yard inside.

High Jump.—A. C. B. Bellerby, St Lawrence's and Emmanuel, 5 ft 6 in., 1; S. A. Meller, Harrow and Trinity, 5 ft 4 in., 2; Le G. C. Bourchier, Warwick and Trinity, 5 ft 3 in., 3. Also competed: S. H. Rouquette, Eastbourne and King's; R. W. Willcocks, Westminster and Caius; F. A. Trenchard, Oundle and Trinity Hall; D. S. Montgomery, St Paul's and Selwyn; C. R. Grace, University College, London, and Clare; and F. R. Parnell, Northampton and St John's.

One Mile Race.—T. H. Just, St Paul's and Trinity, 1; E. S. Dougall, Tonbridge and Pembroke, 2; H. B. Dawson, Oundle and Trinity, 3; G. N. Selby-Lowndes, Clifton and Queens', 4; C. D. J. Rose, Weymouth and St Catharine's, 5. Also ran: F. M. Edwards, Bath and Queens'; K. J. Hooper, Aldenham and Queens'; H. C. B. Jones, Denstone and Emmanuel; C. J. Miln, Eton and Pembroke; T. M. Sibly, Wycliffe and St John's; W. Gavin, Uppingham and Trinity; W. N. Rae, Reading and Corpus; J. G. Morris, Oundle and Emmanuel; F. G. Swan, Shrewsbury and Pembroke; D. M. Weber, Bradfield and Clare; and W. A. Cooper, Ackworth and King's. Just won by six yards from Dougall, who finished ten yards ahead of Dawson. Time, 4 min. 34 2-5 sec.

Putting the Weight.—J. L. Michie, Aberdeen and Trinity, 39 ft 5½ in., 1; R. H. Lindsay-Watson, Glenalmond and Trinity, 36 ft 4½ in., 2; K. G. Macleod, Fettes and Pembroke, 34 ft 11½ in, 3.

CLARE COLLEGE SPORTS.

The Strangers' race took place on Friday, Feb. 28th.

Half-mile Strangers' Handicap.—T. H. Just, Trinity, scratch, 1; C. D. J. Rose, St Catharine's, 25 yards start, 2; E. H. Ryle, Trinity, scratch, 3. Also ran: E. S. Dougall, Pembroke, scratch; R. B. Horsfield, Trinity, 5 yards; A. J. N. Williamson, Pembroke, 10; A. A. Cooper, King's, 12; C. J. Miln, Pembroke, 15; A. V. Hill, Trinity, 18; W. H. Pelham, Trinity, 18; H. P. Dawson, Trinity, 20; F. G. Swan, Pembroke, 30; and J. A. Clegg, Trinity, 30. Won by five yards; six yards between second and third. Time, 1 min. 58 3-5 sec.

GOLF.

C.U. v. MID-SURREY.

On February 29th, the C.U.G.C. visited Richmond to play Mid-Surrey G.C. at the Old Deer Park. There was a strongish wind and a little snow fell, but it did not lie on the ground, which was lucky, as the Oxford match against Walton Heath had had to be scratched on account of snow.

In the first match Longstaffe started badly and was four down at the sixth, but got one off before the turn and later was dormy two down. Fry, however, could only get sixes at the last two and let him in for a halved match. Barry had a close game with Chesterton and only just lost. Macdona and McNeill both had easy victories again and thus fully justified their rise in the team. Mugliston made his first appearance, and, if he can get into practice, should be a great addition to the side's strength. Mid-Surrey was easily the strongest side, on their own course, that the C.U.G.C. have met this year.

C.U.G.C.		MID-SURREY.	
V. C. Longstaffe	0½	S. H. Fry	0½
B. Hammond-Chambers ...	0	J. S. Worthington ...	1
C. B. Barry	0	S. J. Chesterton	1
C. L. Macdona...	1	J. B. Dudgeon	0
A. A. Reid	0	J. Livingston	1
F. H. Mugliston	0	S. C. Healing	1
E. S. Ulyat	1	W. F. de Fabrick	0
T. McNeill	1	F. H. Newnes, M.P. ...	0
J. Colman	0	A. G. Eaden	1
E. H. Bovill	0	Geoffrey Marks	1
	3½		6½

The Linskill Cup and the weekly sweepstake were played for at Coton on February 28th, when the course was in a terrible state of moisture, there also being a strong wind. The scoring was high, but under the conditions may be forgiven.

The only return for the Pirie Memento had to be disqualified as it lacked a scorer's signature, so it will be played for again next Friday.

T. McNeill	84−6=78
B. Hammond-Chambers	86 scr. 86
F. D. Morton	87−1=86
C. H. Pigg	96−8=88

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

At a Congregation on Thursday last, the following Degrees were conferred:—

M.D.—J. P. Candler, Corpus Christi.

Sc.D.—H. H. Arnold-Bemrose, Clare.

M.A.—T. I. W. Wilson, King's; W. A. Kempe, R. E. Lambert, E. H. Lewis, G. R. Thornton, E. C. Sparrow, Trinity; A. B. Baldwin, J. Nissim (by proxy), J. Parkinson, St. John's; S. S. Allen (by proxy), W. H. Jordan, W. F. Manners, B. H. Tyrwhitt-Drake,

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Pembroke; C. T. G. Bird, B. K. Kissack, Emmanuel; E. H. Longland, J. Martin, Non-Coll.

M.B. & B.C.—E. C. Sparrow, J. H. Trench, Trinity.

M.B.—G. Browse, Clare.

An Exhibition of £50 a year tenable for two years is offered by the Governing Body of Emmanuel College to an Advanced Student commencing residence at Cambridge as a member of Emmanuel College in October, 1908. Applications, accompanied by two certificates of good character, should be sent to the Master of Emmanuel not later than October 1. Applicants should give an account of their career up to the time of application, together with the names of the professors or teachers under whom they have studied. They should also describe as precisely as may be possible the course of study which they intend to pursue.

COLLEGE CORRESPONDENCE.

PETERHOUSE.

We are disappointed with the result of the Races. The boat, after showing promise early in training, did not fulfil anticipations. In spite of this we are not inclined to take a pessimistic view of the future.

We are very much obliged to Mr T. Batterby, of Ridley Hall, for the trouble he has taken in coaching the boat.

We have beaten Caius II. and Selwyn at Hockey, but have lost to Jesus II.

On Saturday last the 'Sex' decided that life was worth living.

The Parnassus Club met in A. Loveday's rooms and read Ibsen's 'Doll's House.'

In B. Lightfoot's room the Troglodytes read Tennyson's 'Harold.'

CLARE.

First of all we would congratulate most heartily the crew of the first Lent boat on their fine performance in winning their oars last week. The boat proved itself to be much better than was ever suspected. There was no rushing, but the boats in front were rowed down by sound honest work. Mr Lloyd, of Pembroke, spared no effort to make the crew as efficient as possible, and he is to be congratulated on the result. It is true that Sidney had bad luck in losing the services of several of their crew owing to influenza just before the Races, but we don't think that they will grudge us the bump considering what was done on the following nights.

The composition of the Clinker four has come as a surprise to most rowing men in the College. We always had the impression that the main object in putting on a Clinker was to get the stern four of the May boat together.

In the University Boxing trials held on Tuesday we were pleased to see J. C. Surtees win the Bantam Weights.

At the moment of writing we do not remember the exact wording of the motion at Friday's debate, but we think it was, 'That the Total Abstainer is a nuisance to the community.' We heartily agree with it, and be it ever to the discredit of the College if the motion was lost.

PEMBROKE.

The Lent Races are over and done. We can now rest. There are no predictions to make, no boats to run with. We will take life easily. The fortunes of the Pembroke boats are now a matter of history—either the Harmsworth or the Historians' edition will do. In case there are some who can't afford the sevenpence let us say the 1st boat rowed over three days, and in the last, weary and worn, they were saddened by a mishap. The 2nd boat were great, made three bumps and wore violets. The 3rd boat were not smiled upon by the fortune that usually favours the brave. The 4th boat achieved fame on the first day by being caught by the 5th, last or Rugby boat, who, of course, were phenomenal. They showed the pluck that has helped to make England what it is. Great hearts! as Mr Bart-Kennedy says. And so for awhile we must say farewell to the river—the river symbolical of the Flight of Time and the Vanity of the World.

GONVILLE & CAIUS.

The Lent races are passed, and our worst fears have been realised. The trouble began on the first night when we drew up to First Trinity at Ditton, and yet allowed them to get away, after overlapping for quite a considerable time. The next night we hardly looked like making a bump, but Trinity Hall gave us no trouble. The third night brought no improvement of form, and Lady Margaret caught us easily. On the last night we succumbed to Trinity Hall. Throughout the four days' racing the boat never got well together. Over the doings of the second boat it would be kinder to draw a veil. The third boat fortunately did all that was expected of it, making a bump each night. On the first night it had no difficulty in rowing over and then bumped Peterhouse after having rowed not more than 300 yards. Clare II., Selwyn II., and Pembroke III. were the other victims.

At Hockey a re-arrangement of the forward line against Trinity did not bring about the long-desired improvement, and we were beaten (4—2). We drew with Emmanuel (5—5) after a very close game.

KING'S.

In the Lents the 2nd boat broke the tradition of sinking four places, and finished one up; the 1st boat did not; the only excuse that can be urged for the latter is that not a single member of the crew was prevented from taking part in the Races by 'flu.' The 2nd boat had a successful bump supper, followed by the total immersion of the cox in accordance with custom.

A committee of taste has been appointed to reconsider the new Hockey shirt, which has caused dissatisfaction among the non-racing members of the College.

JESUS.

With the first boat head and seven bumps between the other two the Lents may be considered to have passed off quite satisfactorily from our point of view. The second boat, in spite of fears in certain quarters, turned out quite good, making three of its bumps before First Post. The third boat made its three places, in spite of the efforts of its cox to the contrary on Friday, and has ended in the same unfortunate position that it started in, viz. with Queens' II. ahead of it and a probable victim ahead of Queens' II. However, if we can raise men like this year's 3 and 4 we may hope for the best. The events of the week were celebrated by a quiet little bump supper and a bonfire in the Close.

We should like to draw attention to what appears to us a slight error in Monday's *Sportsman*, where we find the statement that 'during the last four years the representatives of the Jesus 2nd boat have made four bumps is (*sic*) a remarkable incident.' For 'four' may we suggest 'fifteen' as a possible emendation of an apparently corrupt passage?

We congratulate Jerwood on his blue, which we are sure he thoroughly deserves, in spite of the favourable criticism of *Truth*.

We would call the attention of all freshmen to the notice in the Common Room concerning the small number of their year who have taken up rowing either as a pastime or a labour. They must remember that the ups or downs of next year will depend largely on their efforts.

At a meeting of the boat club on Monday the Allhusen Sculls were fixed for Saturday next, and an appeal to the freshmen was made by the Dean to the above effect.

The Hockey team have continued their successes by beating Emmanuel (11—2), King's (7—2) and Trinity (7—1). On Friday they paid their annual visit to Oxford, where they defeated B.N.C. by 6—2. The play we hear was bad, though the entertainment, if we may draw conclusions from appearances, was distinctly good. The 2nd VI. played Peterhouse on Monday—result uncertain, but we think they won.

An excellent paper on Is. liii. was given by Professor Kennett to the Theological and Essay Society on Monday night. This is not the first time Professor Kennett has been kind enough to address us, and we hope it will be by no means the last.

CHRIST'S.

As your correspondent has not been authorised to say anything about the Lents, perhaps he had better maintain a discreet silence; for he is painfully conscious of the fact that a few misguided words of his might cause the precipitation of enough bricks to lay the foundations of a new sundial.

Rumour has it that some remarks made in this place a fortnight ago caused quite a little flutter in certain quarters. It was stated here that the Boys' Home was in East London; it is as a matter of fact in Southwark. Let us hope that this avowal may be as oil to calm waters so unintentionally troubled.

Nothing has been heard lately of the Debating Society; but it is rumoured that at the next meeting a private business motion will be handed in, to the effect that this House takes life too seriously. Perusal of the minutes of this ancient Society—minutes which have been sedulously kept for Geological ages—would certainly lend colour to the suggestion of moral decadence conveyed in the words of the motion.

Two important events are announced to take place in the near future; the one a Smoking Concert on Saturday, and the other Association sixes. May they prosper.

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MAGDALENE.

We must heartily congratulate the Boat Club on their successes in the Lents. Not even in our most palmy days, when we rowed over at second on the river, have we had two boats, each with four bumps to their credit. Our best thanks are due to our coach, C. J. Horton (Pembroke): the second boat, under H. J. Higgs, worked with great keenness.

By the bye, was it the excitement or was it the cocoa which affected the most unexpected people at the bonfire on Saturday night?

The Hockey team have again commenced playing matches, due notice will be given if they ever happen to win. However, we must not complain too much, because the Hockey team also does duty as the Association XI., and in that role have just beaten Trinity Rest II.

We congratulate V. C. M. Reeves for his exhibition foils and sabres at the Boxing and Fencing Trial Competitions.

TRINITY.

Compared with last year we have done well in the Lents. We must congratulate First Trinity IV. on making their four bumps, and First Trinity III. on making three. The first boat rowed away from Caius in a noble fashion: we think it no shame to have succumbed to Lady Margaret, who are a fine boat. We would offer felicitation on their triumphant career. Third Trinity, we doubt not, sink but to rise the more triumphantly next year.

We are informed that Mr Parry is giving up his tutorship. This would seem a great break with the past when we remember the aged tottering old gentlemen with growing beards, whom one meets from time to time and who tell us that the one solace of a palsied senility is the fact that they were on Mr Parry's side—in days when we were yet unborn. However, we are glad to hear that he is still remaining in the service of the college and in a particular branch of that service (if rumour is true) which should bring him into contact with an even increased number of his friends.

We hasten to assure his pupils that his successor has nothing to do with the somewhat violent review in last week's number. Whoever spread the report that it was he who wrote it, is a dastardly scoundrel, for naturally the impression arose that all his tutorial communications would be couched in that style and two notorious evil doers swooned at the prospect. The Junior Dean is kind and gentle. All that we know of him is good, and his hood is very beautiful in Chapel.

SIDNEY SUSSEX.

Rowing. The 'reserve' boat only fulfilled our expectations of it by descending four places during the Lents. It will be so much the easier to ascend next year!

Football. The Rugby XV. lost to the Nuts; but an 'A' team has defeated the Perse School.

Hockey. The team gave a much better exhibition of themselves to-day (Tuesday), by beating King's (3—2) in the league; but another league match has been lost v. Trinity (0—4), while a friendly with Emmanuel has been lost too (3—7).

Last Saturday a Smoking Concert was held in the reading room; the proceedings were enlivened in no slight measure by a member of the college, whom the result of the Scottish-Irish match had rendered somewhat playful. Also the resuscitated Porcupine's dinner had assisted him to become merry. What is the bill for dilapidations?

DOWNING.

Our thanks are due to D. H. Avory, of Trinity Hall, for so kindly coaching the Lent boat.

Complaints have been made regarding the quality of our correspondence in the *Review*; but what can be said, when nothing occurs to vary the monotony of our everyday existence? This week, however, our thanks are due to W. E. A. Barclay for varying the monotony; we cannot enter into details.

The Hockey team drew with Pembroke II. on Wednesday (2 all).

SELWYN.

After many vicissitudes the net result of the Lents is that the first boat has retained its position and the second boat has gone down one place.

The Hockey team has defeated Downing and lost to Peterhouse; Jesus College, Oxford, also suffered defeat on our ground by three goals to two.

T. L. Hardy read an interesting paper to the Logarithms on 'Aerial Locomotion in Animals.'

A successful smoking concert was held on Monday.

H. M. Irwin in his recitation—'The Bells'—was inimitable. We understand that if he is offered £500 a night to perform in town he will possibly accept it, but for our sakes let us hope this is a false report.

FITZWILLIAM HALL.

The Master of Magdalene completed his most useful course of lectures on 'Elocution' on Friday last, when many of us, in fear and trembling, submitted ourselves to the criticism of the lecturer and of one another. We wish to thank the Master for the trouble he has taken in the lectures.

On Thursday last, J. R. Swallow read a paper before the Historical Society on 'The Jews in England before 1290.' The subject has not recently been before the society, and gave rise to an interesting discussion.

Although we have felt great disappointment in the result of the Lents, we should be sorry to fail in expressing our appreciation of the gallant efforts made by our crew on Saturday. Our position on the river is a very difficult one to change, but we hope for better luck next time.

The concert provided by our Musical Secretary on Saturday evening was, as usual, a success.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

Honorary Colonel: THE KING.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, by Colonel H. J. Edwards, Commanding.

WEDNESDAY, March 4th, 1908.

RANGE.

Morning, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Afternoon, 2 p.m. to dusk.

Thursday	March 5th	Morn. & Aft.	Wale Plate and Caldwell Cup Practice.
Friday	,, 6th	Morn.	Class Firing.
		Aft.	Company Medals Competition.
Saturday	,, 7th	Morn. & Aft.	Wale Plate and Caldwell Cup Practice.
Monday	,, 9th	Morn.	Class Firing.
		Aft.	Caldwell Cup Competition.
Tuesday	,, 10th	Morn.	Class Firing.
		Aft.	Wale Plate Competition.
Wednesday	,, 11th	Morn.	T.R.C.
		Aft.	Scratch Fours.
Thursday	,, 12th	Morn.	Recruits Class Firing 10 a.m.
		Aft.	,, ,, ,, 2 p.m.
Friday	,, 13th	Morn.	Class Firing.
		Aft.	Cheylesmore Competition.
Saturday	,, 14th	Morn.	Class Firing.
		Aft.	Trinity and Caius Rifle Clubs.

There will be Recruits Class Firing on Thursday March 12th, commencing at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. All recruits who have completed 12 drills by that date are requested to attend at one of the above hours. Names to be entered on the list in Saddle Room.

Names of Teams for Wale Plate Competition to be sent to the Adjutant by 10 a.m. Friday 6th inst.

Entries for the Company Medals Competition must be made through Company Commanders to the Hon. Sec., C.U.R.C.

RECRUIT DRILLS.

Daily at Headquarters from 11.45 to 12.45, 5 to 6, 7.15 to 8.15. (No evening drills on Saturdays.)

LECTURES.

(i.) Headquarters, 8.30 p.m.

Wednesday,	Mar. 4th,	"Administration"	Captain Thornton.
Thursday,	,, 5th,	"Tactics"	Colonel Edwards.
Friday,	,, 6th,	"Musketry"	Captain Rushmore.
Monday,	,, 9th,	"Fortification."	Captain Thornton.
Tuesday,	,, 10th,	"The Compass."	Mr.F. J. M. Stratton
Wednesday,	,, 11th,	"Administration"	Captain Thornton.

(ii.) In Colleges, 5 p.m.

Wednesday,	Mar. 4th,	at Pembroke, "The Defence"	Captain Thornton.
Thursday,	,, 5th,	at Caius, "The Defence"	,, ,,
Friday,	,, 6th,	at Queens', "Rear Guards"	,, ,,
Monday,	,, 9th,	at Clare, "Topography"	,, ,,
Tuesday,	,, 10th,	awaits a fixture	
Wednesday,	,, 11th,	at Pembroke, "Orders"	,, ,,

SIGNALLING.

Parades: Daily on the Range at 2 p.m.

Beginners' Class: Friday 6th, and Monday 9th inst. at Headquarters, at 8.15 p.m.

MAXIM GUN.

Instructional class, Wednesdays at 8 p.m. in the Armoury.

PROMOTIONS & APPOINTMENTS.

Lce-Corpl. G. Day, C Coy., to be Corporal.

Pte. M. Lupton, E Coy., } to be Lce-Corpls.
Pte. F. S. Snell, F Coy., }

L. H. THORNTON, Captain,
Adjutant, Cambridge University V.R.C.

NOTICE.

The Revolver range will be open on Monday March 9th and Wednesday March 11th at 2 p.m.

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REVIEWS.

A History of Music in England. Ernest Walker. The Clarendon Press. viii. + 364 pp. 7/6 net.

For years we have smarted under the reproach of the continent that we are an utterly unmusical people, and at last Oxford, ever mindful of her duty to the nation, has done her best to demonstrate the contrary. The six volumes of the Oxford History of Music, despite the scoffing criticism of a few reviewers who were too lazy to study the volumes which dealt with the less familiar ages, formed a very remarkable monument of sound learning, and it is coming to be the more general belief of continental musicians that whatever we may be as composers, we are at any rate deserving of respect as historians. And so after giving us the history of the music of Europe, Oxford, through the medium of Dr Ernest Walker, now gives us the history of the art in our own country. Not the history, be it noted, of English music; Dr Walker has included in his book many musicians not of native birth. In this he has certainly shown a wise judgement. English musical life has always been of necessity somewhat isolated from that of the continent, and it would have been impossible to trace the continuous history of purely English compositions without giving an account of the foreign practitioners who always exercised so strong an influence over us. And it must be carefully noted that in most cases the works written for England by foreigners have seldom been very popular elsewhere, so that it not infrequently becomes impossible to do strict justice to them except by including them in a history of music in England.

Of the early English music Dr Walker has little to say, and what he does tell us is mostly a condensation of Prof. Wooldridge's first instalment of the Oxford History of Music. That volume has probably found very few readers, but for those who will study it patiently, it contains a great deal of very important material, difficult indeed to understand, but lightened to some extent by the evident enthusiasm which the author felt for his work. Dr Walker however has no enthusiasm for this period. 'We must necessarily pass lightly over the earliest stammering utterances,' he says, and indeed he passes over them as lightly as he possibly can, though he is careful to assist examination candidates by giving them as many names and dates as possible. With Dunstable Dr Walker becomes a more helpful guide, although at the end of the chapter dealing with the fifteenth century he advocates 'an attitude of frank uncertainty' with regard to this period. Such modesty is praiseworthy, especially in conjunction with the next sentence—'concerning the material that we actually possess we can express as strong opinions as we like'; but it is evident from the sort of opinions that Dr Walker expresses that he has little power of thinking himself back into the use of a musical idiom as different from our own as Anglo-Saxon is from modern journalism. It is only with the advent of Tye and Tallis that he feels himself on firm ground; and here his book becomes both valuable and interesting, as he has evidently made a very careful investigation of the material. His criticisms on this period are sometimes over-sentimental; such phrases as 'spiritually fragrant' and 'antiquely tender' make the reader fear that Redford and Farrant are in the author's eye almost as inspired as Dykes and Barnby. Nevertheless we can forgive even the account of an anthem of Byrd (described, but not quoted) with its 'gorgeously up and down surging passage consisting of four and a half $\frac{4}{2}$ bars on the chord of F major, half a bar on that of C major, and three bars on that of G major' for the sake of the sincere enthusiasm with which it is written, though the author would certainly have had a better chance of conveying it to us had he given us the passage in music-type instead of wasting his publishers' money later on a long extract from Barnby, which is only inserted as an awful warning. Still we cannot complain of a lack of musical illustrations; the book is well supplied, and the passages mostly well chosen and very accurately printed. Dr Walker's observations on them are, however, more those of a journalist than those of a historian. To a musician who is fairly well acquainted with the general history of music the chapter is full of interest; the criticisms are often suggestive and charming in spite of their superficiality. But for the student seeking instruction—and we do not allude to the mere examination-crammer—Dr Walker has little assistance; that inspired analysis which is always characteristic of Sir Hubert Parry as a historian, due no doubt to his being a great composer as well as a learned researcher, is wanting, and perhaps inevitably so, in Dr Walker's pages. Yet we may reasonably demand something of that patient industry and resolute attention to technical details, dull though they may seem to the average man, which is to be found in the work of Prof. Wooldridge.

The chapter on the Madrigals is more thorough, and the genesis of the form is stated very clearly. The English madrigal, as Dr Walker very ably points out, stands apart from other works of similar nature in being 'a combination of two elements originally totally separate, the contrapuntal secular music of the Italians and their resident masters of Netherlandish blood, and the harmonic Italian quasi-popular songs—the "Frottole" and such-like.' To sneer at the music of this period as being 'primarily regarded as an after-dinner recreation for persons of culture' is absurd; rather let us wonder at the 'persons of culture' of that era who regarded it as a matter of course that such music should be sung at sight by a party of friends in a private house. We need have no regrets that the Reformation caused English composers to turn their attention to secular music. The madrigals gave scope for a much wider range of artistic expression than the music of the church and what is almost more important, they brought the musician into the closest contact with his own language. From Gregory to Gounod the Latin of the church has never been much more than a peg on which to hang music, good or bad, as the case might be; but when a composer sets his own language carefully (and be it noted that this applies to Italian just as much as to English, French or German) he inevitably gives his music a national colour which causes it to speak with added force to the ears of his countrymen. Moreover, the madrigals are, in the best sense of the word, *chamber music*, and it is most important to realise that they are the first great link in the chain which, through the chamber cantatas of the seventeenth century and the violin sonatas of the eighteenth, comes down to our string quartets of Beethoven and Brahms; they are the most intellectual type of music which the age could produce, and indeed may worthily hold a place alongside of their descendants.

Dr Walker's account of Purcell, like that of Handel, is unintentionally a little misleading. In reality he is fully aware of the great importance of the dramatic music of both composers: but he seems to regard it as his duty (being an organist) to discourse first at great length on their sacred music. By the time he has done this he seems to have used up almost all the available space for

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illustrations, so that the impression of the hurried reader is that the operas are quite secondary. The author mentions plenty of songs and dances by name; but this only shows us how learned he must be, and gives us no idea of what the music is like. Perhaps it is salutary, for to read through Purcell's 'How blest are shepherds' and Handel's 'Vieni, torna' is enough to send the reader flying to the nearest public library in search of more.

With Handel the main interest of the book comes to an end. The chapter on 'Music under the later Georges' is full of information, and early Victorian music is sifted with a good deal of care. But whereas the madrigal-writers and Purcell can hold their own against any foreigner of their time, it is only patriotism, and our conventional British organist's point of view that makes us point with pride to S. S. Wesley in the century of Beethoven and Schumann. Sterndale Bennett receives rather summary treatment; but we are grateful for the appreciation of Henry Hugo Pierson. The chapter dealing with contemporary composers has attracted the attention of most reviewers, but it calls for no serious comment, as it tells us little that we have not already seen in the daily press.

The book as a whole is disfigured by two serious blemishes. One is the use of a double G clef for the tenor parts in the illustrations. This is utterly indefensible. No musician is worthy of the name who cannot read the alto and tenor clefs with perfect ease, and to anyone who is accustomed to them, the necessity of transposing the tenor part an octave lower is extremely annoying. It is incredible that Oxford should set the example of pandering to ignorance in this way, and we notice with pleasure that at any rate Sir Hubert Parry's volume of the Oxford History is free from it.

The other blemish is Dr Walker's style of English. Here again he would have done better to follow the example of his Professor instead of presenting what purports to be scientific work with the careless volubility of the critic of an evening newspaper. The history of his artistic jargon might be traced, but as it is hard luck that Mendelssohn should be held responsible for the vulgarities of the middle Victorian anthem-writers, so Dr Walker may have the full credit for his mannerisms—'so to speak' generally placed between an article and an adjective, 'as a rule,' 'superbly,' 'gorgeously,' 'sheer beauty,'—the curious expressions 'theoretician' (p. 93) and 'bustling around' (of Croft's church music, p. 217)—and most characteristic of all, the two words 'vitalized' and 'informulate.' This hasty and undignified language is the more to be regretted since the book contains much that is really valuable, both in research and criticism. We fully sympathize with Dr Walker's attitude of revolt against the bourgeois conventionality of the organ-loft, but we think he would have preached his ideals with more success if he had not stopped so often to heave half-bricks at his brother musicians in mildly aggressive footnotes, and if instead of emphasizing his opinions so crudely he had rather led his readers to form their own, confident that the employment of a scientific method would bring them safely to the same point of view.

E. J. DENT.

A Book of Greek Verse. By Walter Headlam. Cambridge University Press. xxiv. + 310 pp. 6/- net.

The feature of Mr Headlam's book is that he alternates composition and translation. First he translates an ode of Sappho; then he puts an English poem into Sapphics. Similarly with the other authors whom he includes. Thus the reader passes straight from the Immortals to the Mortal's imitations. It is unequal odds for the Mortal. Nevertheless, as far as his Greek is concerned, let it be said at once that Marsyas emerges from the contest unflayed. In his English translations his piping is more faulty. Let the reader first read *Ich grolle nicht, und wenn das Herz auch bricht* (p. 246), and then the Greek version: he will say, 'Here are two lyres not ill attuned.' Let him turn the page and read εἶπέ τις Ἡράκλειτε and the harmony is still unbroken, It is not everybody who could play in such a trio. But now let him take Mr. Headlam's version of the latter piece (p. 221):

> The brief words, Heraclitus, fell—
> Your death; and with them drew
> Tears to my eyes; old memories thronged—
> How many a time we two
> Had sunk the tired-out sun beneath
> Our talk!—Dear friend of old,
> And you there now in Caria—dust,
> A charred ash, ages cold.....

The Muses smile! the God produces his whip! the Mortal's lyre is several tones flat. Of course it varies a good deal: *qua* translation it is often very good: but it never lacks for long the *sapor academicus*, the 'Fair Copy' flavour, which is so marked a feature of the *Westminster Gazette* verses, and from which Mr Headlam's Greek is remarkably free

The translations from the dramatists owe much to Mr Gilbert Murray. All Mr Murray's school have the same qualities—surprising ingenuity, and what for want of a better word one must call 'modernism.' The latter is such an elusive characteristic that one sympathizes with the Pope in certain recent pronouncements. It is like a piece of soap in a bath: you can see it in the water, but you cannot catch hold of it. The critic seeks in vain a word or a phrase, of which he can catch hold and say: 'This is modern: this the ancient would eschew.' And if clumsily he refers to an entire passage, his criticism lacks precision. It is prominent in nature passages (see for instance—unfortunately not a very good instance—p. 213 of Mr Headlam's book). That the modern standpoint with regard to Nature differs from that of the ancients has been very often pointed out. The modern is vague and complex where Greek is direct, intellectual where Greek is physical. The modern says: 'To anyone with artistic feelings, Nature at harvest-time speaks with indescribable effect.' The ancient says 'There is a pleasant smell about a field just when the corn is being cut.' What the modernist does is to assimilate the latter attitude as much as possible (and much is possible without flagrant mistranslation) to the former. A still better instance is *materies amatoria*, where ancient and modern ideas clash with a noise like the Symplegades. But the point need not be laboured. The unfortunate thing is that the modernists are such good scholars that it is the rarest thing to find them making a false step. Their translation, their exegesis, whatever it may be, is not done badly, but it is done with a wrong bias. Some day, when the disciples of to-day have become the professors of to-morrow, and the doctrine has worn a little thin, modernism will go the way of the Volkslieder Homer, and the Sun-myths of 20 years ago. In that day Mr Headlam's works will be among the pearls, which posterity will snatch from the wreckage.

War Songs of the Greeks, and other Poems. By the Rev. David Ross Fotheringham, M.A. Cambridge: Deighton, Bell & Co. 3s. 6d.

Twice within seven years has Cambridge produced a volume of popular Greek poetry—a fact which, when coupled with the recent foundation of a Modern Greek

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Lectureship at Oxford, shews that the continuity of the Hellenic spirit and language from the times of Homer to the present day is at last receiving in this country the recognition long since accorded to it in the continental seats of learning. The first work of this class, issued by the University Press in 1900, was Mr G. F. Abbott's 'Songs of Modern Greece.' The volume before us consists partly of translations of ballads derived from that source, while the originals of others are to be found in the older collections of C. Fauriel—the pioneer of Greek folk poetry in the West—and of A. Passow. This much the author tells us in his excellent introduction. We should have been grateful to him, however, if he had given us more precise indications of the *provenance* of each particular song; for, while the ordinary reader's needs are amply provided for by Mr Fotheringham's vigorous and faithful renderings, the classical scholar would like, in some instances at least, to refer to the original. A case in point is offered by the ballad on 'The death of Demetrios' (p. 35). The author, quoting the opening line ὁ ἥλιος ἐβασίλεψε καὶ ὁ Δῆμος διατάζει, very justly comments on its beauty—so terse and so exquisite in poetical imagery—thereby stimulating, without satisfying, our curiosity as to the rest of the poem. With this reservation, we have nothing but praise for the manner in which Mr Fotheringham has acquitted himself of his task. It has obviously been a labour of love—love born of a genuine sympathy with the Greek temperament and an intuitive comprehension of the Greek mind. These qualifications have enabled him to produce a work which cannot fail to appeal to all admirers of Greek poetry, ancient or modern, and to infect the reader with the writer's own ardent Philhellenism. The Right Hon. G. W. E. Russell supplies a brief, but thoroughly interesting, preface to the volume, which is illustrated with some portraits, including that of the inevitable Byron.

The Future Life. By F. C. Kempson. Pitman. 1907. 373 pp.

It has become so much of a commonplace to say that science is descriptive, not explanatory, as to make it well that an apologist should be aware how little this is realised in the workshop or even the dissecting room: it is still better when he realises the ignorance and suspicion of other knowledge which is not uncommonly begotten by a slight acquaintance with science, and that such intellectual provincialism has to be reckoned with at least in popular apologetics. As a priest who is also a teacher of biology Mr Kempson is in a position to know the prejudices men actually have in approaching such a question as human immortality as well as their difficulties and the branches of science out of which these spring or are supposed to spring. Space prevents any fair treatment of the argument: Mr Kempson gives an account of many fundamental ideas in biology, and an exposition of the Catholic doctrine of immortality endeavouring to show that, in the main, the former cannot clash with the latter, or with the arguments necessary to justify it, and further that moral objections are invalid, springing largely from misunderstanding. Mr Kempson is however free from the error common to so many apologists of exaggerating the independence of science and theology: he deals with various points where collision may appear, and notably with mechanical determinism and with the bearing of modern views of heredity on the doctrine of original sin—for he realises that no one dogma can be isolated and is prepared to go afield. In some ways, it seems to the writer, this tendency has been carried too far, in others that it has not gone far enough. The resulting faults are serious. On the one hand it could be wished that Mr Kempson had dealt less with biblical criticism, had omitted an appendix on pragmatism, and had compressed and collected the scientific chapters: on the other fuller treatment might most usefully have been given to both mechanical determinism and original sin in the light of heredity, while in the general apologetic Mr Kempson rightly thought necessary the method seems at times far too narrow and the tone too scholastic.

Whatever faults there be, the book remains however of very real value, chiefly, but not exclusively, for the clear appreciation of difficulties, from its general spirit, and not least for the excellent use of analogy. If criticisms have been freely made, it is in the belief that the book is too good not to be made better especially if—as is much to be desired—it is re-issued in a sixpenny edition.

E. A. A.

C. U. M. C.

(400th Concert).

Friday evening, February 28th, 1908, at 8.15.

1. String Quartet in B flat major, Op. 18, No. 6 ... *Beethoven*
R. J. Wood (Exeter), J. H. Wood (B.N.C.), C. H. C. Sharp (C.C.C.), A. M. Green (Lincoln).
2. Song, 'Lenzlied' (Die Walküre) ... ... *Wagner*
F. C. Rowe (University).
3. Sonata ('Waldstein') for Pianoforte Solo in C major, Op. 53 *Beethoven*
T. P. Fielden (Jesus).
4. Sonata for Pianoforte and 'Cello in D major, Op. 102, No. 2 *Beethoven*
H. G. Ley (Keble), A. P. Fachiri (New College).
5. Songs (*a*) 'Als die alte Mutter' ... ... *Dvorák*
(*b*) 'Sonntag' ... ... *Brahms*
F. C. Rowe (University).
6. Trio for Pianoforte, Clarinet and 'Cello in B flat major, Op. 11 *Beethoven*
H. G. Ley (Keble), G. C. N. Sturt (Ch. Ch.), A. P. Fachiri (New College).

Sedley Taylor, *Trinity College.*

This programme was played by members of the Oxford University Musical Union.

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And a Matinee on Saturday, March 7, at 2.30.

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Mr. H. B. IRVING

AND

Miss DOROTHEA BAIRD

Thursday—THE LYONS MAIL, preceded by KING RENE'S DAUGHTER.

Friday—HAMLET.

Saturday Afternoon—CHARLES I.

Saturday Night—THE BELLS, preceded by KING RENE'S DAUGHTER.

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The entire teaching in the School, with the exception of the Classes for the Primary Fellowship Examination, is devoted to the subjects of the Final Examinations, that is to say, to the essentially medical subjects. In other words, the entire teaching of the School is specially *devoted to the interests of men from the Universities.*

Mr. H. S. Pendlebury, F.R.C.S. (Pembroke College), acts as Special Tutor to Cambridge men.

By arrangement with the London University, students attend either at King's College or University College for tuition in all Preliminary and Intermediate subjects.

Students are permitted to enter the Wards at any hour (except at meal-times), a privilege allowed at no other London Hospital.

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The BRACKENBURY PRIZE in MEDICINE, of the value of £40; the BRACKENBURY PRIZE in SURGERY, of the value of £40; the WEBB PRIZE in BACTERIOLOGY, of the value £30; and many other Prizes are awarded annually.

DRESSERSHIPS to the Surgeons and **CLINICAL CLERKSHIPS** to the Physicians are **open without fee** to all Students of the Hospital.

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2. Advanced Bacteriology.
3. Clinical Pathology.
4. Systematic Pathology.
5. Pharmacology.
6. Histological Pathology and Morbid Anatomy.
7. Operative Surgery.
8. Public Health.
9. Tropical Diseases.

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Students have the advantage of a well-fitted Library of Medical and Scientific Books, which is kept thoroughly up to date.

The WINTER SESSION commences on October 1st, the SUMMER SESSION on May 1st, but Students can enter at any time or for any particular course.

Further information may be obtained from the Dean of the Medical School.

H. S. PENDLEBURY, F.R.C.S., *Hon. Treasurer.*
E. I. SPRIGGS, M.D., F.R.C.P., *Dean.*

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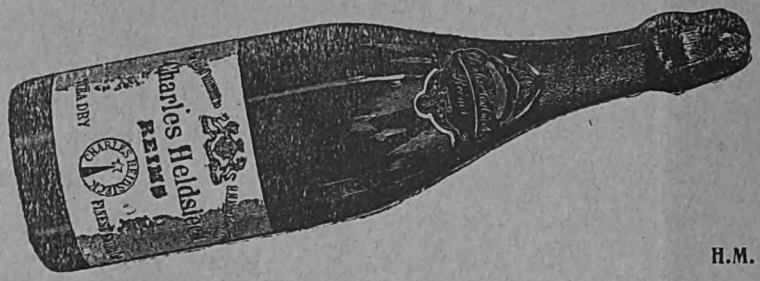

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THE CAMBRIDGE REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF UNIVERSITY LIFE & THOUGHT

VOL. XXIX. No. 728. **THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1908.** PRICE SIXPENCE

CALENDAR.

Thursday, March 12.

Congregation at 2 p.m. Discussion of four Reports after the Congregation.

King's: Garrett in E flat; anthem, 'The ways of Zion,' Wise.

Examination for Degree of Mus.M. begins.

Clinker Fours.

Gymnastics: Inter-University Competition in Corn Exchange at 8 p.m.

Union Debate (Visitors' and Change of Officers') at 8.15 p.m. Subject: 'That this House would deplore the substitution of an Imperial for a National Spirit.' Proposed by Mr R. M. P. Muir, Caius, Retiring President.

New Theatre: 'The Education of Elizabeth,' at 8.15 p.m.

Friday, March 13.

King's: Hymn 183.

Clinker Fours.

Hockey League: *Division III.*, Peterhouse v. Magdalene.

Golf: Weekly Sweepstake.

Lacrosse: C.U. v. Oxford (at Cambridge).

National League for Physical Education and Improvement: Annual Meeting in Guildhall at 8.15 p.m.

New Theatre: 'The Education of Elizabeth,' at 8.15 p.m.

Saturday, March 14.

King's: Rogers in D; anthem, 'Unto Thee have I cried,' G. J. Elvey.

St John's: King in F; hymn 21.

Trinity: Anthem, 'O Lord of Hosts,' Tye.

Clinker Fours.

C.U.M.S. & C.U.M.C. Joint Concert in Guildhall.

New Theatre: 'The Education of Elizabeth,' at 2.30 and 8.15 p.m.

Sunday, March 15.

Second Sunday in Lent.

Sermon at Great St Mary's at 2.15 p.m. by the Rev. St J. B. WYNNE-WILSON, M.A., Head Master of Haileybury College.

King's: *M.*, King in F; hymns 92 and 266. *E.*, Barnby in E; anthem, 'Remember O Lord,' Walmisley.

St John's: *M.*, Nares in D; anthem, 'Come unto Me,' J. S. Bach; hymn 331. *E.*, Stainer in E flat; anthem, 'By the waters of Babylon,' Boyce; hymn 439.

Sunday, March 15.

Trinity: *M.*, Gray in D; hymn 256. *E.*, Gray in G minor; anthem, 'Hear, O Thou Shepherd,' Walmisley; hymn 23.

C.U. Student Volunteer Missionary Union: Annual Meeting in the Guildhall at 8.30 p.m. Speakers: The Lord Archbishop of Brisbane and Oliver H. McCowan, Esq., LL.B

C.U. Nonconformist Union: Rev. R. B. Brindley on 'Freechurchmanship as a National Asset,' in Victoria Assembly Rooms at 8.30 p.m.

Monday, March 16.

Full Term ends.

Examinations for Bell Scholarships and Abbott Scholarships begin.

Cambridge Antiquarian Society: Meeting in Lecture Room of the Archaeological Museum at 4.30 p.m.

New Theatre: 'Sunday,' at 8.15 p.m.

Wednesday, March 18.

Previous Examination, Part I. begins.

New Theatre: 'Sunday,' at 8.15 p.m.

Saturday, March 21.

Previous Examination, Additional Subjects begin.

Monday, March 23.

Previous Examination, Part II. begins.

Tuesday, March 24.

B.A.s return Books to the Library.

Wednesday, March 25.

Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Founder's Day at King's College. Sermon in the morning before the University, at King's College Chapel, by one of the Society.

M.A.s return Books to the Library.

Golf: C.U. v. Oxford (at Sunningdale).

Saturday, March 28.

The Inter-University Sports (at Queen's Club.)

Monday, March 30.

Lent Term ends.

Friday, April 3.

Bell Scholars elected.

Saturday, April 4.

The Boat Race at 3 p.m.

Our next Number will be published on THURSDAY, *April 30, 1908.*

The EXTRA NUMBER, *containing* LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY IN RESIDENCE, *will be issued early next term. Corrections should be sent to the Printers, Guildhall Street, before April 24, 1908.*

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NEWS AND NOTES.

A Grace to be proposed at the Congregation this afternoon marks an interesting sequel to the rejection of the Oldham Bequest Syndicate's Shakespeare scheme. The Master of Peterhouse and Messrs W. A. Wright, Durnford, and G. C. Macaulay have resigned their places on the Syndicate, and it is proposed to fill the vacancies by the Master of Pembroke, and Messrs A. Gray, Glover and Cornford. These represent the victorious Non-placet element, and it will be remembered that the subject was opened by Mr Glover with a letter in these columns on January 30. We wish them good luck in the composition of an alternative scheme.

We beg to express our condolences to the University of Oxford on the loss of its Professor of Music, and to hope that his strength will soon be sufficiently restored for him to finish his *magnum opus* on Bach. Sir Hubert Parry has worked long and hard both for Oxford and for the Royal College of Music, of which he is director. He has many friends in this University as well as his own, and perhaps in the future we may hope for an occasional visit made possible by his release from stress of work.

Our best congratulations to Trinity College, Oxford, on its legacy of £2,000 from the late Lady Lingen 'to promote the study of Latin and Greek.' Forward, please, Sir George Young, and explain the donor's real motive!

If Sir George Young, by the way, would read 'local papers,' such as the *Cambridge Review*, he would be saved the mistakes consequent upon a hasty rush into print. Dr Rouse pointed out to him that he had published a letter in the *Times* in which almost every statement had afterwards been disproved, and suggested that an apology or explanation was desirable. But unfortunately even Dr Rouse had not read his *Review* quite carefully enough—*siquando dormitat*—and stated that the late Sir William Pearce had *voted* for the retention of compulsory Greek. This of course gave Sir George Young, who is a clever lawyer, the necessary loop-hole of escape, by pointing out Dr Rouse's error. But this must not be allowed to obscure the truth. Sir George Young stated definitely and distinctly that Sir William Pearce had left his money to Trinity because it had declared decisively against compulsory Greek, and it has since been shewn (1) that Trinity was practically equally divided on the subject (2) that Sir William Pearce was so far from being an opponent or even neutral, had given in his name as a supporter of the offending subject, though he did not come to Cambridge to vote. Now, we know on which side the law is: where is equity?

One of the most melancholy results of the fact that the *Cambridge Review* ceases publication during the vacations is that a promising controversy is often cut short at the moment when it is hottest and most delightful: after four or five weeks its renewal would be flat, stale, and unprofitable. No more will be said by Mr Dent of organists and Mr Rootham, or by Mr Rootham of Mr Dent as an organist: the 'Cambridge Modern History' will sleep no longer fearful of the criticisms of the warlike Monsignor. Our readers must not think that we have been unfair to Mr Pollock in letting Monsignor Barnes have the last word: he expressed his intention last week of replying no further, and with respect to the rejoinder he authorises us to quote from a letter—'nothing in the heading, contents, or tone of his effusion seems to me worthy of further notice.'

Friends of learning everywhere grieve at any misfortune that comes upon a learned man, and it is not out of place in a University journal to mention with sorrow the long-expected bolt which has just reached the Abbé Loisy. The Greater Excommunication is a serious thing for a devout Roman Catholic, and we may be permitted to hope that an arrangement may be found which will allow both sides peace and honour. Until the Day of Judgement it will not be known whether most truth lies with the Pope or the Abbé, but it is a pathetic thing to see two saintly men each convinced that the teaching of the other means sure and certain ruin to the Church.

In the list of subjects for the Classical Tripos, Part II., in 1910, the Special Board quote in Section D as the special subject for paper 2 (β) 'The Akropolis of Athens.' This spelling is an unpleasant piece of pedantry, and makes us suspect the existence of a secret letter from Professor von Wilamowitz-Moellendorf to Mr Giles, ordering the Teutonic k in future University notices.

We have received a circular from the 'Cambridge University Women's Suffrage Association.' Whether Mr Bertrand Russell's reasons are right or wrong, the promoters shew a curious perverseness in the use of the title 'University.' If all the women of England had votes, this is the one constituency that would not be affected. They would shew a better sense of proportion if their energies began at home—when they have obtained for women a vote in the Senate, then will be the time to make them Parliamentary electors for the University seat.

We are asked to state that the University Free Trade Association will hold a meeting in the large room of the Guildhall on April 27th at 8.15. The Hon. Arthur Elliott, President of the Association, will occupy the chair, and an address will be given by Sir Hugh Bell, the well-known iron-master and colliery owner.

The *Cambridge Review* prides itself in taking no part in the degrading pursuit of party politics, so that the following lines, addressed by an old colleague to the introducer of the Education Bill, are printed without any necessary endorsement of their sentiment, and on the understanding that if any sound Liberal likes to express poetically his wish that, for instance, Mr Balfour had better have con-

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tinued his Cambridge metaphysical studies than have sat in Parliament, these columns will be open to him for the purpose.

Far better, if beneath the crescent black
On Cam, with strenuous oar, he still did ply
And stir the mud in Barnwell's Pool for Hall,
Than stir the blacker mud of discontent
By broken trusts and robbing of the Church
To please dissent and win its poor applause
By thus debasing 'neath the Crown, the Cross.
H. E. H. C.

It is with peculiar regret that we have to abstain from reporting the Union Debate this week, but its postponement until to-night makes it impossible. We shall look forward greatly to hearing Mr G. K. Chesterton, one of the few living orators, support a national as opposed to an imperial spirit. For the same reason we are unable to divulge the results of the elections for the Secretaryship and Committee: it must suffice us to congratulate Mr Elmslie, of Pembroke, the new President, and Mr Bethell, of Trinity, Vice-President, who have gained the palm without the dust of a contested election.

There was a very fair attendance in the Archaeological Lecture Room on Monday for Mr Sedley Taylor and Dr Alan Gray's joint lecture on Bach's B minor mass. We are sorry for the disappointment of any who came expecting that the lecture would be given as a duet, an arrangement that might have seemed so appropriate. As a matter of fact the two parts were not merely independent, but not even concurrent. Mr Sedley Taylor showed us how the life of even the greatest artists may be chequered by the intrigue incident in dealing with arch-dukes and such-like cattle. Dr Gray went through the several movements of the work, giving the clue to each. His treatment was necessarily summary, but it could not be said to be superficial.

Now that the Sports at both Universities have been concluded, it is not out of place to discuss our chance of success at Queen's Club on March 28th. It is, however, difficult to obtain a trustworthy comparison with Oxford results, as the latter's team were obviously not in fit condition at the time of their sports, and their records suffered in consequence, not to mention the fact that their track has been in a bad state this year. Still, we ought not to incur such a severe beating as we did last year. Macleod will have a very difficult task to beat the freshman Hull, of Brasenose, a new Rhodes Scholar. Powell should repeat his success of last year in the Hurdle Race, and Just should win the Half-mile. If Michie can only avoid being paralysed with nervousness, he will have no difficulty in winning the Weight, and might beat all records save that of Coe's. Stevens will have to repeat his record Hammer throw of last year to beat Lindsay-Watson, and the later will be very unlucky if he throws 140 feet and does not win this event. We shall be lucky if we win either of the jumps; of the two we have more chance of pulling off the Long Jump. Edwards has little chance against Hallows in the Three Mile Race, but may be depended on to give him a closer race than last year. In the Quarter-mile Ryle will have his work cut out to beat one or both of the brothers Chavasse and there ought to be a close finish in this race; Dougall and Just, between them, might win the Mile, but will have to take another four or five seconds off their best times this term.

In conclusion, it seems that a draw is more than likely, though if we had a share of the luck that Oxford have enjoyed during the last three years we might win by six events to four. May this pious hope be fulfilled!

Some minor competitions between the Universities were decided on Tuesday. We lost the Boxing and Fencing by 3 points to 5: being successful only in the bantam, feather and middle weights. We won the Billiards, however, for our first and third strings were successful: curiously enough, the best game was played by the Oxford second string, Mr Catterall, of Hertford, who inflicted a crushing defeat (500—174) upon Mr Attenborough, of Trinity. The Lacrosse match will be played at Fenner's to-morrow.

Much have I travelled on the L. and Y.
At many tanks and sidings have I stopp'd
And sometimes irresponsibly been dropped
In distant solitudes alone to die
Yet *never* known such bored inanity
As this demoralising lack of plan.—
Silent upon a pique sits Mary Ann
My fair companion with a troubled eye.

Dear God, the very *porters* seem asleep!
Ghosts (locomotive) have things at their will—
Far off a human ghost is murmuring—'Bill!'
Ah! Bletchley if 'tis true that angels weep,
Thou art the spot were the good niggers go,
—Remote—unfriended—melancholy—Slow!

We are asked to call especial attention to a meeting to be held in the Guildhall on Sunday evening at 8.30 p.m., at which the Master of Trinity will preside, in support of the C.U. Student Volunteer Missionary Union. The speakers will be the Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop of Brisbane, and Mr O. H. McCowan, who has for 8½ years been in Rangoon.

Messrs Spottiswoode & Co., of Eton, send us a most interesting volume in the shape of *Bygone King's*, 15/- net. This is a companion volume to the *Bygone Eton*, which raised so much interest on its appearance, and it is in the same way the result of the labours of Mr R. A. Austen Leigh, who is both an Etonian and a Kingsman. The book consists of a collection of plans and illustrations shewing both the past appearance of the College, when it occupied what is now the site of the University Library and also the intentions of the Founder and the many proposed modifications which have come to nought. We owe Mr Austen Leigh all thanks for his tasteful labours.

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A BURGLARIOUS ENTRANCE.

'Burglary,' said Sprigge-Taplowe, as the three travellers contemplated the passage window at the back of The Shrubbery, and found that it was indeed unfastened, as they had been told, 'burglary is one of the things that I have never yet committed, and I confess that I shrink from it. Yet it does not appear contrary to the law of nature. To despoil the rich is to act as the minister of justice. We must therefore brace ourselves to the task that lies before us. Be courage the lever wherewith we work upon the fulcrum of opportunity. Allen, old man, give us a leg-up.'

The student of style will easily perceive the degrading influence of the mere contemplation of crime upon a highly-strung, sensitive organisation. In his normal moments Sprigge-Taplowe would never have used such language as a 'leg-up,' still less would he have abbreviated Smythe-Aylwine's name. It seemed as if our three friends were already lost to shame, for no one observed the solecism and the 'leg-up' was duly given. It was the work of a moment for Sprigge-Taplowe to open the window and insert himself into the house. Then Henry Winter-Smither gave a 'leg-up' to Smythe-Aylwine who was hoisted in by Sprigge-Taplowe. But now a difficulty arose: Henry was the smallest of the three and could by no means hope to reach the window-sill by jumping. Though small, however, Winter-Smither was clever. Firmly rejecting the suggestion of his colleagues that he should remain outside to give warning, he asserted his right to share in the peril and the plunder. He reminded his friends that out of sight was out of mind. '*Les absents*,' he added in French, '*ont toujours tort*.' Was it for this that he had shared so many and such arduous marches, that he should be left in the lurch at the last? Or did they think to spare him the danger? Danger shared was almost non-existent. If by the division of their labours they feared the diminution of their glory, let them remember that numbers were a source of strength and the greater the victory the greater the loot. Finally he thus concluded his eloquent harangue: 'Admit me to your society and I will faithfully assist your enterprise. In all contests, rightly considered, the prize is awarded to brains more than to inches. But if not, by yonder moon now flooding the peaceful earth with her celestial radiance, by yonder moon I swear that I will go straight to the nearest police-station and give the whole show away.'

Moved by his entreaties as much as by his threats, Sprigge-Taplowe leaned out of the window, Smythe-Aylwine grasping his legs from behind, and hoisted his eloquent colleague into the mansion.

'Now,' said Sprigge-Taplowe, as soon as they were all assembled upon the landing, 'organisation is the secret of success. Many a promising scheme has failed through divided counsels. What says Odysseus, himself a man of counsels and councils?

οὐκ ἀγαθὸν πολυκοιρανίη· εἷς κοίρανος ἔστω.

I therefore propose that we elect a chairman, *ad hoc*.'

Henry Winter-Smither rose.

'At such a juncture,' said he, 'I hold that we should follow the maxim of the late Queen Victoria—a maxim which is widely known to-day—"Not to the cleverest, not to the strongest, but to the faithfullest." I will not waste valuable time by enlarging upon this principle, I will content myself with moving that Edward Sprigge-Taplowe do take the chair.'

The motion was briefly seconded by Smythe-Aylwine. Sprigge-Taplowe took the chair. Smythe-Aylwine took a small travelling-clock, and Henry Winter-Smither was about to take a pair of ormolu vases from the mantel-piece when the chairman called him to order.

'No, no,' he said, 'indiscriminate plunder is as bad as indiscriminate charity. Both require organisation. We must have a plan of campaign. First we scatter in search of the plate-chest. I, as chairman, will take the dining-room; Smythe-Aylwine shall search the drawing-room, selecting only objects of gold and silver, while Henry Winter-Smither debouches upon the cellars and pantry.'

'I do not know how to debouch,' said Henry Winter-Smither.'

He was destined to continue in ignorance. The house had been wrapped in a silence complete but for the heavy breathing of the domestics upstairs and the ticking of Smythe-Aylwine's clock. The moonlight which streamed in through the windows served only to make the darkness more dense. From what could be seen the house appeared to be large and comfortably furnished. The silence which ensued upon Winter-Smither's remark was broken by a gentle cough from a neighbouring bedroom. The cough was followed by a question in the voice of an old lady:

'Is that the burglars?'

The question was asked quite civily, in the tone that one would use in asking whether it was the postman or the doctor. Sprigge-Taplowe was, of course, prepared with a civil answer:

'Madam, it is. I gather that we are expected?'

'Of course,' there was a touch of asperity in the voice, 'otherwise I should have had the window fastened. Living in a lonely house near the main road one is always prepared for burglary. Are you gentlemen?'

'Madam, we are. My grandfather was in the marines. And I was educated at Ox——'

'Thank you,' I do not wish for details. In that case you will permit me to observe that my doctor has forbidden me any excitement. A shock might prove fatal. You must therefore excuse me from appearing in person. The revolting appearance of burglars——'

'Madam!'

'Permit me! You will find the plate-chest under the arbutus tree on the lawn. There is nothing else of value in the house, no other portable property, I mean. Kindly close the door as you go out, I am extremely sensitive to draughts. One thing more!'

'Madam?'

'Oblige me by breaking one of the windows before you go. The pantry window, please. The others are plate glass. And you might leave some of your tools about. This is merely to substantiate my claim upon the Insurance Company. Good night!'

Silence fell upon the house once more. The three travellers could not refuse the request of their courteous hostess. They broke the pantry window carefully. There was some question about the tools, as they had neither jemmy nor dark lantern. It was finally proposed and carried by a majority, that Winter-Smither should leave his umbrella, which was of no great value. They left by the front door. The plate chest was found under the arbutus tree upon the lawn and there they unpacked it, bestowing the spoons and forks upon their persons in a manner calculated to avoid observation.

* * * *

The moon was still shining as they regained the high road.

J. C.

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DRAGONS OF THE PRIMER.

ERE the days of the patriarch Noah,
In antediluvian time,
The mastodon, mammoth, and moa
Would wallow about in their slime:
Hipparion, huge pterodactyl
Disported in air or on plain;
They are gone, and they'll never come back till
The aeons begin o'er again.

'Tis well; for it must have been risky,
When wandering aimlessly out,
To meet on our rambles a frisky
Batrachian roaming about,
Or fly from the plesiosaurus
That followed too closely behind,
And meet, just in readiness for us,
A dino that had not yet dined.

Yet still we can boast our enormous
And dangerous animals too,
Which—so do our text-books inform us—
Infest our grammatical Zoo:
If you want me to utter the truth on
The creature I mentioned before,
I consider an Anacoluthon
Far worse than a Plesiosaur.

Dire Hydras, and direr Chimeras,
That struggled in Meiocene fray,
Caused certainly not so much fear as
Hypallage causes to-day;
The aurochs they set such a store on
Was muscular, frightful, and tall;
But I'd back my young friend Oxymoron
'Gainst any old ox of them all.

The birds, in those days of the spacious,
Expanded their wings pretty wide;
Dinornis had stomach capacious,
And quite a respectable stride;
But though they had marvellous masses,
And cubic capacity then,
Hendiadys greatly surpasses
The antediluvian hen.

In fact, 'tis my settled idea,
These monsters of mightiest birth,
If matched with Onomatopoeia,
Would markedly shrink in their girth:
And though they were twenty times bigger,
And twenty times longer in reach,
You cannot compare them in figure
With latter-day figures of speech.

E. E. KELLETT.

SEPIA OFFICINALIS—THE COMMON CUTTLE OR SQUID.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

SIR,—Mr Pollock is perhaps a better lawyer than historian. At least he has not forgotten the useful maxim that, when no other defence is possible, 'abuse of the plaintiff's attorney' may afford a timely digression. With a British jury too, as his work on 'the Popish Plot' will have taught him, 'No Popery' is seldom a wasted cry, and may sometimes lead, even now, to a verdict in the teeth of the facts. He has hoped to escape attack behind a cloud of ink of his own emitting. But this he is not going to be allowed to do.

'Father Gerard—S. J.,' he writes, 'has said that I am completely incompetent. After that, what doubt on the subject can be admitted?' 'Completely incompetent' is his own phrase, not Father Gerard's, but we need not quarrel with it. But why quote Father Gerard only? Why not also Mr Andrew Lang; or, to take the most recent of his critics, the *Times* reviewer (Litt. Supp. Feb. 27); who speaks of his great discovery as 'a theory almost peculiar to himself'—a theory so unfounded that it 'ought not to have been given to the world by the University of Cambridge'; and who blames the Editors, as did I, for not having intervened to prevent his troubling the lay reader with the mare's-nest he has found.

His illustrations about the haberdashers can scarcely have deceived even himself. Jesuits are united together and with the whole Catholic Church by much closer bonds than any which constitute the solidarity of haberdashers.

He is very angry, too, because I ventured to suggest that perhaps he did not read Italian. He need not have been so. Many estimable members of this University, even more learned and accurate than himself, do not read Italian with ease, or even German. French we all know Mr Pollock can read quite well. Does he not consult his leading English authorities in a fragmentary French translation, and then quote what he finds in the belief that it is from the original?

His eminent Italian ecclesiastic does not impress me greatly. Even an Englishman might easily imagine Mr Pollock impartial if he had not realised his methods of dealing with his original authorities.

Now, at last, we come to the blunders. He is wrong in thinking that the six are the only ones I have noticed in his essay; there are several others, but nowhere else do they cluster together in quite so brilliant a constellation.

Four of the blunders he gives to me without defence; for the other two he puts forward an explanation. His method is the same with which he has familiarised us in his book. He makes citations, and omits to cite the portions that really matter and make against him.

Blunder 3. 'Pregnani was sent to London to act *as a means of communication*' between the two Courts. Mr Pollock quotes freely to show that he was a French *agent*, which no one denies. He omits the crucial clauses. 'Sa majesté lui défend de rien écrire ici, tant qu'il sera en Angleterre, non pas même à moi, sa majesté ne voulant rien savoir que par votre seul canal.'

Blunder 5. 'Louis with Charles was to fix the date of the stroke.' If the context be referred to, it will be seen that it is the *English* business of which Mr Pollock is speaking. On this business, which is dealt with in article 2 of the treaty, it is, as I said, expressly provided in that article that 'le temps de ladite declaration de catholicité est entièrement remis au choix dudit seigneur roy de la Grande-Bretagne.' Mr Pollock quotes from article 9, which has nothing to do with England, but deals with the war against Holland. That is precisely where his blunder lies. He has taken the time-clause governing article 9 and applied it to article 2 which has a separate time-clause of its own. A treaty is after all a legal document. Mr Pollock would scarcely venture in his legal capacity, if the matter were sent him for 'counsel's opinion,' to maintain the interpretation he has thought good enough for a work that is merely historical.

Llandaff House,
March 5, 1908.

ARTHUR S. BARNES.

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AGAINST SINGING.

Thamyris emulous
  Lifted his voice and sang
Neither timid nor tremulous
  Sang till the heavens rang.
Early, with no birds astir
He the bard, the challenger
  Of the Muses nine
All his piety down-flinging
Did beset the world with singing
  In the dawn divine.

Thamyris, Thamyris,
  Hear how well he sings
But exultant Thamyris
  Sings with the voice of things
He is but a borrower
From the birds not yet astir,
  Once he learnt his song
In the chorus of the morning
From those Muses he is scorning,
  Ere his throat was strong.

Muses nine, Heaven-hid
  Hearing the singer wild
Unabashed nor Heaven-chid
  Smiled as upon a child.
Then, when he had sung his fill
As the air grew slowly still,
  At his challenge, they
Answered with the sounds appalling
Of all Nature waking, calling
  To stupendous day.

Glorious, gladdening,
  The universal sound,
Insurpassable, maddening
  Sound without earth-bound
Smote him, smote him dumb and blind
Never more a song to find
  And, though Muses reign
No more as a nine of wonder
Still men sing against the thunder
  Insolent, in vain.

MARJORY ROLFE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

UNIVERSITY MANNERS.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

SIR,—Your paragraph last week with regard to my remarks on the relations between some University people and those engaged in trade in the Town seems to challenge a reply.

I fully recognise that the old antagonism has ceased, but I fear that the social cleavage is as deep as ever. To enter into details would be to cause pain to some who perhaps feel their position too acutely already, and would also mean some violation of confidence; but this much may be said: (1) I know of cases where acquaintances made outside Cambridge were summarily dropped when it was discovered that to pursue them would involve intimacy with tradespeople in the town; (2) I know also of families —cultured people and otherwise eligible enough—who are ostracized because they keep shops. (3) Even where Town and Gown meet for Committee work and the like, this seldom leads to healthy social intercourse. The men may know one another, but their womenkind do not. A line is drawn and some of them are made to feel it.

That present conditions are the outcome of the past I understand, but the continuance of prejudice of this kind squares ill with the name the University has for liberality and enlightenment. These class distinctions, it may be added, are not found in the Universities of Scotland, or in the newer University centres in England. No doubt things are better than they were, and certainly the fault is not all on one side.

I am, yours faithfully,
W. B. SELBIE.

15, Hills Road, Cambridge.

MR DENT ON ORGANISTS.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

SIR,—In his able review of Dr Ernest Walker's 'History of Music in England,' in your issue of last week, Mr E. J. Dent seems to go out of his way, in two separate passages, to cast aspersions on the organist and the organ-loft. This is not the first occasion on which he has thus honoured the luckless organist with his attention. May I quote for his consideration a few words from his own criticism of Dr Walker's methods? . . . 'but we think he (Dr Walker) would have preached his ideals with more success, if he had not stopped so often to heave half-bricks at his brother-musicians . . . , and if instead of emphasizing his opinions so crudely he had rather led his readers to form their own . . .'

Now those who live in glass houses should not heave half-bricks. Mr Dent, I believe, would wish to be called a musician; and he might reflect, when he postulates dullness as an axiom of the organ-loft, that even musical reviewers and biographers may not be entirely destitute of that amiable quality. Moreover, Mr Dent cannot, I think, yet have forgotten that for some years he essayed to become a proficient organist—with what success I know not, for I never yet have had the good fortune to hear him produce sounds from an organ. I trust that another proverb concerning a workman and his tools would, in this particular case, be inapplicable.

I am, yours faithfully,
C. B. ROOTHAM.

MR ROOTHAM ON MUSICAL CRITICS.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

SIR,—I much thank you for so courteously allowing me to reply to Mr Rootham's letter before the vacation puts an end to all discussions.

Critics, it is well known, are men who have failed as practical exponents of the art which they criticize. Since Mr Rootham insists on dragging the indiscretions of my youth into the publicity of your pages, let me confess the hideous truth, that like most musical schoolboys, I once cherished ambitions as an organist. I should think that I struck too many wrong notes ever to be a really dull player; but I may say that I received frequent praise from the clergy and their wives for the 'very devotional manner' in which I accompanied the church services—the fact being that I was far too nervous ever to leave the softest stops of the choir organ, or to vary the chants with even the simplest passing notes, while my extemporisations (extemporisation is *de rigueur* with all respectable organists, inspired or not) squirmed with diminished sevenths. Mr Rootham stuck to his organ-stool; I at least shuffled off it before I was twenty-one. But it was too late. I attended the Professor's lectures on com-

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position: 'What greasy stuff you write!' he said, 'the trail of the cathedral organist is over it all!' Baffled and humiliated, I dropped composition; Mr Rootham still composes. I hoped that I had at last found my true vocation when almost every contribution of mine to the *Cambridge Review* filled your letter-box with angry correspondence. Indeed, even Mr Rootham once wrote of my work as 'revolutionary.' Now, however, he finds me dull, and although this 'amiable weakness used to be considered characteristic of the *Review* in general (*vide* a celebrated letter from the then Dean of King's some six or seven years ago), I will bear my own burden, and say that if I am a dull critic, it must be because the bacillus of the organ-loft is not yet eliminated from my system.

Yours truly,

EDWARD J. DENT.

MUSIC

The 'extra' concert given by Mr and Mrs Haydn Inwards took place on Thursday, March 5th. They gave us Grieg's very fine sonata for Violin and Pianoforte in C minor (Op. 45). This may be considered the finest, as it is the last, of the three compositions Grieg has written for this combination of instruments. It is full of dramatic power, and rich in melodic material. Then Mr Inwards played the first movement of Max Bruch's Concerto in D minor, the orchestral accompaniment, which is sometimes rather elaborate, being arranged for the pianoforte. The performance concluded with Beethoven's 'Kreutzer' sonata —that splendid example of the very flowering-time of his genius.

The performance of Bach's mass in B minor was a musical event at Cambridge the effect of which will not be soon forgotten. The chorus was largely reinforced from Oxford, and its tone was, with rare exceptions, very fine. Any detailed analysis of the rendering is impossible. No doubt there may be questions on particular points of *tempo* or light and shade; but taking the thing as a whole Dr Gray is warmly to be congratulated on the result of his labours. All applause during the performance was very properly discouraged; but at the end the approbation of the audience was warmly expressed. The soloists, Miss Edith McCullagh (soprano), Miss N. Anderton (contralto), Mr Jos. Reed (tenor), and Mr J. Campbell McInnes (bass), performed their arduous and sometimes rather ungrateful duties with sincerity and artistic feeling. Mr McInnes took the place of Mr F. Harford, who was prevented from singing by illness. Dr H. P. Allen gave most efficient and welcome assistance at the organ, and the band was led by Mr Haydn Inwards, who played the violin solo that accompanies the Benedictus, with excellent effect. The book of words was enriched with very useful and illuminating comments, signed A. G.

ROWING NOTES.

THE UNIVERSITY EIGHT.

'Rough but promising' is the *Sportman's* verdict upon us, a verdict which somewhat recalls the phrase in the Song of Songs, 'black but comely.' We had a delightful little holiday between our departure from Ely and our *debut* at London: we saw the President playing a fine game of golf on Saturday afternoon at the Gogs. We started on a nasty morning on Tuesday, with a stiff wind against us and water twice as rough as we had had it at Ely: so a pull at 28 to the minute was quite enough going up on the ebb, and we were not very comfortable; 'Two improves but slowly' we said last week, and though he *is* improving there is still a deal of that nasty screw. We turned at the Doves, and then after drifting down to Hammersmith Bridge we made a start. We began better than we went on: for the first half-minute we pulled 18—for the next minute 34—for the last minute 32. But it was better than the paddle: and in a very short practice in the afternoon we did better still. On the whole we are satisfied: and as these are the last notes which will appear in the *Review* this term, we leave them with a valedictory message of hope. Let us give all thanks to our energetic coaches.

As to the merits of individual oars, we have not much to add to our remarks last week.

Stroke is very good—on Tuesday he was just occasionally late on his crew.

Seven is up to his usual form.

Six sometimes rows light.

Five shews satisfactory form: he must mind that light finish.

Four must remember what we said of him last week, and never hurry his slide.

Three improves fast. Let him strive for greater ease.

For two see above.

Bow is a pleasant oar.

Cox will find the best advice if he peruses the *Florilegium* of Stobaeus, where Aristonymus tells him κυβερνήτου μὲν ἔργον ἀγαθοῦ εἰς τὰς τῶν πνευμάτων μεταβολὰς ἁρμόσασθαι· ἀνδρὸς δὲ σοφοῦ πρὸς τὰς τῆς τύχης.

		st.	lb.
	F. H. Jerwood (Oakham and Jesus) (bow) ...	11	10
2	G. E. Fairbairn (Eton and Jesus)	12	1
3	O. A. Carver (Cheltenham and First Trinity) ...	12	11
4	H. E. Kitching (Uppingham and Trinity Hall) ...	13	0
5	*J. S. Burn (Harrow and First Trinity)	12	9
6	E. G. Williams (Eton and Third Trinity)	13	4
7	*E. W. Powell (Eton and Third Trinity)	11	6
	*D. C. R. Stuart (Cheltenham & Trin. Hall) (str.)	11	3½
	*R. Boyle (Bradfield and Trinity Hall) (cox) ...	8	6

CLINKER FOURS.

THURSDAY, March 12.

Heat A (2.30).

First Station—Lady Margaret.
Second Station—Jesus.

Heat B (3.0).

First Station—Clare.
Second Station—Trinity Hall.

Heat C (3.30).

First Station—Magdalene.
Second Station—Third Trinity.

Heat D.

Corpus drew a bye.

FRIDAY, March 13.

Heat E (3.0).

First Station—Winner of Heat B.
Second Station—Corpus.

Heat F (3.30).

First Station—Winner of Heat C.
Second Station—Wnner of Heat A.

SATURDAY, March 14.

Final Heat (3.0).

First Station—Winner of Heat E.
Second Station—Winner of Heat F.

REVIEWS OF THE SEASON.

RUGBY.

On paper, considering that they have won the bulk of their matches, the University team have had a successful season, but it would be hard to convince anyone who has seen most of the matches that they were a good side. The play throughout the season has varied enormously, but we consider that the side has had very bad luck in the teams sent to oppose it in games previous to that against

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Oxford; for those matches are nothing more or less than practice for the great game at Queen's Club. There was a regular run of weak teams sent, unavoidably, by clubs which are usually strong. For example, Monkstown arrived with an appallingly weak team which the University defeated by 55 points. The only time the University were really tested was against the London Scottish, and they failed hopelessly. If the side had had a few more games such as this in the early stages of practice they would not have given such a pitiful display against Oxford. We would suggest that the secretary get fixtures with some really strong clubs of which there are plenty about, for it is impossible to choose a suitable team to oppose Oxford if most of the previous matches are farces. Why not arrange fixtures with some of the Welsh clubs as used to be done years ago? Suppose they give us a good gruelling; no team must shrink from the inevitable 'licking into shape' which it must undergo in the early stages of its formation if it is going to be any good at all. While on this point, we consider that the restriction put upon 'blues' in connection with playing in College matches has now reached an absurd point and is defeating its own ends. In past years the 'blues' used to turn out with regularity and enthusiasm for their colleges and the University team undoubtedly benefitted by it.

On tour the team did well to win all four matches, and this term has greatly improved its football, but taken all round the season's play has been of a very varied nature, and without K. G. Macleod, who has made an excellent captain, the team would have been far from good.

ASSOCIATION.

Played 18, won 7, drawn 4, lost 7; goals for 51, against 46.

This certainly cannot be considered a successful season, especially owing to the rather feeble display at Queen's Club on February 15th. Yet there are numerous excuses to offer: it has been said that never since the series of Inter-University matches was instituted has a side had so many disappointments owing to illness and injuries. Mugliston himself only being able to captain the side on six occasions.

The result of all this was that the same line of forwards scarcely ever appeared together, and when it seemed as if the halves had been settled, two days before the match v. Oxford Powell was taken ill, his place being taken by Woodruff.

The season opened with a match v. Surrey who had a strong side out: the result was a draw (1—1), a very satisfactory beginning. Next week, with the same forwards, Old Westminsters were defeated (5—1). In the two matches the shooting was excellent and great hopes were entertained, as all five forwards were extremely fast. Then our ill luck commenced, illness and injuries playing havoc with the side, and, instead of improving, the combination of the side appeared to get worse.

This term, with the return of Mugliston, better things were expected; however it proved to be merely a repetition of the Michaelmas term: Cornelius, Powell and Hoffmeister all being crocked, while Yates made his first appearance in the University match.

In consequence of this the forward line had to be completely re-arranged. In the matches against Corinthians (3—3) and Crusaders (2—2) the team played well together; this apparent improvement did not last and the play against Outcasts and Old Carthusians was indifferent.

Thus we took the field in the University match with a practically untried team, the result of which was disastrous.

The most marked feature in all the matches this year, and especially the University match, was the absolute lack of robustness which most of our side displayed; nearly all of them seeming to be either incapable of rushing down a kick or knocking a man off the ball by good hard charging; another fault was the inability of our forwards to adapt themselves to a long passing game on a fast ground.

To conclude we must sympathise with Mugliston, who, despite all his efforts, had to contend with misfortunes which practically did away with all chance of victory against Oxford.

V. G. Thew (Trinity Hall) has been elected captain for next year, with C. E. Brisley (Caius) as secretary.

HOCKEY.

The University Hockey team has had a most successful season: 22 matches have been played, of which 21 have been won, and 1 lost; 147 goals have been scored for us, and 32 against us. The only defeat was that by Hampstead, who have not been beaten at all this season, and who defeated Cambridge only by 3 goals to 2. Cambridge defeated Oxford for the third year in succession, the score being 3—1. For next season, W. G. Pound (King's) has been elected captain and J. F. Ireland (Trinity) secretary.

ASSOCIATION.

LEAGUE (up to Tuesday, March 10th.)

The standard of Football in the League for this season has been well up to the average.

In Division I. Pembroke are not up to usual strength, while Queens', Caius, Clare and Jesus are well balanced teams. Christ's descend to Division II., and King's go up to Division I. as was expected.

In Division II. St Catharine's started well, but did not maintain their early successes, Emmanuel I. and Sidney are both fair, but Trinity Hall show up very poorly and retire to Division III.

In Division III. Downing were an exceptionally good team, and had an excellent goal average. They go into Division II. Magdalene, Emmanuel II. and Caius II. are all fairly equal. There is a deplorable habit of scratching matches in this division which rather points to a want of keenness.

Division I.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals. For.	Ag'st.	Points.
Queens'	14	10	2	2	57	16	22
Caius I.	13	10	3	0	46	17	20
Clare	12	8	2	2	39	19	18
Jesus	12	6	4	2	45	33	14
Trinity Rest I.	14	5	6	3	16	26	13
Pembroke I.	12	4	8	0	30	28	8
St John's	14	3	9	2	29	68	8
Christ's	13	0	12	1	13	68	1

Wednesday, Mar. 4	Queens'* beat Pembroke I.	4—0
	Caius I* beat St John's	7—0
Monday, Mar. 9	Caius I.* beat Pembroke I.	5—1
	Clare* drew with Trinity Rest I.	1—1

Division II.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals. For.	Ag'st.	Points.
King's	13	10	0	3	45	13	23
St Catharine's	13	9	2	2	43	18	20
Emmanuel I.	14	8	3	3	43	23	19
Sidney	14	6	4	4	33	23	16
Selwyn	13	5	6	2	19	32	12
Corpus	13	5	8	0	19	41	10
Pembroke II.	13	2	9	2	14	27	6
Trinity Hall	13	0	13	0	2	51	0

Thursday, Feb. 26	Corpus* beat Trinity Hall	3—1
	Selwyn* beat Pembroke II.	1—0
Tuesday, Mar. 3	King's drew with Emmanuel I.*	2—2
Thursday, Mar. 5	King's* beat St Catharine's	4—1
Tuesday, Mar. 10	King's beat Corpus*	3—0

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Division III.

Downing	14	13	0	1	98	11	27
Magdalene	14	10	3	1	56	20	21
Emmanuel II.	14	8	2	4	37	21	20
Caius II.	14	7	3	4	38	35	18
Trinity Rest II.	14	3	8	3	16	24	9
Trinity Etonians	14	4	9	1	26	23	9
Peterhouse	14	3	9	2	5	40	8
Fitzwilliam Hall	14	0	14	0	5	98	0

Monday, March 2 Magdalene beat Trinity Rest II* ... 1—0
Tuesday, March 3 Downing* beat Trinity Rest II. ... 10—1
Friday, March 6 Magdalene beat Fitzwilliam Hall* ... 9—1

* Denotes ground played on.

ATHLETICS.

THE UNIVERSITY SPORTS.

The University Sports were concluded on March 4th. Macleod gained his third successive victory in the 100 yards. Lindsay-Watson with a fine throw broke the Fenner's ground record for throwing the hammer. Ryle was unable to compete in the quarter-mile which was won by inches by Horsfield.

The half-mile heats were run on March 5th and the final on the 7th. Just, as was anticipated, won with ease in very good time.

The team to run against Oxford will be finally settled by the time these notes are in print.

During the week a large number of Oxford Blues have been performing in College Sports at Fenner's, but as most of them have been engaged in several events, nothing worthy of much note was achieved by any of them.

SECOND DAY.

100 Yards Race.—Final heat: K. G. McLeod, Fettes and Pembroke, 1; W. T. Wetenhall, City of London and Caius, 2; C. C. G. Wright, Tonbridge and Pembroke, 3; R. H. Lindsay-Watson, Glenalmond and Trinity, 0; G. G. Jenkins, Warwick and King's, 0. Won by a yard from Wetenhall, who finished two feet ahead of Wright. Time, a yard inside 10 2-5 sec.

Throwing the Hammer.—R. H. Lindsay-Watson, Glenalmond and Trinity, 133 ft 9 in., 1; H. M. Irwin, Haileybury and Selwyn, 116 ft 2 in., 2; J. L. Michie, Aberdeen and Trinity, 104 ft 5 in., 3; H. J. Bower, Uppingham and Emmanuel, 103 ft 8 in., 4. In an exhibition throw Lindsay-Watson reached 139 ft 5 in.

Quarter-mile Race.—Final heat: R. B. Horsfield, Harrow and Trinity, 1; W. T. Wetenhall, City of London and Caius, 2. Won by half a foot. Time, 51 3-5 sec.

Long Jump.—C. H. Williams, St Lawrence's and Emmanuel, 21 ft 1½ in., 1; A. C. B. Bellerby, St Lawrence's and Emmanuel, 20 ft 9¾ in., 2; J. Ellison, Allhallows, Honington, and Downing, 20 ft 3 in., 3; M. G. D. Murray, South Australia and Trinity, 20 ft 2½ in., 4; H. Leakey, Dulwich and Trinity Hall, 20 ft, 5.

Three-mile Race.—F. M. Edwards, Bath and Queens', 1; K. Hooper, Aldenham and Queens', 2; G. N. Selby-Lowndes, Clifton and Queens', 3; W. Gavin, Uppingham and Trinity, 4; F. G. Swan, Shrewsbury and Pembroke, 5; W. A. Cooper, Ackworth and King's, 6. Also started: E. S. Dougall, Tonbridge and Pembroke; A. Hughes, St Olave's and St John's; R. B. Bousfield, Malvern and Caius; H. C. B. Jones, Denstone and Emmanuel; H. P. Dawson, Oundle and Trinity; N. C. Hollins, Rossall and Emmanuel. Won by one hundred and ten yards, forty yards between second and third. Time, 15 min. 26 sec.

Half-mile Race.—Heat 1: T. H. Just, St Paul's and Trinity, 1; C. D. G. Rose, Weymouth and St Catharine's, 2; H. P. Dawson, Oundle and Trinity 3; A. J. N. Williamson, Highgate and Pembroke, 0; W. A. Cooper, Ackworth and King's, 0. Won by twenty-five yards. Time, 1 min. 59 sec. Heat 2: E. S. Dougall, Tonbridge and Pembroke. 1; C. J. Miln, Eton and Pembroke, 2; A. V. Hill, Blundell's and Trinity, 3; R. B. Horsfield, Harrow and Trinity, 0; D. M. Weber, Bradfield and Clare, 0. Won by two yards. Time, 2 min. 2 3-5 sec. Final heat: T. H. Just, 1; E. S. Dougall, 2. Time, 1 min. 58¼ sec.

C.U. v. OXFORD.

The following first strings will represent Cambridge against Oxford on March 23.

100 *Yards.*

K. G. Macleod, Fettes and Pembroke.

Quarter-mile.

E. H. Ryle, Eton and Trinity.

Half-mile.

T. H. Just, St Paul's and Trinity.

One Mile.

E. S. Dougall, Tonbridge and Pembroke.

Three Miles.

F. M. Edwards, Bath and Queens'.

Hurdles.

K. Powell, Rugby and King's.

High Jump.

A. C. B. Bellerby, St Lawrence's and Emmanuel.

Long Jump.

C. H. Williams, St Lawrence's and Emmanuel.

Throwing the Hammer.

R. H. Lindsay-Watson, Glenalmond and Trinity.

Putting the Weight.

J. L. Michie, Aberdeen and Trinity.

CLARE COLLEGE SPORTS, March 6 and 7.

High Jump.—A. E. Panter, 4 ft 10½ in., 1; N. Parrington, 4 ft 9½ in., 2.

One Mile Race.—D. M. Weber, 1; J. Nathan, 2. Won by fifty yards. Time, 5 min 1-5 sec.

Putting the Weight.—M. Steadman, 29 ft, 1; J. Nathan, 28 ft 7¼ in., 2.

200 Yards Handicap (football men).—E. B. Bilton, 5 yards start, 1; A. Dewar, 4, 2. Won by two yards. Time, 21 1-5 sec.

330 Yards Race (Freshmen).—J. Nathan, 1; A. E. Panter, 2. Won by eight yards. Time, 38 2-5 sec.

Half-mile Handicap.—E. D. P. Pinks, 45 yards start, 1; D. M. Weber, scratch, 2. Won by five yards. Time, 2 min. 13 3-5 sec.

100 Yards Race.—Final heat: A. L. P. Griffith, 1; D. M. Weber, 2. Won by two yards. Time, 11 1-5 sec.

150 Yards Handicap.—Final heat: E. B. Bilton, 4 yards start, 1; E. H. Cave, 4, 2. Won by eight yards. Time, 16 4-5 sec.

Throwing the Hammer.—C. R. Grace, 79 ft. 2 in., 1; J. W. Dew, 60 ft., 2.

Quarter-mile Race.—D. M. Weber, 1; E. B. Bilton, 2. Won by two yards. Time, 55 2-5 sec.

College Servants' 200 Yards Handicap.—Tom Clark, 20 yards start, 1; W. Collins, 15, 2. Won by a yard.

120 Yards Hurdle Race.—Final heat: C. R. Grace, 1; F. Trotter, 2. Won by fifteen yards. Time, 18 2-5 sec.

120 Yards Handicap for Boating Men.—E. D. P. Pinks, 6, 1; A. E. Panter, 5, 2. Won by half a yard. Time, 13 3-5 sec.

Long Jump.—C. R. Grace, 18 ft. 4½ in., 1; J. Clayton, 16 ft. 11½ in., 2.

Two-mile Handicap.—M. S. Evers, 80 yards start, 1; W. Telfer, 40, 2. Won by fifty yards. Time, 10 min. 54 4-5 sec.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE v. BRASENOSE COLLEGE, OXFORD, March 5.

100 Yards Race—L. C. Hull, Brasenose, 1; C. H. Williams, Emmanuel, 2. Won by two yards. Time, 10 4-5 sec.

Putting the Weight.—W. H. Bleadon, Brasenose, 37 ft. 6 in., 1; H. J. Bower, Emmanuel, 30 ft. 1½ in., 2.

Half-mile Race.—G. F. Rogers, Brasenose, 1; C. Gimson, Emmanuel, 2. Won by three yards. Time, 2 min. 8 3-5 sec.

High Jump.—W. H. Bleadon, Brasenose, 5 ft. 6 in., †; A. C. B. Bellerby, Emmanuel, 5 ft. 6 in., †.

120 Yards Hurdle Race.—N. Field, Brasenose, 1; A. C. B. Bellerby, Emmanuel, 2. Won by four yards. Time, 18 3-5 sec.

Throwing the Hammer.—H. J. Bower, Emmanuel, 100 ft. 7 in., 1; W. H. Bleadon, Brasenose, 84 ft. 2 in.

One Mile Race.—G. F. Rogers, Brasenose, 1; H. C. B. Jones, Emmanuel, 2. Won by ten yards. Time, 4 min. 42 2-5 sec.

Long Jump.—W. H. Bleadon, Brasenose, 21 ft. 6 in., 1; C. H. Williams, Emmanuel, 21 ft. 5 in., 2; A. C. B. Bellerby, Emmanuel, 20 ft. 10½ in., 3.

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Quarter-mile Race.—C. Howard-Smith, Brasenose, 1; A. C. B. Bellerby, Emmanuel, 2. Won by ten yards. Time, 54 sec.

Two-Mile Race.—S. Rayner, Emmanuel, 1; N. C. Hollins, Emmanuel, 2. Won by 90 yards. Time, 10 min. 20 sec.

JESUS COLLEGE v. TRINITY COLLEGE, OXFORD, March 6.

100 Yards Race.—N. G. Chavasse, Trinity, 1; H. Banister, Jesus, 2. Won by three yards. Time, 10 3-5 sec.

120 Yards Hurdle Race.—E. Chapple, Jesus, 1; E. L. Goodman, Jesus, 2. Won by six yards. Time, 19 sec.

Quarter-mile Race.—N. G. Chavasse, Trinity, 1; N. F. Peck, Jesus, 2. Won by fifteen yards. Time, 53 sec.

Putting the Weight.—F. H. Turner, Trinity, 36 ft. 1¼ in., 1; S. N. Cronje, Trinity, 32 ft. 0½ in., 2.

Half-mile Race.—C. M. Chavasse, Trinity, 1; R. C. Cutter, Jesus, 2. Won by three yards. Time, 2 min. 7 1-5 sec.

Long Jump.—H. G. Rowsell, Jesus, 19 ft., 1; C. N. Rich, Jesus, 16 ft. 4¾ in., 2.

One Mile Race.—A. A. Nathan, Jesus, 1; J. D. Thompson, Trinity, 2. Won by four feet. Time, 4 min. 46 1-5 sec.

High Jump.—H. G. Rowsell, Jesus, and W. Welch, Jesus, tied at 4 ft. 11 in.

Two-mile Race.—G. S. Woodman, Jesus, 1; A. T. Bond, Trinity, 2. Time, 10 min. 27 2-5 sec.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE v. CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD, March 6, at Oxford.

100 Yards Race.—E. A. Hunter, Christ Church, 1; C. C. G. Wright, Pembroke, 2. Won by half-a-foot. Time, 10 4-5 sec.

Throwing the Hammer.—E. J. Ford, Christ Church, 93 ft, 1; F. T. Mann, Pembroke, 80 ft 2 in., 2.

One Mile Race.—E. R. J. Ratcliffe-Cousins, Christ Church, 1; M. Falcon, Pembroke, 2. Won by fifty-five yards. Time, 4 min. 43 3-5 sec.

Quarter-mile Race.—E. S. Dougall, Pembroke, 1; E. A. Hunter, Christ Church, 2. Won on the tape.

High Jump.—A. G. Brook, Pembroke, 5 ft. 1 in., 1; H. R. Lawrence and J. A. Stainton, Christ Church, tied at 5 ft.

120 Yards Hurdle Race.—T. G. Mills, Pembroke, 1; C. C. G. Wright, Pembroke, 2. Won by a yard. Time, 19 2-5 sec.

Half-mile Race.—A. J. N. Williamson, Pembroke, 1; E. R. J. Ratcliffe-Cousins, Christ Church, 2. Won by twenty yards. Time, 2 min. 5 2-5 sec.

Long Jump.—C. C. G. Wright, Pembroke, 20 ft 2½ in., 1; G. D. Anderson, Christ Church, 19 ft 7 in., 2.

Two-mile Race.—S. P. B. Mais, Christ Church, 1; F. G. Swan, Pembroke, 2. Won by one hundred yards. Time, 10 min. 7 sec.

CAIUS COLLEGE v. MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD, March 9, at Oxford.

100 Yards Race.—W. T. Wetenhall, Caius, 1; R. L. Robinson, Magdalen, 2. Won by two feet. Time, 10 3-5 secs.

Long Jump.—N. H. Evans, Magdalen, 20 ft 7 in., 1; T. J. J. Jeppe, Caius, 20 ft 2½ in., 2.

One Mile Race.—C. J. C. Pratt, Caius, 1; M. K. Mackenzie, Magdalen, 2. Won by eight yards. Time, 4 min. 59 2-5 sec.

High Jump.—R. L. Robinson, Magdalen, 5 ft 5 in., 1; R. W. Willcocks, Caius, 5 ft 4 in., 2.

Half-mile Race.—S. P. L. Lloyd, Magdalen, 1; A. D. Bigland, Caius, 2. Won by twenty yards. Time, 2 min. 8 3-5 sec.

Putting the Weight.—R. L. Robinson, Magdalen, 36 ft 0½ in., 1; G. A. Boddam-Whetham, Caius, 34 ft 3 in., 2.

120 Yards Hurdle Race.—R. L. Robinson, Magdalen, 1; J. A. Schofield, Caius, 2. Won by ten yards. Time, 17 4-5 sec.

Quarter-mile Race.—W. T. Wetenhall, Caius, 1; J. R. McLane, Magdalen, 2. Won by seventeen yards. Time, 53 sec.

Two-mile Race.—J. F. Worsley, Magdalen, 1; E. C. Inman, Caius, 2. Won by twenty-two yards. Time, 10 min. 17 2-5 sec.

Throwing the Hammer.—S. N. Jenkinson, Caius, 75 ft, 1; T. J. J. Jeppe, Caius, 74 ft 4 in., 2.

CLARE COLLEGE v. ORIEL COLLEGE, OXFORD, March 9.

100 Yards Race.—A. L. P. Griffith, Clare, 1; G. A. Fuller Maitland, Oriel, 2. Won by a foot. Time, 11 sec.

High Jump.—J. H. L. Yorke, Oriel, 5 ft. 3¾ in., 1; A. E. Panter, and N. Parrington, Clare, tied at 4 ft. 9¾ in.

Half-mile Race.—G. T. Hannington, Oriel 1; D. M. Weber, Clare, 2. Won by 25 yards. Time 2 min. 6 1-5 sec.

120 Yards Hurdle Race.—C. R. Grace, Clare, 1; J. H. L. Yorke, Oriel, 2. Won by a yard. Time, 18 4-5 sec.

Putting the Weight.—W. H. Smythe, Clare, 32 ft. 5½ in., 1; C. Cobb, Oriel, 30 ft. 6 in, 2.

Long Jump.—J. H. L. Yorke, Oriel, 18 ft. 2½ in, 1; C. R. Grace, Clare, 17 ft. 8½ in., 2.

Throwing the Hammer.—C. R. Grace, Clare, 82 ft. 1 in., 1; C. Cobb, Oriel, 64 ft. 9 in., 2.

Quarter-mile Race.—G. A. Fuller Maitland, Oriel, 1; C. H. Budd, Oriel, 2. Won by eight yards. Time, 54 3-5 sec.

One Mile Race.—A. M. Brown, Oriel, 1; J. W. Sainsbury, Oriel, 2. Won by 100 yards. Time, 4 min. 49 2-5 sec.

TRINITY HALL v. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, OXFORD, March 10, at Oxford.

100 Yards.—V. G. Thew, Trinity Hall, 1; H. A. Birrell, University, 2. Won by two yards. Time, 11 sec.

Throwing the Hammer.—F. A. Trenchard, Trinity Hall, 92 ft 4 in., 1; N. W. Milton, University, 72 ft, 2.

Long Jump.—H. A. Birrell, University, 21 ft 4½ in., 1; R. H. Leakey, Trinity Hall, 20 ft 4 in., 2.

Quarter-mile Race.—V. G. Thew, Trinity Hall, 1; A. C. L. Clarke, University, 2. Won by ten yards. Time, 57 sec.

Putting the Weight.—D. G. Tacon, Trinity Hall, 31 ft 2 in., 1; F. A. Trenchard, Trinity Hall, 31 ft 1 in., 2.

120 Yards Hurdles.—N. W. Milton, University, 1; F. A. Trenchard, Trinity Hall, 2. Won by a foot. Time, 19 3-5 sec.

Half-mile Race.—H. V. Braham, University, 1; J. Smith, Trinity Hall, 2. Won as he liked. Time, 2 min. 11 sec.

One Mile Race.—S. Hibbert, University, 1; G. T. Spinks, Trinity Hall, 2. Won by fifty yards. Time, 4 min. 55 3-5 sec.

High Jump.—F. A. Trenchard, Trinity Hall, 5 ft 2 in., 1; N. W. Milton, University, 5 ft 1 in., 2.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE v. KEBLE COLLEGE, OXFORD, March 10.

100 Yards Race.—J. M. Swift, St John's, 1; G. F. Olive, Keble, 2. Won by two yards. Time, 11 1-5 sec.

One Mile Race.—N. F. Hallows, Keble, 1; D. W. Ward, St John's, 2. Won by ten yards. Time, 4 min. 48 1-5 sec.

120 Yards Hurdle Race.—G. F. Olive, Keble, 1; H. H. Vassall, Keble, 2. Won by fifteen yards. Time, 17 1-5 sec.

High Jump.—F. R. Parnell, St John's, 5 ft. 3 in., 1; A. W. Dennis, Keble, 5 ft. 2 in., 2.

Long Jump.—J. R. Marrack, St John's, 19 ft. 8½ in., 1; T. M. Sibly, St John's, 18 ft. 8¾ in., 2.

Quarter-mile Race.—W. F. O. N. Fisher, Keble, 1; F. R. Parnell, St John's, 2. Won by two yards. Time, 56 1-5 sec.

Half-mile Race.—N. F. Hallows, Keble, 1; T. M. Sibly, St John's, 2. Won easily by fifteen yards. Time, 2 min. 7 3-5 sec.

Putting the Weight.—H. J. Miller-Stirling, Keble, 32 ft 6 in., 1; W. Veevers, St John's, 27 ft 6 in., 2.

Two-mile Race.—A. E. Cator, Keble, 1; A. Hughes, St John's, 2. Won by thirty-five yards. Time, 10 min. 32 2-5 sec.

GYMNASTICS.

The first of what bids fair to be a long series of encounters between the Cambridge University Gymnastic Club and the Bedford Grammar School Gymnastic VIII., took place before a large audience in Bedford Grammar School Gymnasium on Thursday last. The exercises on which the teams were judged were identically those set for the Public Schools' Competition at Aldershot this year. After some very creditable work on both sides the final issue was judged as

C.U.Gy.C. 712½ marks. B.G.S. 690½ marks.

The entire standard of the work for the School VIII. was high, and we wish B.G.S. every success in other competitions; at the same time hoping the C.U.Gy.C. will have equal success in the Inter-University Competition, which takes place in the Corn Exchange to-day, Thursday, March 12th.

The respective teams were:—

D. Lucas (Trinity) ...	101	L. T. Lightfoot	160½
W. O. Backhouse (Trin. Hall)	97½	G. Campbell	95
F. K. Brownrigg (Queens')	94½	D. G. Chamberlain ...	93
P. H. L. Mellor (Pembroke)	93½	G. W. H. Pickett... ...	87½
D. Bennett (Trinity Hall)	91½	M. Buchanan	86
C. G. Freke (St. John's)	90	R. L. Lemon	83½
L. H. C. Storey (Caius)	74	H. J. Norane	77
P. J. Hooper (Selwyn) ...	70½	A. D. Sherwood-Smith ...	67

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GOLF.

C. U. v. WOKING.

The C.U.G.C. completed this year's fixtures of matches away from home on March 7, when they visited Woking. It cannot be termed a very satisfactory wind up, as the home team, who had a very strong side out, won easily. In the first three matches the victories were easily gained and some good golf was seen on the part of Mitchell and Gillies, the former of whom was out in 35 and the latter in 37. Mugliston seemed like coming in a winner as he was dormy three up, but unfortunately lost the last three. Macdona by being beaten at the 16th suffered his first defeat since the first match of last term, when he lost at Royston. McNeill was beaten by a put on the last green after being 2 up three holes from home. Ulyat was the visitors' only victor, defeating Frisby on the last green. Colman was five down at the eight and suffered defeat by losing the 16th hole.

C.U.		Woking G.C.	
V. C. Longstaffe	0	v. F. H. Mitchell	1
B. Hammond Chambers ...	0	v. B. Darwin	1
C. B. Barry	0	v. H. D. Gillies	1
C. L. Macdona	0	v. R. H. Mitchell	1
A. A. Reid	0	v. P. W. Leathart	1
F. H. Mugliston	½	v. C. Leese	½
T. McNeill...	0	v. T. Simpson	1
E. S. Ulyat	1	v. H. Frisby	0
J. Colman	0	v. L. E. Keller	1
	1½		7½

The Weekly Competition was played for at Coton on March 6th. The day was fine, but the course was still very wet.

‡ *J. H. Greathead ... ... 85 — 9 = 76
† *A. C. Deuchar ... ... 88 — 12 = 76
C. H. Pigg ... ... 87 — 8 = 79
J. F. Ireland ... ... 84 — 4 = 80
C. G. Sharp ... ... 97 — 16 = 81

* Ties for Weekly Sweep.
‡ Wins St Andrews Cross.
† Wins Pirie Memento.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Sir WILLIAM BROWNE'S MEDALS have been adjudged as follows: Greek Ode: A. S. F. Gow, Scholar of Trinity College. Latin Ode: J. R. M. Butler, Scholar of Trinity College. Greek Epigram: A. S. F. Gow, Scholar of Trinity College. Latin Epigram: G. G. Morris, Scholar of Trinity College.

The POWIS MEDAL has been adjudged to W. C. Cleary, Scholar of Trinity College.

The PORSON PRIZE has been adjudged to C. A. Storey, Minor Scholar of Trinity College. Honourably mentioned, A. S. F. Gow, Scholar of Trinity College.

The CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL for English Verse has been adjudged to G. G. G. Butler, Trinity College.

The ALLEN SCHOLARSHIP has been awarded to G. R. Mines, B.A., of Sidney Sussex College.

At a Congregation on Saturday last, the following Degrees were conferred :—

M.D.—H. Beckton, Clare; R. D. Smedley, Pembroke.
Sc.D.—W. F. Sheppard, Trinity; C. A. Barber, Christ's.
M.A. (*honoris causa*).—M. A. S. Hume (Lecturer in Spanish History and Literature at Pembroke College).
M.A.—G. K. Allen, J. Blakeman, C. H. Bulleid, L. N. de Rothschild, A. W. F. Guy, H. H. Hodgson, W. R. M. Lamb, R. W. S. Walker, Trinity; P. C. Sands, St John's; H. Williams, Pembroke; H. E. Wimperis, Gonville & Caius; F. A. S. Sewell, St Catharine's; A. S. W. Dore, C. E. Jenkins, Jesus; C. H. E. Chubb, G. Owen, Christ's; L. H. Lake, H. Selwyn; T. B. Clarke, J. T. Mills, Non-Coll.
M.M. (*honoris causa*).—P. David.
M.B. & B.C.—P. J. Verrall, Trinity.
M.B.—S. P. Chan, Gonville and Caius.

The Adjudicators of the Seatonian Prize announce that the subject for the present year is *St Alban*.

COLLEGE CORRESPONDENCE.

PETERHOUSE.

There is little news to record this week. Tubbing has begun for the Mays, and E. Murray has been elected boat captain.

The Hockey team have been unfortunate losing to Jesus, Downing and Selwyn, but winning the match against Pembroke II.

On Sunday last in L. D. Agate's rooms, E. C. Perrin read an exhaustive paper on 'French Art in the 18th century,' before the Parnassus Club.

The Troglodytes read selections from English prose authors in E. E. Bibby's rooms.

CLARE.

The Clinker Four has shown slight improvement this last week and has been credited with some fast times; but the crew will have to learn to sit their ship much better before they can hope to do anything in the races. We wish them good luck.

The College Sports were held on Friday and Saturday, the attendance being very bad and the performances worse. We think that many more members of the college might turn out on these occasions did they only take the trouble. After such a poor display on Friday and Saturday we failed to see what we were going to win against Oriel College, Oxford, on Monday; but the team did very well and only lost by the odd event.

Last week we showed that our knowledge about the Debate on the 'total abstainer' was somewhat vague, and we are not surprised, for that debate was not held till the following week; we apologize most humbly and will try and not let this gross carelessness occur again. The correct wording of the motion is 'That the position of the Total Abstainer is untenable,' but the college nearly disgraced itself, as the motion was only carried by one vote.

PEMBROKE.

The Hockey team are beginning to put on airs, which are however being sternly discouraged by the general public. Some time ago they cried quits with St John's in no uncertain voice, while a day or so ago they decimated Trinity II., a phrase which may be pardoned as the score was 10—1. They have still two more matches and hope for promotion into the 1st League. If their wishes are granted we congratulate them on their more congenial and appropriate sphere.

The Association team are again having their footsteps dogged by a perverse Fate as in the days of yore, as Mr Alfred Austin says. Fate has used both Queens' and Caius as her instruments.

The river though shorn of most of its earlier life and bustle, still we are told flows on and on and on and on, and wearily empties itself into the great and wide sea also. A melancholy thought.

We reluctantly realise the term is nearly over, and that we are growing old. Though spring is almost here, and the birds are singing their rôle of thanks, we ourselves—we third year men—are entering on the autumn of our life in Cambridge. Our days are getting shorter and shorter, we are becoming sere and yellow. A spirit of gloom and unrest has enshrouded us. We listen to Great St Mary's bells on a windy night and shiver. *Si jeunesse savait*, as our French governess used to say.

GONVILLE & CAIUS.

Up to the present only one eight has appeared on the river with any regularity, though a second boat may be seen occasionally. The Senior and Junior Sculls are to be rowed to-morrow (Wednesday) but the College will not be represented in the Clinker Fours on Thursday.

The Hockey XI. have lost to Jesus (4—3) after a good game in which we were unfortunate in losing one of our forwards early in the game. Jesus were without Goodwin. On Monday Emmanuel were easily defeated (5—1).

The Association XI. has strengthened its position during the past week, having defeated St John's (7—1) and Pembroke (4—1).

The Visitors' Debate was held last week, and though a strong majority voted against Women's Suffrage, their cause was well defended. All the visitors were eloquent, and the other speakers were rather better than usual. Unfortunately the speaking does not at present reach a very high standard, nor is there much hope of its ever doing so whilst the somewhat plebeian form of humour

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which may be compatible with 'private business' is allowed to pervade the subsequent debate.

ST CATHARINE'S.

A May eight has appeared on the river during the last few days.

The football season ended disastrously. King's defeated us 4—1, and though we cannot but feel that some commiseration is due to us in our misfortunes, we heartily congratulate our successful opponents.

Victories have been recorded on the Hockey field over Corpus II., Selwyn II., and the Perse School.

Animated and even heated discussions have been the order in debates of late. It was rather surprising to find that tariff reformers are in the minority, while the club has decided that revolutions are not justifiable in any shape or form.

JESUS.

As usual, things are getting very slack as the term wears out. A Clinker four is out, but we have not heard how it is going. The Allhusen Sculls, fixed for last Saturday, failed to produce an entry. We congratulate G. E. Fairbairn on his blue.

The Hockey XI. have beaten Emmanuel (5—1), Sidney (2—0) and Caius (4—3). This brings us to the end of our third year without losing a League match. As far as we can calculate the goals for and against are 51—15.

At the Lent Term Assizes in the Farragoes Court, Waterhouse Buildings, before Mr Justice Shelmerdine, Mrs. G., landlady, was charged with having annexed, purloined, and appropriated to her own use a pair of dress trousers and other beers and brandies, the property of her lodger. After the examination of the witnesses—most of whom out-Caldwelled Caldwell—speeches were made by the respective counsel, R. S. Wood and R. L. Pyman; the judge summed up most ably, expressing his opinion, though couched in judicial phraseology, that he had never come across such a pack of liars before; the jury returned a verdict of guilty; and the unfortunate matron was sentenced to four years' reformatory. The get-up of F. G. Chandler as the pious neighbour is specially deserving of mention, inasmuch as the porter was scored off to the extent of letting him out of college.

CHRIST'S.

The smoking concert last Saturday went off with considerable *éclat*. The C.C.Q. scored their usual success, whilst 'Plunket' and 'Kubelik' were also conspicuous.

The college sculls are to be rowed to-morrow (Wednesday), and for the evening the Science club have been fortunate enough to secure the services of Mr J. J. Lister (St. John's), who will give a lecture on 'Swiss Glaciers past and present' illustrated by lantern slides.

The Historical Society has this term listened to a number of illuminating papers, chief among them being the lantern lecture given by Mr Haddon on 'The peoples and races of Europe.'

TRINITY.

The college seems to have been most successful in University honours. We would congratulate the gentlemen concerned.

As the term draws to an end we would like to show some recognition of the services of the steward. He has encountered much criticism but has stood it nobly and after his somewhat eccentric notice of the first week of term (which made us tremble for fear of further revelations in high life) he has acquitted himself with no little credit. But we would ask him not to remain contented with what has been done. The food supply is still far from what it should be. In particular we would recall to his notice the motto which some shrewd critic has blazoned above the High Table in the centre under a coat of arms and which seems to express the sentiments of most who dine in Hall. We thank him for the past but look forward with anxiety to the future.

EMMANUEL.

The sports with Brasenose College, Oxford, took place last week and although our opponents succeeded in winning the greater number of the events, S. Rayner easily won the Two-mile Race and Bower also proved successful in the event known as 'Throwing the Hammer' (why is this unique instrument, which by the way is not thrown, so called?).

The Association XI. have again been heard of in connection with a drawn game (2 goals all) against King's.

It is with relief that we chronicle the victory of the Hockey XI. over King's in a League match. The same opponents defeated our 2nd XI. by the narrow margin of 1 goal.

Great interest is centred on the impending race between the Mildmay and Twelve Club; stimulated no doubt by the success of our boats in the Lents and the well-meaning efforts of the late lamented 'Rugger' boat, both crews have already appeared on the river.

SIDNEY SUSSEX.

Hockey. In the League we have beaten Emmanuel (5—3) but lost to Jesus twice (0—2 and 0—7) and Trinity (2—5).

The Debating Society held a debate in the Reading Room last Saturday. R. R. R. Fletcher moved that 'The modern energetic youth is a nauseating object' and was opposed by H. Derbyshire. The motion was lost by two votes.

DOWNING.

A second XI. Association team made a promising first appearance on Monday, when they met St John's II. in the first round of the getting-on games. A truly heroic struggle ended in a draw (1 all).

It is with great regret that we have to report the banishment of the college Cat. All those who are acquainted with this useful and ornamental animal will, we feel sure, join with us in offering our condolences to its bereaved master.

From talking of cats, one naturally turns to matters musical; a taste for music, it appears, is not sufficiently cultivated by certain members of the college to enable them to appreciate the dulcet strains of a gramophone.

On March 3rd Rev. R. H. Benson read a most interesting paper to the Literary Society on 'The value of Fiction.'

FITZWILLIAM HALL.

On Thursday last A. Brookes read a paper before the Historical Society on 'The Teaching of History in Elementary Schools.'

We all enjoyed the way in which P. C. Fitzgerald proposed and D. Stephens opposed the motion 'that this house views with grave misgivings the further development of the art of aërial navigation.' In spite of the 'grave misgivings,' last Saturday's debate was distinctly 'airy,' and the motion was carried.

A general meeting of the clubs has been called for Saturday next, when several proposals will be made with view to increasing the membership. We have to thank the Censor for the drawing up of the proposed scheme, which, if adopted, should be the means of considerably strengthening our sports in future years.

During this term definite steps have been taken by the Board and the Censor to improve the contents and arrangement of our Library. Already some changes of a very useful nature have taken place, for which we should like to record our thanks to those in authority.

C. U. M. C.

(401st Concert).

1. String Quartet in C major (No. 17) ... ... *Mozart*
   M. G. White, R. L. Eber, F. Fisher, G. J. Wilkinson.
2. Songs, Songs of Travel (Robert Louis Stevenson).
   (*a*) 'The Vagabond' } ... *R. Vaughan Williams*
   (*b*) 'The Roadside Fire' }
   C. D. Brooks.
3. Sonata for Pianoforte in B flat minor, Op. 35... ... *Chopin*
   A. Pym.
4. Sonata for Violin and Pianoforte in F major, Op. 24 *Beethoven*
   M. G. White, R. Hackforth.
5. Song, 'Non più andrai' (Le nozze di Figaro)... ... *Mozart*
   C. D. Brooks.
6. Pianoforte Quartet in C minor, Op. 60 ... ... *Brahms*
   R. Hackforth, J. R. Heath, F. Fisher, G. J. Wilkinson.

SEDLEY TAYLOR, *Trinity College*.

This programme was performed by members of the C.U.M.C. at the Oxford University Musical Union, on Wednesday, March 4th, 1908.

(402nd Concert).

Saturday evening, March 7th, 1908, at 8.15.

1. Serenade in D major, for Flute, Violin and Viola (Op. 25) *Beethoven*
   K. G. Thomas, R. L. Eber, F. Fisher.
2. Song, 'Love is a bauble'... ... ... *C. H. H. Parry*
   A. F. Hall.
3. Sonata for Flute and Pianoforte in A minor ... ... *Handel*
   W. Denis Browne, K. G. Thomas.
4. Vocal Duet, 'Volkslied' (The Hunter) ... *Rubinstein*
   E. H. P. Muncey, A. F. Hall.
5. Quintet in E flat for Pianoforte, Flute, Clarinet, Horn and Bassoon (Op. 16) ... ... *Beethoven*
   H. T. Depree, K. G. Thomas, W. C. Birch, J. W. Capstick, F. Darwin.

C. B. ROOTHAM, *St John's College*.

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REVIEWS.

François Rabelais. By Arthur Tilley, M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of King's College, Cambridge. French Men of Letters Series. London: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1907. 6/- net.

Here we have a careful summary of the life of Rabelais, beginning with his childhood and education, continuing with his journies to Rome and elsewhere, and ending with his latter years. Thereafter the author deals in sequence, with the Great Gargantua, the good and noble Pantagruel, and the 3rd, 4th, and 5th books treating of the heroic deeds and sayings of the good Pantagruel, but which are concerned chiefly with the proposed marriage enterprise of Panurge. We have then a chapter on Rabelais' art, and one finally on his philosophy.

Some of the endeavours to adopt the imaginary journeyings of Pantagruel to various Universities as the actual personal experiences of Rabelais appear to leave the early life still in a state of conjecture. Indeed we incline rather to the opinion that the roystering experiences of Panurge are more likely to be taken from the actual life of Rabelais, and Mr Tilley later on would appear to have arrived at this conclusion (see pages 119 and 122).

The whole of the last three books of 'this so veritable history' are of less human interest than those preceding, but with a master stroke of genius, it will be remembered Rabelais in the end keeps us in ignorance of the fate of Panurge, in spite of these three books being solely occupied with his strenuous journeyings to and fro, in order to be resolved of his marital doubtings.

We cannot always accept the author's views as to the high moral intentions of Rabelais. Having great and varied learning for the age in which he lived, and possessing a marvellous power of literary expression, it appears to us that he was impelled to write. He had, from personal experience, gained such a knowledge of the abuses of church and monastic discipline, as to become qualified in an eminent degree to expose them. His hatred of shams made this a willing task, which it was possible for him to carry out with some degree of safety in a dangerous time, by his attack being cloaked under the guise of the extravagancies woven round the history of Gargantua and Pantagruel. As pointed out by the author, the story of Rabelais would appear to have begun originally by the weaving of new imaginary acts around the romantic history of Gargantua, a great folk-lore giant, and with the exuberance of Rabelais' fancies came the idea of laying bare ecclesiastical and other abuses in a parable.

We have laboured this point somewhat, being opposed to the author's views that Rabelais was a 'humanist,' writing primarily for the good of his fellow creatures. The view of Mr Tilley on this point has led him to drag in the terms 'humanist,' humanism,' 'humanistic,' etc., to a somewhat exhausting extent. One other custom of the author we must mention. He translates into English for the benefit of the reader the titles of French books referred to in the text, as for instance '*Rabelais et l'Architecture de la Renaissance*' on page 153, and '*Le Roi s'amuse*' on page 202. Such translations are scarcely necessary, especially when the latter is given as 'The King *enjoys* himself.'

Where translated extracts from the various books are given for the purpose of illustration we cannot help thinking that the picturesque wording of Urquhart's and Motteux' translation is more suitable for the purpose than that given.

The author we trust will forgive us these few criticisms on minor points. His book, as a whole, is an important addition from a critical and biographical point of view to Rabelaisian literature, and manifestly endless trouble has been taken to secure, as far as possible, reliable facts, extracted from contemporary sources, as to the life of the great Frenchman.

We heartily recommend Mr Tilley's book to the notice of students of Rabelais, as well as to those who have not yet become students.

We cannot better conclude this notice than by giving an extract in the author's own words, from the chapter on Rabelais' art, as follows:—

'While a sufficient interest is sustained in the narrative, its many digressions and halting places enable Rabelais to give free rein to his overflowing learning, his exuberant gaiety and fun, his interest in every form of human activity, his speculations as to the future of man, and through all, and perhaps above all, his joy in the sound of words and the weaving of harmonious periods.'

A History of the Life of Colonel Nathaniel Whetham, a forgotten soldier of the Civil Wars, by Catharine Durning Whetham and William Cecil Dampier Whetham, M.A., F.R.S. Longmans, Green & Co. 1907. 237 pp. 8s. 6d.

The authors of this memoir are to be congratulated on the success with which they have reconstructed the story of an interesting life. Col. Nathaniel Whetham was something more than merely one of those who 'marched and fought' in the service of the Parliament: he held important commands during the Civil War; occupied positions of trust under the Protectorate, and played a considerable part in the events and negotiations which culminated in the Restoration. The details of his eventful career have been collected with no little skill, and form an exceedingly interesting narrative of the Civil War. We can only regret that the extant records concerning Col. Whetham have not enabled the authors to give us a further insight into his character and a clearer picture of his personality.

It could not have been expected, in a work of this size, which does not pretend to be an history of the period, that a full discussion should have been given of the great events in the midst of which Col. Whetham moved. The authors wisely have not attempted anything of the kind, but it must be noted that, in sketching in the outlines of the historical background, they have occasionally allowed themselves to give a misleading impression. The part played by James I. in bringing about the split in the Church of England, for instance, is exaggerated, and the immediate causes which led to the outbreak of hostilities in 1642 are treated from too narrow a point of view. We are told that 'if the King had tried to raise his standard a year earlier than he did, the moderate Episcopalians would have opposed him, and, had it come to war, would have fought for the Parliament.' This is substantially the view taken by Mr G. M. Trevelyan in his 'England under the Stuarts,' but the argument on which it is based is inconclusive. The fact that in 1641 Parliament had issued ordinances for the security of the stores at Hull and other strong places, and that Falkland, Culpepper and Hyde had not opposed the action, does not prove that moderate men were prepared to take up arms against Charles. Both then and afterwards there was a large class who would take the King's side because, if for no other reason, they would not 'do so base a thing as to desert him.' Again, to say that it was the threatened proscription of the Prayer-Book which 'created a royalist party' in 1641 is to leave out of account many other important factors which were swaying men's minds and to confine the issue too exclusively to the ecclesiastical question. Lastly, it is a somewhat bold assertion to say that 'the form of government which arose from the ashes of war passed away, and left no permanent trace on our constitution.'

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But such faults as these are concerned with the setting rather than with the story itself, and too much insistence must not be laid upon them. In any case, they do not detract seriously from the merits of an interesting and well written little book.

A Bibliography of the Works of Sir Isaac Newton, together with a list of books illustrating his Works, with Notes. By George J. Gray. Second Edition, revised and enlarged. Cambridge: Bowes & Bowes. 1907. 80 pp. 5/- net.

Since its appearance in 1888 in a limited edition Mr Gray's bibliography has grown almost out of knowledge. Perhaps the most important of his numerous additions is a very careful description and differentiation of the two issues of Ed. 1 of the *Principia* (1687). An interesting side-light is thrown on Dr Bentley's conduct with regard to Ed. 2 of the *Principia* (1713). Newton, says Mr Gray quoting Sir David Brewster, when asked by John Conduitt why he allowed Bentley to print the edition, replied, 'He was covetous, and I let him do it to get money.' The lists of books illustrating Newton's works have been largely augmented, and these should prove of great value to many for whom the technical niceties of bibliographical description have no meaning or charm. Mr Gray only mentions Ed. 5 of James Thomson's *Poem to the memory of Sir Isaac Newton* which first appeared in 1727. It ran through at least six editions in that year, three of which are in the British Museum. The book seems to be most carefully compiled throughout, and is a very welcome addition to bibliographical literature. Le Keux's engraving of Roubiliac's statue of Newton, originally drawn by Francis Mackenzie, for the *Memorials of Cambridge*, serves as a frontispiece.

Scars. By Christopher Stone. Heinemann. 310 pp. 6/-.

Mr Stone has produced a very remarkable maiden novel, describing how an hereditary taint of a peculiar type first oppressed, but was finally vanquished by a young man of an ordinary but fine character. Anyone familiar with Eton at the very end of the last century and with Oxford at the very beginning of this will find more than one of the *dramatis personae* that he will be able to recognise; but it is after all a vain task to make a *roman à clef* of a good novel, and one that is inclined to make the curious reader go to unjustifiable lengths in his eagerness for identifications. The feminine characters—perhaps less strictly drawn from life—are not so sympathetic as the male: the dialogue is vigorous and true to life: and especial commendation must be given to the too brief Eton scenes, which are the first that bear any likeness to real life since the days of Mr Nugent Bankes, and to the dramatic interview in which Isobel spins out the painful minutes with the mad hero until help is at hand.

Corolla Sancti Eadmundi. The Garland of St Edmund. Edited by Lord Francis Hervey. John Murray. 10/6 net.

The interest excited by the Bury pageant will have prepared a welcome for this scholarly and beautiful book. Lord Francis Hervey, Fellow of Hertford College, and a keen student of East Anglian antiquities, has collected in a single volume of 672 pages all the most noteworthy mediaeval references to the life and death of the Martyr King. Abbo of Fleury's valuable narrative is given with an English translation, the chronicles are ransacked, John Lydgate's eulogy of 'Blyssyd Edmund, kyng, martir, and vyrgyne' is printed in full, and nothing of value seems to be overlooked. A preface discriminates between the values of the different sources, and includes an essay towards a re-construction of the entire legend. The editor also fully discusses what can be learnt of East Anglian history from the coins of the period, which are excellently reproduced. Church dedications in honour of St Edmund up and down England show the extent of his cult. Lord Francis has deserved well of all dwellers in East Anglia and of all students of history.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

Honorary Colonel: THE KING.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, by Colonel H. J. Edwards, Commanding.
WEDNESDAY, March 11th, 1908.

RANGE.

Morning, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Afternoon, 2 p.m. to dusk.

Thursday	March 12th	Morn.	Recruits Class Firing 10 a.m.
		Aft.	,, ,, ,, 2 p.m.
Friday	,, 13th	Morn.	Class Firing.
		Aft.	Cheylesmore Competition.
Saturday	,, 14th	Morn.	Class Firing.
		Aft.	Trinity and Caius Rifle Clubs.
Monday	,, 16th	Class Firing.	
Tuesday	,, 17th	Class Firing.	

There will be Recruits Class Firing on Thursday March 12th, commencing at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. All recruits who have completed 12 drills by that date are requested to attend at one of the above hours. Names to be entered on the list in Saddle Room.

RECRUIT DRILLS.

Daily at Headquarters from 11.45 to 12.45, 5 to 6, 7.15 to 8.15. (No evening drills on Saturdays.)

LECTURES.

(i.) Headquarters, 8.30 p.m.

Wednesday, Mar. 11th,	"Administration"	Captain Thornton.
Thursday, ,, 12th,	"Tactics"	Colonel Edwards.
Friday, ,, 13th,	"Musketry"	Captain Rushmore.

(ii.) In Colleges, 5 p.m.

Wednesday, Mar. 11th, at Pembroke,	"The Defence"	Captain Thornton.
Thursday, ,, 12th, at Cauis,	"Orders"	,, ,,
Friday, ,, 13th, at Queens',	"The Defence"	,, ,,

MOUNTED INFANTRY.

There will be no M.I. parade this week.

There will be a Public Schools Field Day on Wednesday 18th inst. beginning at 10.30 a.m. and finishing about 2 p.m. Any of the M.I. who wish to take part should inform Lieut. Pass if they have not done so already. It is hoped that the Suffolk I.Y. will be able to turn out a troop to oppose our M.I. Parade corner of Lensfield and Trumpington Roads 9 a.m.

FIELD DAY.

Vide M.I. orders above—any members of the Corps who may wish to turn out will be most welcome. The General Idea will be the defence and attack on a river line which the R. E. (V.) will endeavour to bridge during the action. Any men who can turn out on cycles would be especially useful.

Names should be sent in without delay to Officers commanding companies, who will be good enough to inform the Adjutant of the numbers expected to turn out, not later than Monday 16th.

Parade: 10 a.m. opposite Botanical Gardens.

Dress: Drill order.

Signallers will parade as above.

COMPANY MEDALS.

Winners: E Coy. Score 524.

CALDWELL CUP.

Winner: 2nd Lieut. W. Johnstone, H Coy. Score 28.

WALE PLATE.

Team.	Score 300 yds.			Score 200 yds.			Total	First Inspection	March	Manœuvre	Total Deductions	Final Total	Order of Merit
	Inners	Outers	Total	Inners	Outers	Total							
C Coy. ...	10	19	39	21	15	57	96	—3	—20	— 6	29	67	1
E ,, ...	13	18	44	10	17	37	81	—1	—20	— 2	23	58	3
H ,, ...	14	18	46	14	19	47	93	—8	—10	—10	28	65	2

L. H. THORNTON, Captain,
Adjutant, Cambridge University V.R.C.

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THE UNIVERSITY PULPIT.

SUNDAY, March 8.

Sermon in Great St Mary's Church, by the Rev. W. B. RANDOLPH, D.D., Balliol College, Oxford, Principal of Ely Theological College, Hon. Canon of Ely.

'We preach Christ crucified, unto Jews a scandal, and unto Gentiles foolishness; but unto them that are called both Jews and Greeks, Christ the power of God and the wisdom of God.'—1 Cor. i. 23, 24.

Let me very respectfully ask your attention to a few words on the doctrine of the Atonement.

I. Man then is a spiritual being and God made man for union with Himself, a union to be begun here and consummated hereafter. To the attainment of this spiritual union there is but one universal obstacle, viz., sin: so that the 'conquest of sin is the first condition of the Christian life.' 'Sin lieth at the door,' and sin is not anything inherent in our bodies—we are not Manichaeans, nor do we believe that any bodily faculty which God has given us is, in itself, anything but wholly good: nor again is sin ignorance as the early Gnostics believed (for how could we limit salvation only to the wise in this world?) Nor again is it desire as the Buddhists teach—but sin is lawlessness, and its essence is disobedience and selfishness and wilfulness. It is a created will setting at defiance the will of the Creator. It is sin and sin only which mars the purpose and end of human life, and therefore the Atonement, which is the pledge of our conquest over sin, not only cannot be divorced from Christianity, but must be put in the first rank of Christian doctrine.

Reflect, my brethren, upon the force and power which belief in the Atonement—the belief that God, in the person of Christ, was reconciling the world unto Himself, has had upon human life. Is there anything like it in history? There it is—Jesus Christ and Him crucified—behind all the mysteries which beset the belief, and how should it not be mysterious when we are dealing with the relation of God to human sin? And if we could altogether fathom it with our intellect, would it permanently satisfy our spiritual aspirations? Behind all the intellectual problems which surround it, behind all theories about it which have varied from age to age down the centuries, there stands this supreme fact, that the belief in the Atoning Cross of Christ has been from age to age in the history of the Church the secret and motive power of the Christian life. 'The heart of Christendom,' it has been truly said, 'has gone out in welcome to this teaching as to hardly anything else. The "showing of the Lord's death," as the sacrifice of our redemption, has been from the first the chief service of Catholic Christendom and the proclamation of the glory of the Atonement—in hymns such us "Rock of Ages"—has been the central theme of "Evangelical" worship.'

The Atonement has, as yet another writer has said, 'as a matter of history, lifted the burden of sin from countless human hearts, and made the path of new life possible. Generation after generation of men have felt its reality in their own experience, and simple souls who could least explain it have lived most fully in its power. It has brought faith in God's love home to man in a way nothing else could do, firing the hearts of martyrs and missionaries in its cause, and quickening the spiritual life of innumerable men and women.'

Do you ask why this is so? Is it not because it satisfies a true instinct in human nature—the instinct that man is not as he ought to be, and that he cannot approach a holy God without some mediation, some propitiation?

Granted that the idea of fellowship and communion lies at the root of the origin of sacrifice, yet it still remains true that the thought of propitiation soon made itself felt, and certainly it was emphasised more and more as time went on in the sacrificial system of the Old Testament. And to this instinct—practically universal as I believe it to be—the Atonement came as the 'divine solution of the problem which man had been striving in vain to solve.'

There, in any case, is the fact that behind all theories about the doctrine, successive generations of men have found untold comfort in the belief that 'God was in Christ reconciling the world unto Himself,' that 'God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life.'

It seems from the first to have supplied a moral want; and if it be asked, 'Do you mean that the early Christians believed that God could not have forgiven man without the Cross,' I reply that they would probably have said what we should, I suppose, say now, that we dare not thus limit the Omnipotence of God—but let me also ask in return.' 'Supposing the Apostles had preached God's forgiveness of sin without the Cross, would the conscience of men have believed them? And if not, why not? Surely because the conscience of man believes that God's holiness required some reparation for sin.

'The rudest of pagan altars'—said one of our great Oxford teachers years ago—'and the truest breathing of a Christian heart coincide in affirming the solemn truth, that man "for his evil deeds does worthily deserve to be punished" and that sin must be atoned for somehow, if God is still to be, in the moral sense, God.'

II. And yet, my brethren, it is manifest that we have now to deal with a serious recoil from any doctrine of the Atonement—any doctrine at least such as the Apostles would have endorsed. The doctrine of the Atonement is either pushed out of sight, or else it is lowered to the level of a great moral appeal, not differing in kind from the appeal which any martyrdom for the sake of conviction must make upon thoughtful men. It is worth while therefore to ask why this is so? Let me venture to suggest two reasons. First the sense of sin has been deplorably weakened, and with it the sense of the holiness of God, so that the moral idea which underlies the Atonement, and the sense of moral want which it satisfies, has been largely taken away. Men in general seem to have little sense now of the seriousness of sin as an outrage on the holiness of God. Sin at worst is regarded mainly as an anti-social vice, if indeed it be not spoken of as a necessary stage in human development; and God if He be not buried in His own works and His transcendence sacrificed to His immanence in a way indistinguishable to the plain man from Pantheism, is thought of somewhat as a good natured and indulgent Parent who governs His children with a loose rein and upon no fixed principles and who will in any case make everything right at last.

But is it really true to say that nations as they become more civilised necessarily become more moral? Or is it really true to say that individuals as they become older necessarily become better?

Is it not as true now as ever it was that sin is the great enemy to the true end of man? that we do not out-grow our sins unless we conquer them by penitence and self-discipline and moral effort? Do we not each of us—does not the best of us—acknowledge that this is true in his own case. We are not all that God meant us to be, and the reason of our failure to be all that He meant us to be is our sin,—my faithlessness, my wilfulness, my pride, my impatience, my sloth, my lust, my anger, my selfishness, and self-seeking, my self-satisfaction. What mars, what hinders, what stunts and thwarts our progress is nothing else but sin—'sin lieth at the door,' and in proportion as we hold fast to these humiliating but wholesome thoughts, in that proportion we shall cling to the doctrine of the Cross.

But speak of sin as if we were necessarily growing out of it; deceive men by saying that as we grow older we must needs grow better. Obscure the severity with which the Bible and our blessed Lord Himself speak of sin and the misuse of opportunities, and men will see no need of the Atonement, because they will no longer believe that they are sinners in any real and effective sense, or that God is a Holy God by the very necessity of Holy nature, hating sin with an intensity which we cannot overstate.

III. Another reason for this recoil from the doctrine of the Atonement is, I venture to think, due to a failure to recognise what the Christian Church believes about the Person of the Redeemer and also from the fact that this doctrine has been held in entire isolation and so men have failed to see that the Atonement which Jesus Christ wrought out for us, must be worked out in ourselves by our co-operation. May I take these two points in order?

Our Lord then is the second Adam, the Lord from heaven, who taking our nature, recapitulated humanity in Himself. He took to Himself our human nature, not a human personality. 'Therefore He becomes the Redeemer of our several persons because He is already the Redeemer of our common nature which He has for ever made His own.' He made our nature his own and when He offered up Himself He 'bare our sins in His own Body on the Tree.'

Will you allow me to quote the thoughtful American—Dr Du Bose—whose writings have attracted some attention here: 'The human self in Him was not that of only one of us, but of us all. It was not one man, but humanity that He was .... He was not a man, but man—all men and every man—the common humanity in which all are one and of which He is the essence and unity .... I would venture to affirm that no one who rises to this height [Pauline height] of the conception of Jesus Christ, can for an instant tolerate the idea that His humanity was but that of an individual human person in whom God exceptionally

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revealed His presence and power. The Lord of glory was not an individual man in God; He was all humanity in God, because He was God Himself in humanity. The humanity in which God was manifest in the flesh was our common, our universal humanity .... Hence, whatever He was or did in the name or on behalf of humanity, humanity itself did or became in His person.'

And what was it humanity became or did in His Person?

In reply I would first say that He Himself proclaims at the last supper the sacrificial character of His death; His Body is to be broken and His Blood poured out for the remission of sin—and then, in conformity with this—His own announcement—His Apostles use three words about Him which involve ideas and thoughts which you cannot eradicate from the New Testament without tearing it to shreds.

The first word is Propitiation. 'He is propitiation for our sins.' He sacrificed in our nature the divine law of holiness. There is no question here of the Father punishing the Son, God forbid! But His death is the highest conceivable example of vicarious suffering. He who from all eternity personally was Son of God, and God, took our nature upon Him, became obedient unto death, and turned the death which a sinful world inflicted on Him into an offering of complete self-sacrifice, bringing back our nature into fellowship with God and removing the barrier which sin had interposed between mankind and the outflow of the love of God.

And the second word is Redemption. The redemption of Israel from Egypt was a symbol or type of our redemption from sin—the song of the redeemed in the Apocalypse is the song of Moses and of the (Paschal) Lamb. He is our Redeemer, for He did something for us at a great cost: at a great cost—the cost of His Precious Blood—He rescued us from sin and darkness and translated us into the kingdom of light and holiness. And the third word is Reconciliation—atonement—He brought man back again into union with God. But how can this be? the Redeemer was truly Man. but certainly all such language would be folly and worse if He of whom we speak was but a man whom his followers deified. Think of sayings of St Paul, of St Peter or any other saint, that we are reconciled to God by his blood: that St Peter's blood cleanseth us from all sin. But that is not the Gospel, the Christian faith begins from above. 'God was in Christ reconciling the world unto Himself.' No deified man could do that, but if God without ceasing to be what He eternally was, took our nature and died on the Cross, how can we set any limit to what His Death, in our nature, might accomplish for us men? That is the Christian Faith. Though he suffers in man's nature, yet the Person who suffers is the Person of the Almighty God; the Person who was crucified was the Lord of Glory. The Blood shed was, St Paul does not hesitate to say it, and surely the old reading holds, the Blood of God.

This is what we Christians mean by the Person of the Reconcilor: for if Christ be not God as well as man, then the language of Christ and the language of His Apostles, nay, His own words, must seem wholly disproportionate, absurd, intolerable. Of what man, of what saint (who was nothing more) could it be said, his blood cleanses from all sin? Who that is man (and nothing more) who could say the Bread which I will give is my Flesh, which I will give for the life of the world? How could St Paul say to the Romans we are justified by His Blood, or to the Ephesians that we have redemption through His Blood, or to the Colossians that He has made peace by the Blood of His Cross? How could St Peter say 'we are redeemed by the precious Blood of Christ.'? How could St John say that the Blood of Jesus cleanses us from all sin, or how could the writer of the Epistle to the Hebrews speak as he does of the 'Blood of the Everlasting Covenant,' or the redeemed in the Apocalypse say they had washed their robes and made them white in the Blood of the Lamb? Think of this being said of the blood of a mere man whom his followers deified. But indeed in the Gospels I can find no trace of such a belief. I can find no trace even in the earliest germs of the Gospels, that the first disciples thought of Christ as a man who had become God! His eternal pre-existence is as clearly set out in St Paul and St Luke and St Matthew, as it is in St John. It is no less clearly implied in St Peter and St Mark.

Such words as I have quoted and many like words are said of Christ, because in becoming man He did not cease to be God: because, that is, the Person of the Crucified is the Person of the Son of God made man for our sakes. And how can we put any limit to the effects of His death or to the cleansing efficacy of His Blood? The Redeemer was, in the language of the Creed, truly God as well as completely man. 'No person,' says Hooker, 'was born of the Virgin but the Person of the Son of God, no Person but the Son of God condemned, the Son of God and no other Person crucified; which one only point of Christian belief, the infinite worth of the Son of God, is the very ground of all things believed concerning life and salvation by that which Christ either did or suffered on man's behalf.' 'That,' says your own Bishop Andrewes, 'which setteth so high a price upon their sacrifice is this, that He which offereth it to God, is God.' 'Marvel not,' says St Cyril of Jerusalem, 'if the whole world has been redeemed; for He Who died for us is mere man, and the only-begotten Son of God.'

IV. But once more the work which Christ has done for us can never be safely isolated from that which He does by His Holy Spirit and by the co-operation of our wills within us. We need personal holiness 'without which no man shall see the Lord.' We cannot as individuals be reconciled to God unless we are becoming individually like God. 'There is,' it has been truly said, 'no shadow of a doctrine of imputed righteousness in the New Testament, such as will suffer us to imagine that there can be any final reconciliation of an individual man with God, on any other basis than likeness of character.'

Christ's work for us, His life of perfect obedience, His death on the Cross in our nature, only prepares the way for His work in us as we become, however gradually, like Himself.

The Cross stands midway between Christmas Day and Pentecost and may not be separated from either. He Who suffers, the Lord from heaven, is the second Adam, the new head of the race, the recreative principle of a new type of humanity; but a Christ outside us cannot save us, He must be in us as the first Adam is within us. 'Christ in you—the hope of glory'—that life which He lived outwardly in the flesh He is to reproduce inwardly in His members by the Holy Spirit through the means of grace and by moral correspondence and effort and co-operation on our part. Our redemption must be wrought out within us as our characters approximate, however slowly, to the perfect character of the perfect man. For whom He justified, them He also sanctified. If Christ be in you, the body is dead because of sin; but the spirit is life because of righteousness.

Bear with me, my brethren, if on the first Sunday in Lent I seem to have in any way anticipated the teaching of Good Friday. The wilderness of Lent narrows down at length to the gorge of Holy Week and Good Friday. Look at the Redeemer now as you will see Him then. We shall have followed Him in His temptation, in His miracles, in His teaching, in His message of mercy—but look at Him now as you will see Him then. Look at Him as He kneels in Gethsemane and sweats the sweat of Blood. See Him as they lead Him to Annas and Caiaphas, and Pilate and Herod, and back again to Pilate. Watch as they mock Him and blindfold Him and spit on Him and scourge Him; as they lead Him to Calvary and do Him to death; and then we may come back and look at our own lives. Lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God? It was all for us, and what does conscience say? Every man knows the plague of his own heart.

'Let us beware'—if I may once more quote the words of Dr Du Bose—'let us beware of stopping short with the Gospel of being accepted, and not going on to the real gospel of being good.'

'We have heard it said, I am content to be a sinner saved by grace. In its truest and highest sense, "to be a sinner saved by grace" is to be one who having been a sinner is one no longer; to be content to be saved in and not from sin, to be saved and still a sinner, is no true contentment.'

'The response of the gospel to the human sense of actual sin and unattainable holiness is not the half-grace of forgiveness, but the whole-grace of redemption and deliverance.'

Are we then, for that is the question, are we indeed men in whom the redemption 'wrought out on the Cross is really taking place within us'? 'Then and then only can we go out into the world to do the work of evangelists and to preach (whether as laymen or clergy) Christ crucified unto Jews a scandal, and unto Gentiles foolishness, but to them that are called—both Jews and Greeks—Christ the power of God and the wisdom of God.

ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION, 1908.

The next combined Examination for sixty-seven Entrance Scholarships and a large number of Exhibitions, will be held on Tuesday, December 1, 1908, and following days, commencing at 9 a.m. on Tuesday, December 1. Forms of application for admission to the Examination at the respective Colleges, and further information may be obtained as follows:—Pembroke, Mr W. S. Hadley; Gonville & Caius, The Master; King's, Mr W. H. Macaulay; Jesus, Mr A. Gray; Christ's, The Rev. J. W. Cartmell; St John's, Dr J. R. Tanner; Emmanuel, The Master. The forms of application must be sent in on or before Tuesday, November 24, 1908.

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LIST OF BOOKS RECEIVED.

SCIENCE.

Iron and Steel. By J. H. Stansbie, B.Sc., F.I.C. London: Constable & Co. 6/- net.

This is a new volume of the excellent Westminster series, dealing with the manufacture and utilisation of iron and steel. The book takes the reader into the ironworks and into the foundry, describing the different processes by which the crude iron ore is transformed, first into the cast iron of commerce, and then into wrought iron and steel: although highly technical details have been avoided as far as possible, yet, where necessary, they have been brought in so that the information may be of value to those engaged in the iron industry as well as to the ordinary engineer. Towards the end of the book is to be found a chapter on the micro-structure of iron and steel, leading up to the question of the heat treatment of these metals—a subject of which the true importance is at last realised; incidentally a short but clear exposition of Gibbs' 'Phase Rule' as relating to the solidification of alloys is given. The final chapter deals with the new 'high speed steels,' which are causing such a change in modern manufacturing methods.

Technical Dictionary in Six Languages. Volume II: Electrical Engineering, including Telegraphy and Telephony. London: Constable & Co. 25/- net.

This dictionary is intended for Electrical Engineers who are in doubt as to the correct technical equivalent of some expression in a foreign language: each page is arranged in three columns, with the equivalents in German, English and French on one side, and in Russian, Italian and Spanish on the other, whilst, in the majority of instances, the middle column contains an illustration which will clear up any doubt which may exist as to the correct application of any given expression. These figures are particularly useful in cases in which words, almost identical in different languages, have very different technical applications. At the end is a complete alphabetical index in each language, so that there should be little difficulty in finding any required equivalent: the book seems to have been arranged with care, and the few mistakes to be found, such as 'Flemming' for 'Fleming', are immaterial.

Modern views of Electricity. By Sir Oliver Lodge. Third Edition, Revised. Macmillan & Co. 6/-.

This book treats of the modern theories of the constitution of matter from the non-mathematical point of view, and comprises various lectures and papers which have been given and written at various times by the author. Some of these are now many years old, but are of great interest as showing how near to our modern ideas of matter Clerk Maxwell and others were led by intuition. The principle adopted in explaining electrical phenomena is often that of making models to represent the observed facts, and in this way it is possible to write a book dealing with this subject without the employment of mathematical methods—in fact, the book might be termed a popular exposition of the electronic theory if it were not that the treatment is sufficiently advanced to render it valuable to the student of Physics. One good point is that Sir Oliver Lodge always keeps the reader in view of the fact that it is the 'ether' which is all important, not the 'electron,' a point not always given its due weight.

School Hygiene. R. A. Lyster. Clive: the University Tutorial Press. viii + 360 pp. 3/6.

Headings: The School Building, Site and Appliances: Physical training of the scholar and laws of health: Medical supervision, school medicine and surgery.

Professor Hickmann's Geographical-Statistic Pocket Altas. Nikson and Co. 80 pp. and 63 maps. 5/- net.

A useful little volume. The statistics are more comprehensible than usual because pictorially given. It may be a confession of weakness, but we are bound to admit that the statement that there are 270 million Roman Catholics and 110 million Orthodox Greeks conveys no meaning to us until we see them side by side as segments of a circle and painted different colours, as here.

Two Oxford Physiologists. F. Gotch. Oxford: the Clarendon Press. 40 pp. 1/- net.

The Wayuflete Professor of Physiology deals shortly but adequately with Richard Lower (1631—91) and John Mayow (1643—79), and appends a portrait of the latter.

THEOLOGY.

Firm Foundations. By Eirene Wigram. Murray. 5/-.

We should be sorry to criticise unfavourably a book which is obviously written with great earnestness, and which contains many valuable remarks, but it is impossible not to feel that in her choice of subject matter, and in the manner in which she has dealt with it, Miss Wigram has had in view types of parent and child which are certainly too rare to merit her entire attention. Parents may be classed as those who have and those who have not a turn for theology: to the latter (and more numerous) class the perusal of the book will prove a severe task, for it deals largely with difficulties of doctrine, and that not in the simplest terms; even the theological parent will have accomplished a considerable feat, if he (or rather she, for it is the mother mainly to whom these pages are addressed) looks up the numerous references and reads round the subject in the way which Miss Wigram suggests. For the children Miss Wigram has even less consideration; she assumes unlimited receptivity, unflagging interest, unfailing intelligence in all of them, and prescribes a course which in its completeness could only be applied to the ideal child. And yet the great feature about religion is that we all have some talent for it; why then does Miss Wigram write solely for the geniuses? We fear 'Firm Foundations' will appeal only to the few, but we look forward to a Primer on the same subject and from the same pen, which shall satisfy the more practical need of average parents and their very average children.

The Appearances of our Lord after the Passion. By H. B. Swete, D.D. xviii. + 151 pp. Macmillan & Co. 2/6 net.

This brief 'Study in the earliest Christian tradition' displays all the beautiful finish which the Regius Professor of Divinity has taught us to expect in everything that comes from his pen. It will be found especially valuable by the growing class of readers who have passed beyond 'popular' theological works, but have not the special training demanded by the bulkier productions of advanced scholarship.

The Isles and the Gospel. By Hugh Macmillan, D.D., with a prefatory memoir by George A. Macmillan. xviii. + 251 pp. Macmillan & Co. 4/6 net.

The ten sermons which form the first part of this volume reveal a preacher of rare spiritual insight, keen observation and considerable literary power. Dr Macmillan's intense appreciation of all impressions received through the senses, and his power of interpreting their spiritual significance have probably never been more fully exhibited than in this book. He would have found a congenial companion in Reginald Heber. At the end are three papers on 'The Numerical Relations of Nature,' 'Sacred Fish,' and 'An Early Celtic College,' which display much curious and varied information. The last, which deals with the first daughter-house of Iona, on the island of Elachnave is particularly interesting.

Light and Life. By J. W. Shepard, with a prefatory memoir by the Archdeacon of Middlesex. xix. + 305 pp. Macmillan & Co. 6/-.

Mr Shepard was for forty-five years an assistant master at St Paul's School: a position which he could combine with curacies at various well-known London churches. He died on June 25th, 1906, immediately after having spoken at the Jubilee meeting of a clerical club, in the Jerusalem Chamber at Westminster Abbey. His portrait, which forms the frontispiece, shews a face in which delicacy and power are blended in a remarkable manner, and the twenty-three sermons which follow are a testimony to the fidelity of the artist. We wish that the occasions on which they were preached had been specified.

The Inner Man. By Allen B. Woodward. xi. + 235 pp. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co. 5/- net.

The seven essays which make up this volume are further described by the author as 'Studies in essential Bible Truth.' The good things which they contain are buried under a mass of commonplace verbiage, and a style which can admit 'materiality,' 'soul-science,' 'time-spirit' and 'revelator' does not tempt the reader to persevere, in spite of its reverent tone. We imagine that Mr Woodward would not accept the Church's view of the Person of Jesus, and his self-imposed restriction involves him in difficulties with which he can only cope by adopting an ultra-dogmatic stand-point. He has a remarkable acquaintance with dictionaries of various kinds.

Rufinus' Commentary on the Apostles' Creed. Latin Text with notes on quotations and a short history of Rufinus and his times. pp. 71. 2/- net. English translation. pp. 54. 1/6 net. By the Rev. Charles Whitaker. London: George Bell and Sons; Cambridge: Deighton, Bell and Co.

This little monograph has been set for Preliminary Ordination examination for 1909. The translation may be useful to some

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readers, but we cannot commend it. We cannot think that 'pariter subsistere' means 'to subsist equally with,' or that 'insubstantiuus' means 'unsubstantial' in the ordinary sense of the word. 'Haec iam inter homines dispensationis natiuitas est illa diuinae substantiae' is intelligible. But what is the unsophisticated candidate for Holy Orders to make of 'This is now the nativity of His stewardship among men, but *that* of the Divine essence?' The notes and life of Rufinus seem to have been carefully done.

An Introduction to the Fifth Book of Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity. By Francis Paget, Bishop of Oxford. 2nd edition. Clarendon Press. 5/- net.

We welcome a new and cheaper edition of this valuable book. The Puritan position in Elizabeth's days has seldom been examined with more thoroughness and acumen than by the Bishop of Oxford in this volume. The more Hooker is studied, the better chance there will be of sound thinking and theological charity. As Dr Paget says of him: 'he loved neither fighting nor prominence: neither gave him any pleasure; and therefore neither did him any harm.'

HISTORY.

The American Historical Review. Jan. Macmillan & Co.

Dr G. Burton Adams, whose work on mediaeval history is well known in this country, leads off with an interesting paper on the Origin of the English Constitution. His view of Magna Charta has much in common with Prof. Maitland's, but he is careful to state that he arrived at it from independent study. Mr A. B. Hart contributes a lively paper, full of apt quotations, on John Knox as a Man of the World.

The Economic Journal for December contains Professor Ashley's address to the economic section of the British Association on the present position of Political Economy,—an address largely devoted to a brilliant if somewhat sceptical characterisation of modern theories. That no new orthodoxy has yet arisen, may be admitted: that contemporary analysis has little bearing on practical issues, is not so clear. Indeed, when at the close of the address Professor Ashley urges economists not to put themselves out of court by a doctrinaire attitude on Free Trade for example, but to minimise the risks of Tariff Reform 'by the pressure of competent and well-informed criticism of particular measures,' we are constrained to ask, where shall wisdom be found? Are not the superior ability and better information of the economists derived in part at least from their firmer grip of principles? Prof. Lees Smith's careful article in the same number on economic theory and the minimum wage goes to prove that competent criticism cannot be dissociated from modern economic analysis. In some ways, Prof. von Halle's account of the rise and tendencies of German enterprise is more immediately important. He shows how much England, Germany, and the United States have in common. 'They are at the same time the largest suppliers to and the best customers of each other.' 'The mutual trade represents an overwhelming interest.' He justifies the German naval programme on commercial grounds, and at the same time makes it clear that 'the policy of Germany will for ever be primarily connected with continental issues.'

The opening article in *The International Journal of Ethics* for January has likewise an enhanced immediate interest in view of the Natal problem. It deals with the moral development of the native races in South Africa, and deserves attention. John A. Ryan's article, 'Is stock-watering immoral?' and the translation of M. Bontroux' paper on the Psychology of Mysticism, are perhaps the most interesting items in a good number.

James Francis Edward, the old Chevalier. By Martin Haile. London: J. M. Dent, 1907. Price 16/- net.

This handsome, well printed and well illustrated book is a monument of patient work and enthusiastic learning. It is readable enough for the general reader to welcome it, and it is 'well documented' for the student. One defect however is its poverty of subject. Is the old Pretender worth so much trouble and research? Again, if he is, is it not possible that the author has got him out of proportion to his age altogether? Did anyone in his own day set quite this value on him? Everything centres on him here, men are judged and causes settled as they affect 'James III.,' his exile or return. Enthusiasm is good, but here, with all the writer's care and learning, it seems to have fundamentally falsified the perspective. It is inconceivable to anyone who thinks of history as being essentially rational, that things could be as the writer suggests and yet not have another issue. Chance tells, but history is not all a record of flukes.

The Queen of Letter Writers. By Janet Aldis. Methuen & Co., 1907. 12/6 net.

Those who read Mrs Aldis' book on the Salon of Mme Geoffrin will not want a recommendation to take up her later work. For others it is enough to say that this book is about Mme Sévigné, that it abounds in life and action, is full of interesting figures, and vivid pictures, and that the authoress has not lost her gifts of charm and sympathy. It is a book that anyone can read and feel at home in, and from which (without noticing it) perhaps even the most casual reader may gather impressions not to be lightly effaced. The society of seventeenth century Paris lives again in its strange combination of culture and barbarism, letters and Catholicism, civil war and private feuds. And amid it all, the characters are individual, themselves and not types.

Decadence. Henry Sidgwick Memorial Lecture. A. J. Balfour. Cambridge University Press. 1/6 net. 62 pp.

The Groundwork of English History. M. E. Carter. Clive: the University Tutorial Press. xxiv. + 284 pp. 2/-.

We have now noticed many volumes of this 'University Tutorial Series.' The present number fulfils the requirements of the London University Matriculation in History—a knowledge of 'the salient facts in English History.'

MISCELLANEOUS.

Windsor. Painted by George M. Henton, described by Sir Richard R. Holmes. viii. + 118 pp. London: A. and C. Black. 7s. 6d. net.

An essay of this length cannot give us a clear history of the architecture of Windsor. Sir Richard Holmes' résumé of guide-book knowledge needs at least a plan or bird's-eye-view of the Castle to make the greater part of it intelligible. On this subject we had expected from him the note of intimacy, which might give some grace and value to so slight an undertaking. Did Gray write his Elegy in Upton Churchyard? We like many of Mr Henton's pictures. He, or the process of reproduction, is most successful with his warmer colours.

The Conduct of Life. Murray. 60 pp. 1/- net.

One of the 'Wisdom of the East' series; a translation of one of the four Confucian books, the *Chung Yung*, by Ku Hung Ming, M.A. Edinburgh.

The International. Edited by Dr Rodolphe Broda. Fisher Unwin. 1/- net monthly.

We have now received three numbers of this magazine. Although the spirit which animates it is one that fills us with the liveliest horror, we are bound to admit that it is well edited and interesting. In the December number we would call especial attention to a short article on Liberal Catholicism by the Abbé Naudet, and a note of the Editor's on the negro poets of Hayti: in the second number to two artistic articles by Walter Crane and by the Editor. Senhor Vaz of Oporto contributes an article on 'King and People in Portugal,' so profoundly false that he must really think that no Englishman ever goes near that brave little country: the brave devotion of Senhor Franco, however, is not unknown to many of us who have followed the course of events in Lisbon.

The Literature of Roguery. F. W. Chandler. Constable. 2 vols. viii. + 584 pp. 12/- net.

We mentioned the aims and objects of the series (Types of English Literature) in the *Cambridge Review* for October 31, 1907, p. 60, when dealing with the first, *The Popular Ballad*: the present volumes do not fall below Mr Gummere's standard. The first volume is, to our thinking, by far the most attractive, in which after rather too slight a mention of classical rogues, the Spanish source and French tributary are examined: when we come to England the treatment of Elizabethan and Jacobean stories is as good as it could be, and the writer of this notice has to thank Professor Chandler for sending him to Nash's 'Unfortunate Traveller,' for the adventures of the light-hearted, handsome page, Jacke Wilton, are all too little known to the modern reader in spite of Mr Gosse's reprint. The latter half of the second volume attempts something new—nothing less than an account of the rogue-literature of the last thirty years. We have a chapter on detective stories which is of the greatest interest to the student of contemporary taste as displayed in the monthly magazines, and even our old friend Raffles does not go unmentioned. But it must be confessed that this part of the book will be of more use to posterity than to us: it will make a foundation on which many future bibliographies will be raised: but the perspective is too large and near for a satisfactory history. The whole work is most learned and complete, and will ever be a mine of information to the intelligent reader of novels.

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The King's Classics. Edited by Prof. I. Gollancz. Chatto and Windus. 1/6 net each.

Sir William Temple upon the Garden of Epicurus, with other XVIIth century Garden Essays. Introduction by A. F. Sieveking. lxxii. + 272 pp.

Chaucer's Prologue, Romarnt of the Rose and Minor Poems. Modernised, with introduction, by Prof. Skeat. xxxii. + 168 pp.

Chaucer's Parliament of Birds and House of Fame. Modernised, with introduction, by Prof. Skeat. xxvi. + 136 pp.

Walpole's Castle of Otranto, with Sir Walter Scott's Introduction. Preface by Caroline Spurgeon. lxiv. + 160 pp.

English and Scottish Royal Poets. Edited by W. Bailey-Kempling. xviii. + 108 pp.

The compilation of this last volume was a good idea, but is carried out in an incredibly careless manner. Mr Bailey-Kempling's ideas of the 'Kingis Quhair' are very vague. He translates 'Quhair' into modern English 'quire,' not realising the identity of the Scotch word with the French *cahier*: and on the frontispiece James I. of Scotland is described as author of 'The *Queen's* Quhair,' at which ascription Mr Maurice Hewlett will probably be justly incensed. Nor do we believe that Queen Elizabeth wrote 'Christ was the Word *they* spake it.' The publisher's advertisement tells us that 'each volume is edited by some expert scholar,' but in this case Prof. Gollancz made a mistake in his selection.

John Glayde's Honour. Afred Sutro. Samuel French. 96 pp. 2/6 net.

We are glad to have this reading edition of the play in which Mr Alexander was so successful. Did Muriel and Trevor live happily ever after the final catastrophe? We think so. We have no belief in the spectre of a dead past rising between them.

Sir Walter Ralegh: A Drama. By H. A. A. Cruso. Fisher Unwin. pp. 178.

A well-conceived drama, rather in the old fashion, on a worthy subject. The treatment is good. Acted, the play might prove too historical and long for modern taste. But it has dramatic value; the last scene between Ralegh and Lady Ralegh is fine; and the blank verse on the whole is strong and pleasant, though there are perhaps too many incomplete lines.

Seed and Soil inoculation for leguminous crops. W. B. Bottomley. 'Country Life' Office. 30 pp. 1/-.

Universities and the Empire. A. C. Headlam. Spottiswoode. 24 pp. 6d.

Plato's Psychology in its bearing on the development of Will. Mary Hay Wood. H. Frowde. 62 pp. 2/6 net.

Cambridge House Magazine. Special articles on 'Homes for homeless boys over school age' 'Settlements and Class divisions' and 'Young Prisoners.'

Yale Alumni Weekly, Toynbee Record, Wykehamist, Tonbridgian, Certificate Examiner, Yachting and Boating Monthly, Board of Trade Labour Gazette, Report of Board of Education (Wyman & Sons, 120 pp., 6d.), *University Correspondent, Modern Language Teaching, The Sedberghian, School* (contains a very good article by C. S. Bremner, on the wealth and convenience of English as compared with other languages.)

The Crown, with article on History of St Catharine's College, with illustrations, by the Bishop of Bristol.

The Century Illustrated. Macmillan & Co.

The Strand, Sunday Stand, Grand, C. B. Fry's, Wide World and *Captain Magazines.* G. Newnes, Ltd.

MATHEMATICS.

The Theory of Functions of a Real Variable, and the Theory of Fourier's Series. By E. W. Hobson. Cambridge University Press. 21/- net.

Dr Hobson's book is in its way a really great work; and, as a great work by a Cambridge mathematician, it must be noticed in these columns. Any attempt at detailed criticism would naturally be out of place.

The book may be said to mark the final stage in the envelopment of Cambridge Pure Mathematics by continental ideals. It might have been written by a German—and in mathematics that is praise—except that Dr Hobson writes crisply and vigorously, as no German could ever do.

We need only say that all pure mathematicians will find this book indispensable, not only because it is the only English work in which the subject is handled seriously, but also because even among foreign works none covers anything like the same ground. Dini's *Fondamenti* is its only rival, and that is now very seriously out of date.

Practical Integration. By Percival. Macmillan. 86 pp. 2/6.

This small volume contains in a concise form all the important results of elementary integral calculus, and should prove very valuable to engineers and others engaged in practical work.

A Course in Mathematics By Woods and Bailey. Ginn & Co. Vol. I. xii. + 385. 10/6.

This book contains in a consecutive form much of the material that appears in books on differential calculus, algebra, and analytical geometry. On the whole it is well arranged, the examples numerous and instructive; and though it is designed chiefly for the practical student, it might be used with advantage as a first course by other mathematicians.

SCHOOL TEXT BOOKS.

Sismondi's Marignan. A. Wilson-Green. xii. + 134 pp. 2/-.
Balzac's Eugénie Grandet. H. E. Berthon. xxx. + 206 pp. 2/6 net.

The Clarendon Press continue their publication of their two series of Standard French works, notices of which may be found in the *Cambridge Review* for December 5, 1907, p. 152, and January 23, 1908, p. 187.

Aeschylus, Eumenides and Prometheus Bound. Translated by Dr Headlam. 1/- each. George Bell & Sons.

We congratulate Messrs Bell on the new volumes of this series. Times have changed since a translation in paper covers meant 'Dr Giles' or 'Kelly's Keys to the Classics.'

Scott's Legend of Montrose. Clarendon Press. xii. + 272 pp. 2/-. Short introduction, notes, and glossary by G. S. Gordon, Fellow of Magdalen.

Vergili Aeneidos Liber X. L. D. Wainwright. xliv. + 146. George Bell & Sons.

This, one of Bell's Illustrated Classics, keeps up to the mark in its pictures, for they are well chosen from ancient sources. A rather ridiculous modesty drapes figures which are naked in the originals. We may especially commend the schoolboy's outfit (p. 14) from the British Museum. The notes contain nothing new, but are good enough for the private schoolboy. We hope that the glossary will not save him too much trouble.

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Hospital Staff.

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Consulting Surgeons—Mr. A. T. Norton, C.B., Mr. Edmund Owen, Mr. H. W. Page; (Aural) Mr. G. P. Field; (Ophthalmic) Sir G. A. Critchett; (Skin) Sir Malcolm Morris; (Dental) Mr. Morton Smale.
Physicians—Dr. S. Phillips, Dr. A. P. Luff, Dr. H. A. Caley; (Out-Patients) Dr. W. Harris, Sir John Broadbent, Dr. Willcox.
Surgeons—Mr. A. J. Pepper, Mr. J. E. Lane, Mr. H. S. Collier (Out-Patients) Mr. V. W. Low, Mr. W. H. Clayton-Greene, Mr. Maynard Smith.
Physicians-Accoucheur—Dr. M. Handfield-Jones; (Out-patients) [Dr. W. J. Gow.
Ophthalmic Surgeon—Mr. H. E. Juler.
Assistant Ophthalmic Surgeon—Mr. Leslie Paton.
Aural Surgeon—Dr. Wm. Hill.
Physician in Charge of Skin Department—Dr. Graham Little.
Surgeon in Charge of Throat Department—Dr. Scanes Spicer.
Dental Surgeon—Mr. W. H. Dolamore.
Anæsthetics—Mr. Henry Davis.
Director of Inoculation Department—Sir A. E. Wright, F.R.S.

Lecturers.

Clinical Medicine—Dr. Phillips.
Clinical Surgery—Mr. Pepper.
Medicine—Dr. Luff, Dr. Caley.
Surgery—Mr. Lane, Mr. Collier.
Practical Surgery—Mr. Low, Mr. Maynard Smith.
Pathology—Sir A. E. Wright. Dr. Spilsbury (*Assis. Lecturer.*)
Bacteriology—Sir A. E. Wright. Capt. Douglas, I.M.S. (*Assis. Lect.*)
Pathological Chemistry—Dr. W. H. Willcox.
Pharmacology—Dr. H. A. Caley.
Midwifery—Dr. M. Handfield-Jones.
Forensic Medicine—Dr. Willcox.
Hygiene—Dr. Willcox.
Mental Diseases—Dr. Hyslop.
Anatomy—Mr. W. H. Clayton-Greene.
Physiology and Histology—Dr. N. H. Alcock.
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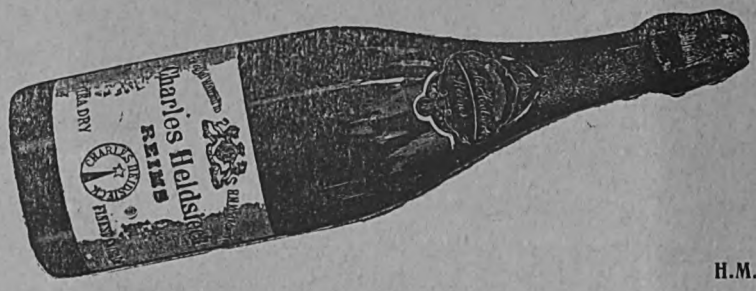

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CAMBRIDGE REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF UNIVERSITY LIFE & THOUGHT

VOL. XXIX. No. 729. THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1908. PRICE SIXPENCE

CALENDAR.

Thursday, April 30.

Congregation at 2 p.m. Discussion of five Reports after the Congregation.
King's: Adcock in B flat; anthem, 'O love the Lord,' Sullivan.
New Theatre: 'The Elder Miss Blossom,' at 8.15 p.m.

Friday, May 1.

St Philip and St James.
King's: Martin in A; anthem, 'Now we are ambassadors,' Mendelssohn.
St John's: Lloyd in E flat; anthem, 'These are they,' Goss.
Trinity: Anthem, 'Blest are the departed,' Spohr.
Pianoforte and Vocal Recital by Messrs Howard-Jones and Hugo Heinz in Guildhall at 8 p.m.
New Theatre: 'Still Waters Run Deep,' at 8.15 p.m.

Saturday, May 2.

King's: C. Wood in E flat; anthem, 'If we believe,' Boyce.
St John's: Turle in D; hymn 372.
Trinity: Anthem, 'If ye then be risen,' Naylor.
New Theatre: 'The Iron Master,' at 8.15 p.m.

Sunday, May 3.

Second Sunday after Easter.
Sermon at Great St Mary's Church at 2.15 p.m. by the Right Rev. F. Wallis, D.D., Gonville and Caius College, Bishop of Wellington, New Zealand.
King's: *M.*, Turle in D; hymn 316. *E.*, Hopkins in F; anthem, 'Blessed be the God,' S. S. Wesley.
St John's: *M.*, Te Deum, Garrett in D; anthem, 'The Lord hath been mindful,' S. S. Wesley; hymn 331. *E.*, Walmisley in B flat; anthem, 'The Lord is my Shepherd,' Stanford; hymn 446.
Trinity: *M.*, Reay in F; hymn 125. *E.*, Reay in F; anthem, 'In exitu,' S. S. Wesley; hymn 135.
C.I.C.C.U.: Address to Members of the University by A. G. Fraser, Esq., Principal of Trinity College, Kandy, in the Victoria Assembly Rooms, at 8.30 p.m.
C.U. Nonconformist Union: A. M. Smith, Esq., M.A., Emmanuel, on 'Impressions of Missions in Ceylon,' in Victoria Assembly Rooms, at 8.30 p.m.

Monday, May 4.

Examination for Winchester Reading Prizes.
Cricket: THE SENIORS' MATCH.
Cambridge Antiquarian Society: Meeting in Sedgwick Museum at 8.30 p.m.
Cambridge Philosophical Society: Meeting in the Optical Lecture Room, at 4.30 p.m.
New Theatre: 'The New Clown,' at 8.15 p.m.

Tuesday, May 5.

Examination for Stewart of Rannoch Scholarships for Hebrew begins.
Cricket: THE SENIORS' MATCH.
Union Debate at 8.15 p.m.
New Theatre: 'The New Clown,' at 8.15 p.m.

Wednesday, May 6.

St John ante Portam Latinam.
Cricket: THE SENIORS' MATCH.
Christian Social Union: J. N. Sykes, Queens' College, on 'Socialism and Social Reform,' in Rev. A. S. Duncan Jones' rooms, Caius College, at 8.30 p.m.
New Theatre: 'The New Clown,' at 8.15 p.m.

Thursday, May 7.

End of First Quarter of Easter Term.
Examination for Stewart of Rannoch Scholarships in Greek and Latin begins.
Cricket: THE FRESHMEN'S MATCH.
New Theatre: 'Is Marriage a Failure'? at 8.15 p.m.

Friday, May 8.

Matriculation.
Cricket: THE FRESHMEN'S MATCH.
New Theatre: 'Is Marriage a Failure'? at 8.15 p.m.

Saturday, May 9.

St John's: Rogers in D; hymn 29.
Trinity: Anthem, 'If we believe,' Goss.
Cricket: THE FRESHMEN'S MATCH.
C. U. T. A.: A Non-Party Meeting in Guildhall in support of the Licensing Bill, at 8.30 p.m. A. Cameron Corbett, Esq., M.P., and Sir T. P. Whittaker, M.P.
Miss Marian Jay: Violin Recital in Masonic Hall, at 5 o'clock.
New Theatre: 'Is Marriage a Failure'? at 2.30 and 8.15 p.m.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

A Complete List of the Members of the University in Residence, with Addresses, was published yesterday, April 29th, as an extra number of the *Review*, price One Shilling.

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NEWS AND NOTES.

The great events of the past vacation have been the loss of our late Chancellor and the appointment of his successor: special articles on both will be found in another column. We have only to record the presence, in state, of the Vice-Chancellor, accompanied by the Heads of Colleges, Professors, Doctors, Esquire Bedells, Proctors, and other members of the Senate at the memorial service for the late Duke of Devonshire in St. Margaret's, Westminster, on Saturday, March 28, and to announce that the inauguration of the new Chancellor will take place, by the same body, to-morrow at noon at 4, Carlton Gardens, Pall Mall, London. Full academical dress must be worn, doctors in scarlet, and all members of the Senate are requested to be in their places not later than 11.45 a.m.

We trust our readers will not be shocked if we recall an incident that occurred at the inauguration of the last Chancellor but one, the seventh Duke of Devonshire. The Heads of Houses and other officials lunched at the Bath Hotel, and walked along Piccadilly to Devonshire House: they turned in and as the last one disappeared round the corner, one of the cabmen—there is always a rank just outside the house—was heard to say to his neighbour, 'A damned coarse-looking lot, that's all I says of 'em!' The date of the Chancellor's installation in the Senate House will be announced later—it is probable that it will be made one of the May-week festivities: it would go well at the fashionable Congregation at which the prize poems are read.

Five reports will be discussed after the Congregation this afternoon; the subjects are the Cayley and Stokes Lectureship, the Demonstratorship of Surgery, the Curatorship of the Botanical Museum, the Curatorship of the Herbarium, and the Law and Squire Library. It is improbable that any of these will arouse very strong passions; the most debateable is probably the last, as the Special Board for Law seem distressed at the inadequate provision for the salary of the Librarian and the purchase of new books; and if the subject is raised of the possible transference of law books from the University Library to the Squire Library, it is possible that an interesting discussion may ensue.

Only last year Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman received the well-merited distinction of the titular degree of LL.D. from the University, and it is with the keenest regret that we have to announce that the Premiership has passed from a Cambridge to an Oxford man. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman—then Campbell — was a Senior Optime in 1858, and also took honours in the Classical Tripos. He is one of the finest instances of a man who, without any very great force of intellect, gained quite universal affection, regard, and obedience by attraction of personality.

In the reconstructed Cabinet we do not fare badly, being able to claim Lord Crewe as Colonial Secretary, and thus gaining the leader of the House of Lords in place of our lost leader of the Commons. Mr McKenna gets a step up, he rowed bow in several good boats—the Hall boat which was head of the river in 1886, and which won the Grand Challenge at Henley, and in the victorious Cambridge boat of 1887. Mr Runciman (Education) was at Trinity, and Mr Masterman (Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board) is known to many as a former Fellow of Christ's and a contributor to the *Cambridge Review*: he was also President of the Union. Among the minor appointments we may also claim Mr Pease, Colonel Seely, and one that might have been mentioned last term, Sir W. S. Robson.

The University Accounts for 1907 have been published during the vacation as an extra number of the University Reporter at the modest price of 3d. The gross income of the chest (£49,000) is £3,500 more than in 1906, but of this £2,500 comes from the Press. It may be noted that nearly the whole income is derived from fees, only £1859 being received from endowments. Capitation Tax brings in £14,800, Degree Fees £12,100, Examination Fees £10,800, and Matriculations £6,300. The principal items of expenditure are stipends and salaries (£16,000), Rates and Taxes (£3,600), Printing and Stationery (£2,300). The Library takes £5,300, the Museums and Lecture Rooms £6,500, and the Botanic Garden £1,175. The Observatory costs something less, and the Registry something more, than £1,000. There is a comfortable balance in hand of £4,251 which is £1,200 more than at the beginning of the account.

The Common University Fund, which represents the statutable contributions of the Colleges for University purposes, shews a gross income of £30,435, but of this only £23,581 actually reached its destination, the balance being absorbed in deductions by the Colleges for Professorial Fellowships and for Income Tax. The sum of £14,500 was spent on stipends, £1,000 paid to the Library, and £1,240 to Pension Fund, while £7,800 was applied to Capital expenditure in the form of interest and re-payment of loans and outlay on new buildings.

The 'Benefaction Fund' has received £4,737 during the year, chiefly on account of the Library and of the proposed new Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology. A note to this account calls attention to numerous other gifts and bequests received during the year which are recorded under other headings. Of these the largest in amount are the Oldham Bequest of £4,500 and the gift of the Squire Trustees for the endowment of the Squire Law Librarian's stipend. Mr H. F. Newall's gift of £100 towards the stipend of the assistant in Astrophysics appears for the first time, while the donations of the Drapers', the Girdlers' and the Fishmongers' Companies, amongst others, present themselves in the guise of old and welcome friends.

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In looking through the various Trust Accounts, nearly 100 in number, there are two features which seem to call for special comment. First the inadequacy of several of the older endowments. For instance the Knightbridge Trust yields only £107, the Plumian £61, the Lucasian £78, and the Woodwardian £190, towards the stipends of the respective Professorships. Secondly the very moderate amount of competition, judging by the awards, or rather the want of awards, for many of the scholarships and prizes.

In the accounts relating to capital expenditure £6,300 has been expended on 'Library Alterations,' £2,700 on the extension of the Chemical Laboratory, and £1,700 on that of the Cavendish. The debt on the new Medical School has been reduced by £4,500, leaving £3,100 still to be provided.

It appears that the total income of the University from the Chest and the Common University Fund (but excluding the Trust Funds, of which no summary is given), was about £72,500. Of this about £30,000 (or 42 per cent) was spent on stipends. The 'great spending departments' of the Library, Museums, etc., account for about 28 per cent; Maintenance costs about 11 per cent. Out payments (including loans) about 6 per cent; while about 12 per cent is applied to Capital expenditure such as new buildings. We are disposed to think that the authorities may be congratulated on having had a more prosperous year than usual, thanks mainly to the increasing number of undergraduates, and that it should be possible to satisfy some at least of the numerous claimants for increased expenditure. We hope that the long-promised Examination Rooms will not be forgotten, and that the Library will be successful in claiming its share of whatever money may be available.

The good example of Sir William Pearce has been followed at Caius. Mr C. H. Monro, Fellow and Law Lecturer of the College, has left an extraordinarily generous will, in which he both releases the College from a debt of £5,000 owing to him and gives them—after certain legacies—the residue of his personal estate: according to the newspaper estimates this should not fall much below £30,000. Caius has always taken an honourable lead in doing good work for the University generally—a striking contrast to some Colleges we could name—by endowing posts and supporting men who are working for the University at large, and we venture to believe that there is no College in Cambridge which everyone would wish to be before Caius (except his own, of course) as the recipient of good fortune which is sure to be well and wisely used.

The Athletic events of the past vacation must be pronounced on the whole very favourable to Cambridge: we are able to put to our credit the Boat Race, the Sports, and the Golf Match, while we lost the Racquets, the Chess and the Lacrosse. We are not going to rake up unpleasant and forgotten controversies, so will refrain from all comment upon the so-called 'secret trial' of the Oxford boat. A more important point may well be raised: many of our readers probably know that a considerable amount of our athletic news is supplied by those who actually take part in the various games, and this is a custom which has spread widely in the last few years in the columns of the daily press. It is clear that it is the business of any journal to get its news in the best and most accurate form, and it is not the duty of the press to take the initiative in any change: but we believe that there are many of the truest sportsmen who would rejoice if the various University clubs, at least, would pass a self-denying ordinance that no journalistic description of a game or race should appear from the pen of anybody who had taken a personal part in it.

Though the result of the Sports was not a surprise to us, we were very pleased that our pious hope was realised. It is amusing to read in the papers that our men were more fit through going to Hunstanton than the Oxford team were through choosing Brighton. Hunstanton is better than Brighton for Cambridge men, and has other attractions, besides its invigorating air to make Cambridge men feel at home. In the lounge at the Golf Links Hotel over the fire place is a group containing the King, Queen, Prince of Wales, and Princesses surrounded by a number of University Officials taken while they were standing on the Senate House Steps. In the Billiard Room one sees nothing but pictures of blues in all manner of clothing, while if one has afternoon tea the cup will probably have on it the King's College crest, the saucer Trinity, the milk jug Caius, the sugar basin Clare, and the plate Pembroke. And the catering is done by one not unacquainted with the Trinity Hall kitchens, so that it is no wonder that our athletes go there.

It is also pleasant to stay there with our athletes: it is certainly good for those who are now only able to indulge in golf to see how the younger generation pass their time. One may see the jumpers and hurdlers doing long feats of skipping-rope dancing, kicking their toes in the air to almost impossible heights, vaulting to the top of a railway carriage; or the strong men putting huge stones and pieces of rock, and turning round summer houses like a pack of cards. Then the evening after dinner is not dull, one hears selections of almost everything on the piano, or in a lull a clever imitation of a gramophone behind a curtain, a train starting, followed by a huge laugh all round at some joke which one can only partly understand, but one joins in the laugh and goes to bed well pleased, and except for the feeling of more vigorous health, one almost forgets one is not in Cambridge.

The Senate has proposed a Grace giving the use of the Senate House on Friday, May 15, to Mr Haldane, the

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Secretary of State for War: he will deliver an address explaining his scheme for the establishment of an Officers' Training Corps.

The Registrary and the Professor of Botany (Hon. Secretaries of the Darwin Celebration Committee) give notice that Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, June 22, 23, 24, 1909, will be celebrated as the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Charles Darwin and the fiftieth anniversary of the publication of the *Origin of Species*. Representatives from various Universities and other learned bodies will attend, and many honorary degrees may be expected. A detailed programme will soon be issued.

The latest 'tendency' play hails from Cambridge. The wife of the Professor of Mental Philosophy, Mrs Ward, has written a drama named 'Man and Woman,' which has been performed by amateurs at the 'People's Hall,' Shepherd's Bush; it is intended to promote the spread of Suffragette ideals among the lower classes. A working man and his wife are converted by a pretty nurse. This is worthy to rank with a similar production at the Court Theatre a year or so ago, and with the Tariff Reform play which was advertised to a considerable extent, but which we never had an opportunity of seeing.

The *Oxford and Cambridge Review* for the Lent Term contains articles of varying interest. Perhaps our readers will look first at Mr Venn's elaborate chart of the matriculations at Oxford and Cambridge respectively 1544—1906: the divergence at the very end is startling, and we shall look forward anxiously to a continuation in a couple of years from now. The best article otherwise is Father Adderley's account of the rise of acting at Oxford and the O.U.D.S.: and Mr Chesterton is not below his usual level. But the articles on *The Cambridge Man* and *The Oxford Man*, each by members of the other University, are unsatisfactory generalisations, and the educational articles are instinct with the ridiculous kind of radicalism that wishes to abolish all our present studies for various untried fads. This number is better than the last, and we look for more life yet in a magazine that only just misses being very good.

One of the best of the French Reviews, the *Mercure de France*, publishes every number a list of foolish errors and misprints which have appeared in the press or in books during the month. It is much to be desired that some English periodical should do the same, but it would be difficult to find a title so appropriate as the French *Le Sottisier Universel*. Meanwhile, we will supply a couple of instances, both connected with Cambridge. In the Spring Catalogue of the Elzevir Book Co., Leeds, we find:

> 70. CAMBRIDGE. Q. Horatius Flaccus Ex Recensione and cum Notis Atque Emendationibus Richardi Bentleii with steel engraving frontispiece, and steel engraving of Cat of arms bearing motton—'Hinc Lycem et Pocula Sacra.' *4to calf.* 1711. 7/6.

The other is from an account of the Sports, and is derived from the *Sportsman* of March 30. We read that

> Interest next centred upon the Quarter-mile, in which the twin brothers Chavasse, who are sons of the Bishop of Liverpool, were opposed by Mr Ryle and Mr Anderson, of Trinity, the former also possessing an Episcopalian father.

This is rather invidious in the case of Mr Anderson, whose parent we believe to be a respected dignity of the Church of England.

It is much to be hoped that a series of successful appeals will be lodged against the new assessments of University and College property. The re-valuation has been conducted by Mr H. Tristram Eve, and it may be permitted to wonder why the municipality should have called in aid from Bedford for the purpose. The University Buildings come off very badly: the assessment of the Senate House is doubled, the Fitzwilliam Museum rises 50 %, the Laboratories 20 %, the Archaeological Museum 40 %. The Union Society also should certainly be successful in appealing from the £600 at which it is now rated (formerly £375), considering that it has no frontage of any kind whatever, and would scarcely be saleable at all for commercial purposes.

As for the Colleges, those which are already poor are terribly burdened, while the rich are let off comparatively free. Trinity, for instance, only rises £20 out of a total of nearly £8,000: Jesus too is scarcely increased. Caius, we suppose, can afford their extra £1,000 since Mr Monro's bequest, but the rating of Downing at £1,500 (from £727) will press hard indeed on a College that was never wealthy, and Queens' may well complain at a rise of £1,000 to £1,500. King's, we suppose, has been rated by its space, and its Chapel has probably been included: it is absurd that it should have risen from £2,371 to £3,800. If there is a Ratepayers' Protection Society in Cambridge, now is the opportunity for it to shew its usefulness and courage.

The Governors of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, have appointed as Principal Prof. J. R. Ainsworth Davis, Trinity College, Cambridge, Professor and Examiner in the University of Wales, life governor of the University College, Aberystwith, Dean of the Science Faculty, and Professor of Zoology and Geology in the same institution. Professor Ainsworth Davis is the author and translator of several text-books and other works dealing with biology, zoology, botany, &c.

The C.U. Swimming Club held their fifth annual dinner (past and present members of teams) at the 'Monico' on Wednesday, March 18, D. V. Cow, captain 1902, presiding. Letters of regret were read from various members in different parts of the world. The record attendance this year promises well for the dinners in years to come as an increasingly popular reunion of old friends.

The preacher of the University sermon next Sunday will be the Right Rev. Dr F. Wallis, Gonville and Caius College, Bishop of Wellington, New Zealand.

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THE LATE CHANCELLOR.

At the very end of last term the sad news came that we had lost our Chancellor—the half-mast flag on St Mary's was to many the first intimation of the disappearance of a personality honoured both in Cambridge and in England at large. The Duke of Devonshire, the son of the seventh Duke, also our honoured Chancellor, filled a place in the eyes of his country which we shall not even attempt to estimate here; we shall not do more than attempt to give strictly some idea of his connection with Cambridge. Born in 1833, he was educated at Trinity, and, as a Nobleman, took the M.A. degree in 1854, and a long political career took him away from University affairs for many years, for he entered Parliament in 1857, first accepting office as a Lord of the Admiralty in 1863, and continuing to govern the country in various capacities, at first as a Liberal and then as a Liberal Unionist, until his final resignation from Mr Balfour's Government after Mr Chamberlain's declaration for Tariff Reform. In 1891 he succeeded his father in the title, and in the following year was elected Chancellor, and married Louise, Dowager Duchess of Manchester, the lady who watched over his last years with such tender solicitude and devotion. Since that date his work for the University was arduous and fruitful; we need not do more than mention the diligence with which he performed the purely ceremonial parts of his office, and for the material benefits for which he was greatly responsible we prefer, rather than using our own words, to quote the following letter from Mr Parker, the Hon. Treasurer of the Cambridge University Association:

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

Sir,—At the time when the whole of England is mourning the death of the late Duke of Devonshire, it is well to record the great debt the University owes to him for the part he took in founding the Cambridge University Association, which has for its purpose the re-endowment of the University.

The Association was inaugurated at a meeting held at Devonshire House, on the 31st January, 1899, at which the late Chancellor presided, and announced his intention of contributing £10,000 for the objects in view.

From that date onward his interest in the work of the Association never abated, and his time was always placed ungrudgingly at the disposal of the Executive Committee, and his great influence used to obtain financial support in quarters which without his help would have been difficult of access.

To the fund, now amounting to £13,500, which is being raised for the new Agricultural Buildings he made the further contribution of £1,000; and the success which this particular appeal has already met with is largely due to his personal exertions for an object which, as a great landowner, he had especially at heart.

Even up to a few days before his death he was in communication with the Association with regard to the formation of a London Committee, which he thought should be appointed.

It is not too much to say that without the help of our late Chancellor but a small measure of success could have been attained, though perhaps our debt to him can best be estimated by shortly reviewing in your columns in his own words the progress towards the re-endowment of the University which has been made during the last ten years.

'The University has in the past few years received valuable assistance in the form of bequests, benefactions, and gifts. It is impossible within the limits of a letter to specify all of these, but reference must be made at least to some of the more important. It is not intended to suggest that the generosity displayed by the several benefactors has in all instances been prompted by the action of the Cambridge University Association; indeed, it is evident in some instances that the generous intention was present in the donor's mind before the financial position of the University was publicly discussed; but the importance of the influence exerted by the Association is in other cases unquestionable.

'Among recent bequests I have to mention the Gordon Wigan Fund of £9000 for the endowment of scientific research; the munificent gift (upwards of £25,000) by the trustees under Miss Squire's will for the building of the Law Library and for the establishment of Law Scholarships; the Quick bequest amounting already to about £30,000 under which the Quick Professorship of Biology has been founded; the Crotch bequest of £8000 for the purchase of books and specimens for the Museum of Zoology; the Brereton bequest of £9000 for the encouragement of Classical Study. Early in 1906 Lady Jebb announced her intention to establish a special fund of £3500 bearing the late Sir Richard Jebb's name and devoted to some object related to classical or other literary studies.

'I desire to record also the assistance given to the University by the Livery Companies of the City of London. The Worshipful Company of Drapers has endowed the Chair of Agriculture for a term of years, and has promised in addition a contribution of £5000 to the fund for the erection of the proposed building for the School of Agriculture. The Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths has given £5000 to the University Library. The Worshipful Company of Girdlers has founded a lectureship in Economics, and the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers has provided for the continuance of the lectureship in Russian, for which the University was originally indebted to Sir David Salomons, and has given valued assistance in connexion with the projected department of Forestry. A lectureship in Pathology is in process of endowment by the citizens of Huddersfield.

'Of the valuable gifts in kind received by the University during the same period, the most noteworthy has been the magnificent gift of Lord Acton's library, made by Mr John Morley, at whose disposal it had been placed by the generosity of Mr Carnegie.

'The gifts of the late Mr Frank McClean to the University both during his life and by his will are so numerous, so diverse, and so munificent, that they deserve mention by themselves. Before the date at which the University Association was formed, he had already founded the Isaac Newton Studentships in Astronomy. During his lifetime he also initiated a fund for the augmentation of the stipends attached to certain University Lectureships in Mathematics. This fund subsequently received an important addition at the hands of Dr Ludwig Mond. By his will Mr McClean left the sum of £5000 for the further equipment of the great Newall telescope, and a most valuable collection of manuscripts and objects of art to the Fitzwilliam Museum. Since his death his son, Mr John McClean, has announced the further gift of a unique collection of Greek coins.

'The sums which the Cambridge University Association has been able to transfer to the University amount in all to about £115,000. Of this total a considerable portion was allotted by the donors to the building of the new Medical School, the School of Engineering, the proposed new buildings of the Cavendish Laboratory, the School of Agriculture, the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology,

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and to the University Library; but a large proportion has been available for general purposes. All the donations which the Cambridge University Association has received has been publicly acknowledged in the *Cambridge University Reporter*; but mention must here again be made of the liberality displayed by Messrs N. M. Rothschild in their gift of £10,000 and by Mr W. W. Astor in his gift of the same sum; also by Mrs Hopkinson and her family in their gift of £5000 for the extension of the School of Engineering and by Lord Rayleigh in his gift of the Nobel Prize for 1904 amounting to upwards of £7700. Part of this latter sum is, according to Lord Rayleigh's wishes, to be devoted to the extension of the Cavendish Laboratory, and the remainder forms a fund for the purchase of scientific books for the University Library.

'The assistance thus given has enabled the University to build a portion of the Medical School, to complete the fund for erecting the Sedgwick Museum of Geology, to build the Botany School, to enlarge the Engineering School and to build the Law School. These new buildings were opened by His Majesty the King in the spring of 1904.

'A special appeal, organised by Mr J. W. Clark, Registrary of the University, has been issued on behalf of the University Library. A sum of about £18,000 has already been promised, and though this is but a fraction of what is necessary in order to maintain the Library on a scale worthy of its importance, the response has made it possible to take in hand some of the most necessary work.'

And the work is still progressing, for since the above words were written in January, 1907, the Drapers' Company has promised £200 a year for ten years towards the stipend of a Professor of Agricultural Botany, and the Goldsmiths' Company has offered to the University the sum of £10,000 to endow a Readership in Metallurgy, while further contributions for general and specific objects of about £13,000 have been received by the Association.

May we not confidently hope that the work initiated by the Chancellor will long continue and be productive of much benefit to the University?

Yours faithfully,

EDMUND H. PARKER.

Mortlock's Bank,
Cambridge.
April 16th, 1908.

That is a fine record. He served his University as well as he served his country.

THE NEW CHANCELLOR.

The death of the Duke of Devonshire occurring on March 24, the Vice-Chancellor summoned a Congregation on March 30, and by means of the Senior Proctor declared the Chancellorship vacant: at the same time the Senate was informed that April 10 had been fixed for the election of his successor.

An informal meeting of Members of the Senate was afterwards held in the Combination Room at Caius College, and the result of some discussion was that the large majority of those present inclined toward asking Lord Rayleigh to allow his name to be put forward. Other names had of course been mentioned: both Mr Balfour and Lord Plymouth were spoken of as possible candidates, and we do not hesitate to say that we should have had nothing to complain of if the choice of the Senate had fallen upon either of them: but Science was to come by her own. On April 8, the *University Reporter* (hastily cancelled, withdrawn, and replaced by an issue of April 9) announced the proceedings for the Congregation on the 10th, and this took place in the appointed fashion: Lord Rayleigh was elected, the Senior Proctor read the Chancellor's Patent, and Graces were passed for the sealing and delivery of the Patent and the Official Letter announcing to the new Chancellor his election. The first of these two documents may be worth quoting in the vernacular, for the benefit of those who do not regularly see the *Reporter*:

To all the faithful of Christ to whom this present writing shall come, Ernest Stewart Roberts, Master of Arts, Vice-Chancellor of the Good University of Cambridge, the Doctors, Masters, and Scholars of the same University, Greeting in the Lord.

Know that we, the aforesaid Vice-Chancellor, Doctors, Masters, and Scholars of the said University, in a Congregation of the Senate, have named, elected, constituted, and declared the Right Honourable John William Strutt, Baron Rayleigh, Privy Councillor of the King's Majesty, Order of Merit, President of the Royal Society, Doctor in Science—of whose proved faithfulness and great affection and loving-kindness towards us we are confidently assured—to the duty or office of the Chancellorship of the University of Cambridge, and by these presents we do name, elect, constitute, and declare the same Chancellor: to have, hold, enjoy, and exercise the said duty or office of the aforesaid Chancellor together with all the rights, honours, and emoluments appertaining and belonging to the same duty or office according to the statutes, laws, and customs of the University of Cambridge, as freely, honourably, and in so full manner or form as any other hath ever had or held the aforesaid duty or office, or as we are able to give or grant: humbly and submissively praying that the aforesaid Right Honourable John William Strutt, Baron Rayleigh, Privy Councillor of the King's Majesty, President of the Royal Society, Doctor in Science, may deign to accept the aforesaid duty or office from us as a most sure witness of our gratitude towards him and to receive us and the Good University of Cambridge and the liberties and privileges of the same under his protection and patronage.

In witness whereof we have caused these our letters patent to be made, and the common seal of the University to be attached to the same, given in a Congregation of the Senate on the tenth day of April in the seventh year of the Reign of our Most Gracious King and Lord Edward, by the Grace of God King of all the Britains, Defender of the Faith, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand, nine hundred, and eight.

Thus did Lord Rayleigh become Chancellor; a very brief sketch of his career will shew the appropriate nature of the choice. Born in 1842, he went through a University career with the most brilliant success: a member of Trinity College, he was Senior Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman in 1865, and succeeded to a Fellowship in the following year. He then worked at physics for some years, especially at the theory of sound, on which he is now considered the greatest living authority. He was appointed Professor of Experimental Physics in 1879, and held the office for five years; he was also Professor of Natural Philosophy at the Royal Institution from 1887 to 1905. His greatest discovery—or that which appealed most to the layman—was a new constituent of the atmosphere, Argon: for this he obtained the Nobel prize, more than £7,000, and with exemplary generosity handed it over to Cambridge; the larger portion of it was used to extend the Cavendish Laboratory, and the rest went to the greatly deserving Library. By marriage he is connected with another great Cambridge name: for he married Mr Arthur Balfour's sister. In politics he is said to be a Conservative, but a supporter of Women's Suffrage. He has served on two University Commissions and his presence and learning could doubtless have been depended upon if emergency had arisen. It may perhaps be pointed out that the Chancellorship of Cambridge has not before been entrusted to any rank lower than that of Marquis, and the opportunity now seems to occur to His Majesty's advisers further to honour Science in the person of our Chancellor.

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LORD KELVIN AND MUSIC.

We have pleasure in publishing, by permission of the writer, Professor Ferguson, of Glasgow, extracts from a private letter which form an interesting post-script to the article on this subject which was contributed to our columns last term by Mr Stewart.

'I very gladly tell you what recurs to me at the moment about Lord Kelvin's musical proclivities. Mozart, I think, was first favourite. His liking for his music was very pronounced and if there was a question of performing a piece by Mozart and another composer, even Beethoven, his vote would have been given for Mozart's. If some familiar thing by Beethoven were the alternative he might have had considerable difficulty in making up his mind, and then with a laugh and a familiar gesture, he might suggest both, 'if it is not too much for the performers.' It was not, as a matter of fact, in those days, but it would sometimes carry the performance past midnight.

Those were the days—or nights rather—of what he himself styled 'Peace Congresses.' They began about 1871, in the new College, when the chapel was started and when Dr Peace was organist. The choir practice was on Saturday night, and when it was concluded, Dr Peace and myself adjourned to Professor Blackburn's (who also was very fond of music). Peace used to play, and by and by we drifted into playing duets, he and I. Then Sir William used to join the party and listen with the greatest attention and appreciation. These Saturday evening meetings continued for some years. We naturally got through a large amount of music by Mozart, Weber, Beethoven, Handel, Bach, Haydn, Mendelssohn, Spohr, Schubert, Schumann and others; symphonies, overtures, concertos, quartets, quintets, &c., &c., arranged for four hands.

The meetings had come to an end before the moderns appeared on the scene, and we played only one or two things by Brahms and Dvorák and Wagner. They did not appeal to Sir William, but that, I believe, was from lack of opportunity of hearing them often, rather than from any prejudice against innovations.

Among his favourites must certainly be included Weber, and the prospect of hearing one of his overtures, Euryanthe, or Freischütz, or Oberon, was a strong temptation and would make him stay, when he had got up to go away 'because it was getting late.'

Sometimes the 'congresses' were held in his house, and then we made a point of having music that he might ask for. Mozart and Beethoven were quite safe, and a volume of symphonies and one of quartets afforded sufficient variety.

I do not think that he was ever reconciled to the Wagnerian drama, but clung to Weber and the Italians, where the voice has a chance. But I am speaking now of five and thirty years ago, and his ideas may have changed in the time since then. I do not think they did, however, from anything I heard him say later on.

Haydn's symphonies, the Surprise, the Military, the Queen of France, and many others, were a never failing source of pleasure to him, and Schubert's melodious marches and symphonies were also liked, and a rondo written for four hands was a great favourite, but whatever else was played, the night did not seem to be satisfactorily concluded without something or other by Mozart—say the overture to Figaro, or such like.

You refer to that night at Netherhall, when Joachim was there. I remember it very well indeed, but more for Joachim's allowance for the imperfections of the accompanist than anything else! On that occasion, however, Sir William, as always, was most appreciative and most attentive.

I remember another occasion. It was at Roshven, where I was. The Lalla Rookh [Lord Kelvin's yacht] came into the bay and the party, including Helmholtz, came ashore to luncheon. In the painting room there was a harmonium, and forthwith there was a request for some music; a 'congress' was wanted. A volume of Beethoven's symphonies was got somehow and Helmholtz and myself managed to get through a movement or two of the fifth symphony, if my memory serves me.

What I remember is that it was the music itself that gave him pleasure, and if it were good he made ample allowance for imperfections of performance. He appreciated a fine performer, of course, but he would rather have a defective rendering than no music at all, so that it was always a pleasure to have him as a listener.'

MR. BELLOC'S ESSAYS.*

The first result of reading Mr Belloc's book is that it establishes a personal relation between author and reader; and thus it cannot be criticised by preconceived or established canons of literature. One rises from it feeling that one has simply spent an hour or two in the writer's company; the book is like conversation pure and simple, with the advantage that one cannot interrupt or argue; it has the same charm that one feels when listening to a skilful musician improvising on the organ: it is personal, intimate, unexpected, but with this advantage, that while the writer here follows his mood, like the talker, where and as it leads him, there is just the additional precision, the increased sense of form, which it is the privilege of the pen to confer, the concise beauty of the selected epithet, the concentrated emphasis of the retouched phrase. The talker cannot stop to deliberate or correct; he must be spontaneous or nothing: if he pauses to remake or adorn a sentence he becomes pedantic. But Mr Belloc contrives, I cannot quite discover how, to be spontaneous, and at the same time to give a sense of delicate workmanship—the result no doubt of practice rather than of laboriousness. In any case the product is delightful, whether one is a reader or a fellow-craftsman; though of course the book, with its strong sense of personality, has a flavour of its own, a *bouquet*, which it is permissible to dislike; but I would venture to think that only the pedantic, only the kind of person that Mr Belloc (erroneously) seems to conceive the Don to be, would fail to enjoy these lively, fanciful, beautiful, good-humoured essays. The first and essential condition of success, in writings such as these, is to write with *gusto*. The pen, like Charlemagne's sword, must be *Joyeuse*. Not that it is, by any means, the secret of success. I once had the privilege of assisting the editor of a magazine to examine the contributions sent in to him, and it was horrible to reflect how many people wrote with gusto but without success! If fervour fails, the writing may be accurate, creditable, even valuable, but it cannot give the sense of personality, which is the one basis for the essay. This gusto Mr Belloc pre-eminently possesses. He enjoys his walks, his talks, his food, his sleep; he likes taking up his pen and he likes putting it down; and, moreover, he enjoys telling his readers all about it, so that one feels, as I have said that one has really been listening to the talk of a man whom one knows and can trust. And, better still, it is not egotistical talk; it is quite true, as I said, that Mr

* *On Nothing and Kindred Subjects.* By Hilaire Belloc, M.P.

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Belloc is frankly interested in his experiences and pleasures, but he is interested in the things themselves, and not in his own sensations about them. He is urbane, and humorous too, without being cynical, keeping ugly things out of sight, yet not shirking the sad truth; loving rather than contemning mystery; occasionally, as in the essay 'On a Man and His Burden,' he has a glimpse of a very grim thing indeed stalking in the background of life; but even so, in Mr Belloc's hands, it is all solemn rather than dreadful; moreover, he is not ashamed of emotion; a sudden ray falls every now and then across the picture, like one of the searchlights the sun sends out from behind a cloud. But he has no taste for 'the great bare, murky twilight and marshy hillside of philosophy,' or for the sentimental metaphysics that are the bitter fruits of that region.

Of course the essays in the volume are not all of equal merit; occasionally there falls a shade of weariness over the page, redeemed, however, from gloom by the candour with which the author confesses it. In one respect, however, Mr Belloc is invariably fortunate. By what process, what Diogenes-lantern, does he discover the extraordinary and wonderful people he meets both in country towns and deserts, on wind-swept downs and railway carriages? The Recluse, the Hermit, Mr Binder, Mr Mowle, and many others—are they living and breathing men, or prismatic phantoms cast upon the dark? Mr Belloc says they are real, and we incline to believe him and to congratulate him on his luck.

I have no intention of quoting a string of passages from Mr Belloc's book, because my desire is that others should read and enjoy the book itself, and not a few extracts; moreover, it is as difficult to quote from as talk, for talk depends upon the flow and movement of the mood; and if you can scoop up epigrams out of a conversation, you may be sure that it was more brilliant than comfortable. But I will quote a couple of fragments, which may just give a taste of quality. In the essay 'On an Unknown Country' the author says: 'All that can best be expressed in words should be expressed in verse, but verse is a slow thing to create; nay, it is not really created: it is a secretion of the mind, it is a pearl that gathers round some irritant, and slowly expresses the very essence of beauty and of desire that has lain long, potential and unexpressed, in the mind of the man who secretes it.' That is very expressively felt and said. And here is a fragment in a different mood, the confession of the Hermit whom the author met. 'In the matter of religion the Hermit would not say that he had none, but rather that he had several religions; only at this season of the year, when everything was fresh, pleasant, and entertaining, he did not make use of any of them, but laid them all aside.' I would go far to see the Hermit, if he would talk like that to me.

The only circumstances under which I would not recommend a man to read Mr Belloc's book are when that man is just going to write something himself. The style is in the highest degree infectious, but if one has a style of one's own at all, it is not good to be infected, because it does not produce writing like the infecting medium, but a sort of parody on it. Stevenson used to say that he could not read Livy, while he was himself engaged in writing a book, because Livy had such a tyrannous effect upon his style; Pater said that, for the same reason, he could not afford to read Stevenson or Mr Kipling, but preferred the Dictionary of National Biography. One would believe that both Pater and Stevenson would similarly have eschewed Mr Belloc; and this is perhaps the best compliment that can be paid to a writer by other writers, when all is said and done. B.

VACATION THOUGHTS.

I cannot tell wherein doth lie the charm,
The beauty of this cold bleak Northern coast,
But yet I know that—links, sea, field and farm,
Here is the landscape that I love the most.
Still, with the shadows of approaching Mays
The ghost of Cambridge haunts me all the vac.,
And in these clear and exquisite spring days,
I sadly think how soon I must go back.
There thrive all types of work and idleness;
The studious youth with long poetic locks,
And those who think that life's chief care is dress,
Who imitate the rainbow in their socks.
Far southward lies the city by the Cam,
For three weeks let me glory where I am!

M. S. C.

THE UNION DEBATE.

TUESDAY, April 28th.

Before the debate the President proposed and the Secretary seconded, 'That this house begs to accord to Lord Rayleigh a hearty vote of welcome on his becoming Chancellor of the University.' The motion was carried unanimously.

MR E. EVANS, Trinity Hall, moved: 'That in the opinion of this House the proposals contained in Mr McKenna's Bill offer a fair solution of the education question.'

Ayes.	*Speakers.*	*Noes.*
Mr E. Evans, Trinity Hall, Secretary.		Mr J. R. M. Butler, Trinity.
„ R. Richards, St John's.		„ J. L. Beaumont-James, Magdalene.
„ A. D. McNair, Caius.		„ H. P. W Burton, St John's.
„ R.A.M.Haslam, Trinity Hall		Rev. E. J. E. Howlett, Trinity.
„ O. B. Wallis, Emmanuel.		Mr C. E. Storrs, Pembroke.
		„ H. E. Wethered, Trinity.
		„ G. F. Shove, King's.
		„ J. H. Allen, Jesus
		„ B. W. Vann, Jesus.

Ayes, 41; Noes, 65. Majority against the motion, 24.

After deploring the animosity aroused by the prolonged failure of both sides to arrive at a settlement, the SECRETARY quoted the Bishop of Manchester as one of the extremists who could never be satisfied. He traced the history of the controversy from the compromise in 1876 to the bill brought forward by the Bishop of Asaph. That bill and the bill under discussion differed in two respects—the time at which religious instruction was to be given, and the rights of teachers to give denominational teaching. The Secretary made an able exposition of the salient features in Mr McKenna's bill.

Mr BUTLER opposed the motion in a speech of great merit. It was unseasonable to discuss a dead Bill at a time of year when everything was springing into life. The bill did not establish one system of education which was the great virtue of Mr Balfour's Act of 1902. The grant for contracting out schools was insufficient. In the Trinity Mission £600 a year would have to be raised by fees or subscription. The parents had to choose between a good secular education and the religious education of which they approved. In the one school area the position of the Church was even worse. We have never heard Mr Butler to better advantage. The House listened with great interest.

Mr RICHARDS dwelt on the present injustice to non-

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conformist teachers. He claimed that the grant of 47 shillings was sufficient. Mr Richards made a successful first appearance on the paper.

Mr Beaumont-James made an excellent defence of the position of the Church and strongly supporting denominational teaching. He should resist the temptation to be colloquial.

Mr McNair pleaded for simple bible teaching. Dogma and doctrine were unnecessary for children.

Mr Burton wished to see every denomination with its own school. A very promising speech.

The Rev. E. J. Howlett opposed the principle of undenominationalism. It had been made a creed, because nobody believed in it.

Of the other speakers Mr Wethered who has greatly improved, and Mr Shove, who should speak again, were the best.

THE BOAT RACE.

Cambridge, by the most satisfactory win on Saturday, April 4, reach the total of 30 victories against Oxford's 34: a few more efforts such as this, and we shall reach the much desired equality. The betting was distinctly on Cambridge for some weeks before the race, although the odds were probably not really so heavy as the 3—1 taken and offered on Cambridge: equally the ridiculous 'crabbing' of the Cambridge crew in the daily press—particularly by Mr Guy Nickalls—was shewn to be the unfair nonsense which all impartial men knew it to be.

Powell tossed at about three o'clock, and Kirby, winning the toss, consulted his friends and chose the Surrey Station. By half-past the hour both crews were at their station and started two minutes later.

Oxford jumped from the start and took a short lead for ten strokes: but we drew even at once, and soon led: they now began to get a little short, and in the middle of the fourth minute Boyle shewed his generalship: for being a trifle more than a length and half ahead at Harrod's, he pulled across to the Surrey side. This ensured us smooth water for a great part of the race, and the Oxford crew getting our wash were put still further in difficulties.

Just before Hammersmith Bridge Gladstone made a spurt, and temporarily lessened the distance between the boats: but when they were clear of the arch it was seen that we had made it up again, and were leading by two lengths and a quarter. Both crews then slackened slightly up to Chiswick: we did not find any great necessity to kill ourselves and the Oxford stroke was very properly nursing his men for a final effort: this came soon after the Steps; Gladstone quickened to 35, but Stuart seeing him coming shewed that he was in no way behindhand in grit and began to go away again; once more Gladstone tried, about 200 yards before Barnes Bridge, and then the losing boat reached its nearest point, getting within two lengths of us, and again after the Bridge he tried for the last time, but the contest was by then hopeless, and the Cambridge boat rowed in two lengths and a quarter ahead, the time announced being 19 minutes 20 seconds.

Stuart deserves every congratulation on the result. He showed consummate captaincy, and his keenness during the race was infectious: we may hope for success so long as he is with us. Nor must we forget to thank Messrs. Muttlebury and Escombe, whose theories, both as to rowing and oranges, proved so efficacious: they too, it is to be hoped, will consent to assist us in the future.

Finally, we cannot conclude this account without a word of sympathy to the Oxford crew for their bad luck during training. Considering that half the boat had comparatively lately suffered from influenza, they rowed a most sporting and plucky race: there was never a moment when they were not 'game.'

The usual successful dinner followed, presided over by Lord Ampthill, and the evening was concluded by a visit to the Empire.

	Cambridge.	st.	lb.
	F. H. Jerwood (Oakham and Jesus) (bow)	11	10
2	G. E. Fairbairn (Eton and Jesus)	11	13
3	O. A. Carver (Charterhouse and First Trinity) ...	12	10
4	H. E. Hitching (Uppingham and Trinity Hall) ...	13	2
5	*J. S. Burn (Harrow and First Trinity)	12	10½
6	E. G. Williams (Eton and Third Trinity)	13	0½
7	*E. W. Powell (Eton and Third Trinity)	11	6
	*D. C. R. Stuart (Cheltenham and Trinity Hall) (stroke)	11	2
	*R. Boyle (Bradfield and Trinity Hall) (cox) ...	8	10

	Oxford.	st.	lb.
	Hon. R. Stanhope (Eton and Magdalen) (bow) ...	9	10
2	C. R. Cudmore (Adelaide and Magdalen)	13	0
3	*E. H. L. Southwell (Eton and Magdalen)	12	3
4	A. E. Kitchin (Tonbridge and St John's)	13	7
5	*A. G. Kirby (Eton and Magdalen)	13	7
6	A. McCulloch (Winchester and University)	12	9½
7	H. R. Barker (Eton and Christ Church)	12	0½
	*A C. Gladstone (Eton and Christ Church) (stroke) ...	11	3½
	*A. W. Donkin (Eton and Magdalen) (cox) ...	8	7

ATHLETICS.

THE INTER-UNIVERSITY SPORTS.

The University Sports resulted in a well deserved, though a generally unexpected, victory for us. Without being of exceptional brilliance our team was really sound throughout and wanted a lot of beating. They were all fit by the first week of April and remained so without getting stale.

The outstanding features of the Sports were of course the Half-mile and Three Mile races, in the first of which Just easily surpassed all his previous performances, winning by 30 yards, only a second inside Cornwallis' wonderful time four years ago. He ought to win the Half-mile for England at the Olympic Games. Edwards's plucky race with Hallows will not quickly be forgotten by those who saw it, and perhaps he may reverse his five yards defeat in July. Bellerby may be said to have won the Sports for us (since Lindsay-Watson failed to do himself justice) by jumping two inches higher than he ever had before, an almost unprecedented feat for a Cambridge jumper at Queen's Club! Powell, though left at the start, never looked like losing the Hurdles after the fourth flight, and would have equalled his time of 1907 if he had got off the mark more speedily.

To the disgust of the prophets in the daily papers, we also won the Weight, 100 yards and Quarter-mile, all of which we always had got a good chance of winning, though for some unknown reason the above-mentioned oracles were unanimous in giving them to Oxford.

This win once more places us one ahead of the sister University in the total number of wins.

100 Yards Race.

*K. G. Macleod (Fettes and Pembroke College, Cambridge) (1906 and dead-heat 1907)	1
L. C. Hull (Michigan and Brasenose College, Oxford) ...	2
*N. G. Chavasse (Liverpool College, Magdalen School and Trinity College, Oxford) (dead-heat 1907)...	3
W. T. Wetenhall (City of London and Caius College, Cambridge)	4

Time, 10 2-5 sec.

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HALF-MILE RACE.

*T. H. Just (St Paul's and Trinity College, Cambridge) ... 1
*P. Stormonth-Darling (Winchester and New College, Oxford) (1907) 2
C. J. Miln (Eton and Pembroke College, Cambridge)... ... 0
G. F. Rogers (Liverpool College and Brasenose College, Oxford) 0

Time, 1 min. 55 4-5 sec.

HIGH JUMP.

A. C. B. Bellerby (St Lawrence College, Ramsgate, and Emmanuel College, Cambridge), 5 ft. 8 in.... 1
*A. N. Doorly (Trinidad and St John's College, Oxford), 5 ft. 7 in.... ... ... †
J. S. Huxley (Eton and Balliol College, Oxford), 5 ft. 7 in. ... †
*C. C. Barclay (Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge), 5 ft. 5 in.... 4

120 YARDS HURDLE RACE.

*K. Powell (Rugby and King's College, Cambridge) (1907) ... 1
*E. R. J. Hussey (Repton and Hertford College, Oxford) (1906) 2
M. G. D. Murray (Australia and Trinity College, Cambridge) 3
D. Grossman (Liverpool College and St John's College, Oxford) 0

Time, 16 sec.

THROWING THE HAMMER.

*A. M. Stevens (Yale and Balliol College, Oxford) (1907), 139 ft. 8 in. 1
*H. M. Irwin (Haileybury and Selwyn College, Cambridge), 120 ft. 6 in. 2
F. W. Bucholz (Florida University and Pembroke College, Oxford), 107 ft. 7½ in.... 3
*R. Lindsay-Watson (Glenalmond and Trinity College, Cambridge) (no legitimate throw) 0

LONG JUMP.

W. H. Bleaden (St Edward's School, Oxford, and Brasenose College, Oxford), 22 ft. 3 in. 1
A. C. B. Bellerby (St Lawrence College, Ramsgate, and Emmanuel College, Cambridge), 21 ft. 7¼ in. 2
C. H. Williams (St Lawrence College, Ramsgate, and Emmanuel College, Cambridge), 20 ft. 11¼ in. 3
*J. D. Casswell, (King's College School and Pembroke College, Oxford) 4

QUARTER-MILE RACE.

*E. H. Ryle (Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge) 1
*C. M. Chavasse (Liverpool College, Magdalen School and Trinity College, Oxford) (1907) 2
*A. E. D. Anderson (Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge) ... 0
*N. G. Chavasse (Liverpool College, Magdalen School and Trinity College, Oxford) 0

Time, 51 sec.

ONE MILE RACE.

*S. P. L. Lloyd (St Lawrence College, Ramsgate, and Magdalen College, Oxford) (1907) 1
*E. S. Dougall (Tonbridge and Pembroke College, Cambridge) 2
*H. Sutton (Melbourne and New College, Oxford) 3
T. H. Just (St Paul's and Trinity College, Cambridge) ... 0
C. Howard-Smith (Winchester and Brasenose College, Oxford) 0
A. J. N. Williamson (Highgate and Pembroke College, Cambridge) 0

Time, 4 min. 29 4-5 sec.

PUTTING THE WEIGHT.

*J. L. Michie (Aberdeen and Trinity College, Cambridge), 37 ft. 2½ in. 1
*R. L. Robinson (Adelaide and Magdalen College, Oxford), (1907), 36 ft. 10 in. 2
R. H. Lindsay-Watson (Glenalmond and Trinity College, Cambridge) 3
W. H. Bleaden (St Edward's School, Oxford, and Brasenose College, Oxford) 4

THREE-MILE RACE.

*N. F. Hallows (Felsted, Leeds University and Keble College, Oxford) (1906, 1907) 1
*F. M. Edwards (Bath and Queens' College, Cambridge) ... 2
A. E. Cator (Burton and Keble College, Oxford) 0
R. E. Knight (Gloucester and Pembroke College, Oxford) ... 0
G. N. Selby-Lowndes (Clifton and Queens' College, Cambridge) 0
H. P. Dawson (Oundle and Trinity College, Cambridge) ... 0

Time, 14 min. 53 2-5 sec.

RACQUETS.

We are not able to congratulate ourselves on the results of these matches: the results in the doubles were 15—1, 15—2, 15—7, 15—3, and in the singles 15—5, 15—0 and 15—4. Considering that Oxford has no racquet court and we have two, such a run-away victory is not creditable. It is even probable that three or four pairs could have been found in Cambridge better than Watt and Crockford, but this is the fault of the system of selection, and no blame must be attached to individuals.

In both cases the Cambridge service was as weak as their opponents' was strong. Bruce especially kept a perfect length, and Brougham, though not so pretty, was almost equally effective. We do not care to describe the games, both in the doubles and singles the Oxonians kept us running all over the court, and the issue of no single game was ever in doubt for a moment. The present wins in matches are:

	Doubles.	Singles.
Cambridge	27	10
Oxford	25	9

GOLF.

C.U. v. OXFORD.

By their victory against Oxford on March 25th, at Sunningdale, Cambridge won the first match played under the new system of counting by matches instead of by holes, and, by their third successive victory, again took the lead in the inter-University matches.

The match is one never likely to be forgotten by the few spectators who faced the drenching rain, as one of the most brilliant recoveries ever made on a golf course was performed by the Oxford Captain.

Coming in to lunch Mr Robertson-Durham was as many as six down, and the match looked as good as over, but in the afternoon, by means of phenomenal golf, he had actually gained the lead at the 27th hole, being out in 33, which included a 6 at the 2nd. Up to this point Mr Longstaffe had been playing very steady golf, but all to no avail, and from this point the strain began to tell as he missed one or two good chances, and was finally beaten at the 16th.

As was to be expected Mr Hammond-Chambers played very sound and steady golf. Lord Maidstone stuck to him very well up to the 27th, where he was only two down, but after this collapsed badly and suffered a heavy defeat by 6 and 4.

Mr Barry rose to the occasion and played a very fine game as Mr Hooman is a very steady player, but the former is greatly improved, and won at the 35th hole.

Mr Macdona kept up his winning sequence by defeating Hon. C. N. Bruce at the last hole after having had the misfortune once of losing a hole by playing his opponent's ball.

Mr Mugliston had a very close game, and just lost at the 35th.

Mr Hemmant was rather unlucky not to win his game

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as he was up most of the way, but struck a bad patch in the last nine holes. He had to win the 36th finally to get a half, this he succeeded in doing by getting a 5, having to hole an awkward putof a yard and a half; this also made a Cambridge victory certain, as if it had been missed each side would have won four matches.

Mr McNeill played a splendid up-hill game during the last nine holes, but in spite of negotiating a stymie at the 35th was just beaten on the 36th.

Mr Ulyat, who had beaten Mr Reid very easily in playing off for last place, more than justified his inclusion in the team by gaining an easy victory after some good golf.

Cambridge.		Oxford.	
V. C. Longstaffe (Charterhouse and Trinity Hall)...	0	J. A. Robertson-Durham (Edinburgh Academy and University), 4 and 2 ...	1
B. Hammond-Chambers (Eton and King's), 5 and 4 ...	1	Lord Maidstone (Eton and Magdalen)	0
C. B. Barry (St Andrews Univer. & Pembroke), 2 and 1	1	C. V. L. Hooman (Charterhouse and Brasenose) ...	0
C. L. Macdona (Westminster and Trinity), 2 up ...	1	Hon. C. N. Bruce (Winchester and New College)	0
F. H. Mugliston (Rossall and Pembroke)	0	D. E. Landale (Winchester and Magdalen), 2 and 1	1
M. Hemmant (Tonbridge and Pembroke)	½	Hon. C. T. Mills (Eton and Magdalen)	½
T. McNeill (Fettes and Trinity)	0	C. H. Gidney (Haileybury and Hertford), 2 up ...	1
E. S. Ulyat (Felsted and Trinity), 5 and 4	1	R. K. Winter (Felsted and Oriel)	0
Total	4½	Total	3½

On March 14th, the C.U.G.C. in their final match gained a very creditable victory over an Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Societies' team at Mildenhall.

The visitors were distinctly a warm side while the home team lacked the services of Mr. Macdona.

All the matches in the morning, except the last, were very close, four of them ending on the last green, for Mr Barry won by a putt while the next three halved, Mr Reid winning the last two holes in 4 and 2, and Mr McNeill halved the last after Mr Tomkinson had won the two before in 2 and 4.

In the afternoon some very fine golf was seen when Messrs. Longstaffe and Hammond-Chambers won a splendid match with a best ball of 72. As the last pair were also victorious the home side won by one point.

C.U.G.C. v. O. & C.G.S.

Morning.

C.U.G.C.		O. & C.G.S.	
V. Longstaffe (2 & 1)	1	v. B. Darwin	0
B. Hammond-Chambers ...	0	v. H. D. Gillies (3 & 2) ...	1
C. B. Barry (1 up)	1	v. G. Hoffmann	0
F. H. Mugliston	½	v. M. T. Allen	½
A. A. Reid	½	v. G. L. Mellin	½
T. McNeill	½	v. J. E. Tomkinson ...	½
E. S. Ulyat	0	v. J. Bruce-Kerr (4 & 2)...	1
J. Colman (5 & 4)	1	v. F. R. Burrow	0
	4½		3½

Afternoon.

Longstaffe / Hammond-Chambers (2 & 1)	1	v. Gillies / Hoffmann	0
Barry / Mugliston	0	v. Darwin / Tomkinson (6 & 5)	1
Reid / McNeill	0	v. Allen / Mellin	1
Ulyat / Colman (3 & 2)	1	v. Bruce-Kerr / Burrow	0
	6½		5½

C.U. HOCKEY LEAGUE.

The result of last term's Hockey League is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
Division I.				
Jesus	10	0	0	20
Trinity	7	3	0	14
Caius	4	4	2	10
King's	3	6	1	7
Emmanuel	2	7	1	4
Sidney	2	8	0	4
Division II.				
Pembroke	11	1	0	22
Clare	8	3	1	17
Queens'	8	4	0	16
Trinity II.	6	4	2	14
Corpus	3	8	1	7
St John's	2	10	0	4
Christ's	2	10	0	4
Division III.				
Jesus II.	12	2	0	24
Selwyn	11	3	0	22
Peterhouse	9	5	0	18
Caius II.	9	5	0	18
Pembroke II.	6	7	1	13
Downing	6	7	1	13
Magdalene	2	12	0	4
Fitzwilliam Hall ...	0	14	0	0

Pembroke goes up into Division I., and Jesus II. into Division II.

Sidney go into Division II., and Christ's into Division III.

CHESS.

C.U. v. OXFORD.

Played on Monday, March 24.

Cambridge.		Oxford.	
L. Illingworth (Trinity) ...	½	N. J. Roughton (New) ...	½
B. H. R. Stower (Queens') ...	0	R. Lob (Worcester)... ...	1
C. E. Woodhouse (Pemb.) ...	½	R. Petrie (Balliol)	½
H. Lob (King's)	0	H. J. Rose (Exeter)... ...	1
J. Brown (Sidney)	1	A. P. Waterfield (Ch. Ch.)...	0
J. M. Bee (St Catharine's)...	0	J. H. Rennie (New)	1
W. A. Cooper (King's) ...	1	C. J. Norris	0
	3		4

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Bell Scholarships.—Award: 1, H. E. Guillebaud, Pembroke; 2, C. C. Brown, Trinity, and C. A. Storey, Trinity, equal.

Abbott Scholarship.—Award: J. K. Best, Queens', and T. J. E. Sewell, Queens', equal.

The Le Bas Prize has been awarded to E. F. Oaten, B.A., LL.B., of Sidney Sussex College.

At a Congregation on Thursday, March 12, the following Degrees were conferred:—

M.D.—J. E. Spicer, H Robinson, Trinity; A. E. Taylor (by proxy), Downing.

Sc.D.—F. H. Blackman, St John's.

M.A.—P. H. Bahr, L. S. T. Burrell, G. Graham, C. W. Hutt, Trinity; M. E. Atlay, J. H. E. Crees, L. H. Kirkness, F. J. Wyeth (by proxy), St John's; G. Forsyth, Gonville and Caius; H. M. J. Loewe, A. R. Price, Queens'; A. M. Bashford, Jesus; S. A. Haidar (by proxy), Christ's; C. B. Joyner, A. C. H. Rothera (by proxy), Emmanuel; H. F. Severn, H. Selwyn; T. H. Dixon (by proxy), Non-Coll.

M.B. & B.C.—P. H. Bahr, Trinity.

M.B.—D. W. A. Bull, Gonville and Caius.

B.C.—G. B. Fleming (by proxy), King's; G. Graham, C. W. Hutt, Trinity; T. C. Lucas, Clare; H. H. Taylor, Pembroke.

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COLLEGE CORRESPONDENCE.

PEMBROKE.

Some of us had the pleasure of travelling to Cambridge at the beginning of the term in the same train as some of our sisters—speaking generally—of Newnham and perhaps—who knows?—of Girton. In justice to everyone we must add that we only discovered our propinquity on the Cambridge platform, which brings us to our point. The porters, with the natural courtesy and innate chivalry which has made England what it undoubtedly is, of course searched for their luggage first, while we watched and wished it would not snow. We wish to suggest for the convenience of our *consœurs* that we undergraduates should have the honour of coming up the day after them, so that they, untrammelled and unwatched, might have the full undivided services of those nature's gentlemen of the platform.

CHRIST'S.

Of a truth the powers of the weather are making us digest the arctic venom of their spleen; and this, though a new altar has been built for them in the third court, and offerings thereon strictly forbidden. The thanks of the College are due to the anonymous donor of this sacrificial stone (which some call a Sundial), and 'may it be more fortunate than its father.'

Two boats have braved the elements, and ventured forth into the deep; and a Freshmen's Lawn Tennis tournament has been arranged.

We welcome amongst us this term Mr C. R. Fay of King's, and we venture to think that he will play no inconspicuous part in the history of the college. Long may he reign!

ST JOHN'S.

To remind us that this was the May Term of warmth and punts Cambridge greeted us with a sample of its best weather. The ardent spirits who came up early to play Cricket and Lawn Tennis have had to take to spillikins or tripos work, and Lady Margaret has been alone in her glory. This however is less in quantity than it should be; for the combined efforts of the above-mentioned pursuits have only allowed two eights and a band of hope (in a four) to get out. In the absence of Mr Bushe-Fox the first boat has had a few days coaching from Mr F. H. Jerwood, of Jesus, and good results may be expected from a judicious blending of the two styles.

On paper our Cricket prospects are as good or better than last year's; on mud we hope they may be as successful. The ground has been levelled with some success, and may stop some of those sixes in the south-eastern corner.

Lawn Tennis has been hopelessly in abeyance; with our last year's captain as our only old colour our expectations must be modest; at all events we can hardly hope for last year's unbeaten record.

The amount of work being done is something astonishing; paturiunt montes, nascetur senior wrangler, and we have one or two dark horses for the wooden spoon.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

The boats are by now out on the river, but it is as yet too early to pass any comments upon them. We wish them every good wish.

The hall has completely changed its appearance—very much for the better. It is to be hoped that any plans for adding gilt to the carved faces on the side panels will be given up; also we hope that all the pictures will be restored to their old places. They would realise very little at a jumble sale, and it would be a thousand pities to alter the appearance of the hall so completely that it would mean a distinct break with the past. The meals in hall have returned to their old price and standard—the former as exorbitant as the latter is disgusting. When will these matters be taken in hand adequately? The present arrangements present all the worst features of the less cultured American municipalities, and, we should imagine, would appear to be making the pace too hot for the most abandoned owners of unsavoury Chinese opium dens by the London docks. Quo usque tandem . . . ?

FITZWILLIAM HALL.

This term commenced well on Monday last, when there was a very good attendance at the terminal dinner. We all enjoyed the smoking concert which followed. Earlier in the evening, the general meeting of the clubs passed a resolution asking our late Censor and his family to accept our sympathy in their recent sad bereavement. Mrs Huddleston's kindly interest in our body will not soon be forgotten.

For many years there has been a constant difficulty in securing suitable grounds for our various clubs. Now, we rejoice to say that, through the accustomed kindness of our Censor, the trouble is at an end; and a ground is in course of preparation which will supply all our needs in that direction.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

Honorary Colonel: THE KING.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, by Colonel H. J. Edwards, Commanding.

WEDNESDAY, 29th April, 1908.

RANGE.

Morning, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Afternoon, 2 to 6 p.m.

Thursday, April 30th			Class Firing.
Friday, May 1st		Morn.	Class Firing.
		Aft.	Private Practice and Baker Cup.
Saturday, ,, 2nd		Morn.	Class Firing.
		Aft.	T.R.C.
Monday, ,, 4th		Morn.	Class Firing.
		Aft.	Private Practice at Long Ranges.
Tuesday, ,, 5th		Morn.	Class Firing.
		Aft.	Private Practice and Baker Cup.
Wednesday, 6th		Morn.	Class Firing.
		Aft.	Scratch VIII.
Thursday, ,, 7th		Morn.	Class Firing.
		Aft.	Private Practice and Baker Cup.

RECRUIT DRILLS.

Daily at Headquarters from 11.45 to 12.45, 1 to 2, 7 to 8. (No evening drills on Saturdays.)

COMPANY DRILLS. 7 a.m.

'A' Coy. Wednesdays, on King's and Clare Ground.
'B' Coy. Tuesdays and Fridays, on Parker's Piece.
'C' Coy. Mondays, on the Range.
'D' Coy. Tuesdays and Fridays, on Parker's Piece.
'E' Coy. Thursdays, on Trinity Backs.
'F' Coy. Wednesdays and Fridays, on King's and Clare Ground.
'G' Coy. Tuesdays and Thursdays, on St John's Ground.
'H' Coy. Tuesdays and Fridays, at Jesus College.

DRILLS AND MUSKETRY.

O.C. Companies are reminded that all Drills and Musketry must be completed this term.

TACTICAL EXERCISES.

Tactical Exercises out of doors will be held three afternoons a week during this Term.

Bicycles, note books and maps, will be taken.

Plain clothes will be worn.

As a tentative measure the hours will be 4 p.m.—6.30 p.m.

Friday, May 1st. Meet at Hauxton Church.
Monday, ,, 4th. ,, The Church, Little Shelford.
Wednesday, ,, 6th. ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,

SIGNALLING.

There will be parades as under:—

Flags: Daily on the range at 7 a.m.

Lamps: Wednesdays, at 9 p.m. and Mondays (for beginners) at 8.30 p.m. on the Range.

Long distance scheme on Thursday, May 7th.

SEMAPHORE CLASS.

There will be a class for Semaphore Signalling, open to all members of the Corps, on Saturdays, at 7 a.m. on the range.

CAMP.

The Corps will go into camp at Aldershot from 17th to 30th June.

The Advance Party will leave on June 15th.

LECTURE.

Mr A. R. Hinks will hold an outdoor class in field sketching at the Observatory, on Friday, May 2nd, from 5 to 7 p.m. Bicycles to be taken.

CERTIFICATES.

Corporal G. E. A. Whitworth, E Coy., has been awarded an 'Assistant Instructor's' certificate in Signalling, dated 4.3.08.

2nd Lieuts. N. B. Favell and E. L. Litton qualified in Musketry at an examination held at Bury St Edmunds on 10.3.08.

The undermentioned officers have been granted P.S. Certificates, on completion of a course of instruction at Chelsea Barracks, dated 30.3.08.

2nd Lieut. J. E. C. Ross.
,, N. B. Favell.
,, C. L. Riley.
,, W. Johnstone.

L. H. THORNTON, Captain and Adjutant.
Cambridge University V.R.C.

NOTICE.

REVOLVER CLUB.

The Revolver Range will be open on Friday, May 1st, and Monday, May 4th, from 2 p.m.—3.30 p.m.

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UNIVERSITY PULPIT.

Sunday, April 26.

Sermon in Great St Mary's Church by the Right Rev. J. R. Harmer, D.D., Corpus Christi College, Lord Bishop of Rochester.

'All my springs are in Thee' (A.V.)
'All my fresh springs shall be in Thee' (R.V.)—Psalm lxxxvii. 7.

The general harmony of nature with the teaching of the Christian year meets us with an obvious illustration at the season of Easter, as we keep the feast on this part of the earth's surface, not under the exceptional climatic conditions of to-day, but in any average or normal year. The face of nature speaks of resurrection. The winter passes, the days lengthen; tree and hedgerow begin to clothe themselves once more in green; young life reappears in farmyard, field and rookery; colour returns again to the copse and flower garden; the voice of singing birds makes eloquent the glade; and to all alike the sun shining in fuller glory brings tints and gleams, warmth and life and growth.

The earth responds in sympathy to the lesson of her Lord's uprising. She is one with the joy of Easter.

And where, as in Australia, we miss a great part of this parabolic teaching, where after a midsummer spent often amidst an arid vegetation inflammable as tinder, with days of hot wind passed as in a fiery furnace, under a brazen cloudless sky, from which the chariot wheels of the sun drag themselves all too tardily, Lent brings with it, not as here, the joy of lengthening days, but the greater joy of lengthening nights, cool and refreshing whether starlit or moonlit, for picnic or for journeying, there too nature does not forget to enforce the spiritual lesson of the new birth, when, as so often happens, the weather breaks at Eastertide and the long-wished-for rain descends. And then as with a magician's hand, in the very twinkling of an eye, nature responds. At once and everywhere the dry, bare, gaping soil is carpeted with grass of tenderest palest green. Verdure leaps up to meet the welcome moisture. The half starved sheep exult shoulder-deep in amplest pastures. Nature acknowledges the resurrection-gift of life, and points the Psalmist's theme 'All my springs are in Thee.'

The dependence of nature upon God, 'who giveth rain and fruitful seasons filling the heart with joy and gladness,' the tacit acknowledgement of this dependence by the response of fuller life are truths so obvious that he who runs may read them. The Psalmist's words have not lost their meaning by the advance of human knowledge. 'All things wait upon Thee, that Thou mayest give them their meat in due season. Thou openest Thy hand, they are filled with good: Thou hidest Thy face, they are troubled. Thou takest away their breath, they die and return to their dust. Thou sendest forth Thy Spirit, they are created and Thou renewest the face of the earth.' Amid all the complexities of modern civilisation with its baffling problems of supply and demand, the bedrock truth remains unchanged, that ultimately the donor of all is God, God who uses indeed human instruments as Christ employed His disciples of old to distribute to the multitude, but God who alone can bless and break, and give of His creative bounty to His agents to set it before His people.

But while in the simpler sphere of natural phenomena, the gift of life, its preservation and its sustenance, we accept this truth of our dependence on God, we are perhaps less willing to admit it completely in the mental, moral and even the spiritual domain, in other words, in those higher faculties of our nature, which as rational beings we do not share with the lower orders of created life. And thus not recognising God as their source we do not always own His claim to guide the application of these supreme gifts, we do not always consecrate them to Him. We forget the obligation to use as a sacred trust those powers which emanate from Him, 'from whom cometh down every good and perfect gift,' the fountain and the well-spring of life.

Brethren, the time is spring. The Christian season Easter. This is the first Sunday of a new term. This place is a great University which exists to stimulate the pursuit of knowledge by unlocking the gathered stores of wisdom and experience, to implant the highest ideal for opening life: and the material of this education is the youth of England with all its infinite possibilities, its germinating properties, its hopefulness, its reserve force.

What better subject for our thoughts than the endeavour to trace however imperfectly these various faculties and endowments of our nature upwards to the Divine source from which they issue, that so the responsibility for gifts received may be acknowledged as we appropriate the Psalmist's words 'All my springs are in Thee.'

I have already said that we are less willing to acknowledge our absolute dependence on God for mental and moral equipment than for physical life, its gift, its preservation, and its sustenance. The reason for this is clear enough. Death is too obvious a fact to be gainsaid or explained away. In its presence we acknowledge perforce our powerlessness. On the other hand mental and moral growth baffles and is elusive. It cannot be weighed or tabulated. Man stands too low in the scale of creation, cut off, as he is, from all experience of the development of the soul beyond the grave, deprived again of all intercourse with the world of angels, who (could we communicate with them) would illustrate for us this higher side of life, man stands too low, I say, in the scale of creation to estimate adequately the preeminence and the potentialities of these endowments of the intellect and the soul. With his imperfect vision he cannot strain his eyes to watch their eternal principles as they issue from the throne of God to return thereto at length in flawless, absolute perfection.

Again, on the other hand, man stands too high. He looks beneath him at a world of phenomena placed under his feet. He recognises his unique position in creation, as he views it now. He realises his freewill. And there is a touch of arrogance in him, which, as he views the masterpieces of art and science, the heights of knowledge scaled by his mental powers, or the latest achievements of the civilisation of his age, tempts him to say 'this is great Babylon which I have builded for the house of the Kingdom, by the might of my power, and for the honour of my majesty.' It seems like a needless surrender of his prerogative as man to look up to God and say: 'All my springs are in Thee.'

Whence arises this false conception, which seems to justify the assertion of human independence, as regards those faculties which distinguish man from the lower order of created life around his feet?

1. Let us consider the sphere of knowledge first. Here our temptation is surely to take undue credit to ourselves, to view new discoveries or accessions to human experience as though by our own power or creative genius we have added to the sum total of existences, forgetting that the laws of nature have stood from all eternity the same, that discovery is but the application of facts which man has had no hand in making, that we 'can only rule nature by obeying her,' that the promise to the explorer and the student alike is 'seek and ye shall find'—find, that is, what is already there, though up till now placed out of sight, dig for mental treasure buried from all eternity by Another, as some Columbus might reveal a continent unknown before, but could not create one single blade of grass upon that shore where he stands the first intelligent spectator of a great formative achievement which God has brought to perfection by a succession of creative processes continued through countless ages. If then it be true, as it is true undoubtedly, that the highest triumphs of human intelligence are but 'thinking God's thoughts after Him,' it is no great strain on humble faith to concede that He Who from all eternity produced each special thought, inspired also in His good time the chemist or the philosopher to reveal that thought to others, separated him from others for that purpose, gave him the brain to think with, the teachers to lay before him the accumulated wisdom of past explorers in the same domain, that so he might communicate to a grateful world one more existing, pre-existing fact, to ameliorate perhaps thereby the condition of all future ages of mankind.

'Where then is boasting' in the sphere of knowledge? 'It is excluded,' at least from him who looking upwards, reverently admits 'All my springs are in Thee.'

2. When we turn from the mental to the moral sphere, to search out the true basis which we accept for our code of ethics, we find here again a tendency to screen off God from our consideration, and to substitute some starting point for our ethical systems, which will minister indirectly to human vanity. In this department the subtle flattery of human independence takes another form. The collective wisdom of the community is substituted for the genius of the discoverer in the department of knowledge. Attention is diverted from God to the part which human polity plays in setting up a standard of moral duty to be enforced in extreme cases by a code of pains and penalties. The idea of a social compact, of society organized to protect herself against disintegration, of a code of morals imposed upon each member of a community in return for his claim to the assistance of the arm of the law in his own defence, —all this, when carried to excess, results too often in an eclectic system of morality by which certain sins meet with special

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condemnation, not because they are worse than other moral delinquencies, but because, when indulged in, they are specially harmful to the community as a whole. No one can deny that this tendency plays a prominent part both in legislation and in the formation of public opinion; and what is this but an unwillingness on the side of human nature frankly to recognise God as the one eternal standard of Truth, the one supreme fountain of all moral goodness?'

To realise the essential difference between these two points of view, the conventional and the divine, we have only to consider how many of the Ten Commandments can be fearlessly broken without any infraction of human law, or loss of social status, how courts of justice confine themselves mainly to facts, and disregard to a great extent motives and intentions: how one great province placed by God under our control, the thoughts of the heart, stand absolutely outside the province of human tribunals. We have only to pass in review the false and degrading canons of the world on such a subject as purity, with one standard required of the woman, and a far lower standard tolerated in the man, to realise how fatally even the highest Christian civilisation has permitted the fresh springs of goodness which flow from the very Throne of God, to pass through the muddy channels of human expediency and the requirements of mere conventions.

Oh! that you, my younger brethren, as you bring all the impulses of a vigorous and inquisitive manhood to this home of liberty, where the restraints of school discipline can no longer be enforced, would, in your search for satisfactory springs of conduct, decide to turn from the lower level altogether of merely human standards ('What may I do?' 'What do others do?' 'What does public opinion permit me to do?'), and recognising that the great principles of righteousness, of truth, of purity, are eternal attributes of God Himself, be willing to climb the steep ascents of duty and self-sacrifice that so you may quaff from the fountain head itself the living waters of eternal goodness!

Hitherto in speaking of the divine source of human power, we have been using Old Testament phraseology, a striking, pregnant metaphor, but a figure still. How fully the language of the Psalmist embodied the Jewish conception of their dependence upon Jehovah cannot be expressed better than in the words of one of Cambridge's noblest and most venerated sons.* 'The perennial spring of water that leaps and flashes as though it were a living thing breaking ceaselessly from a hidden source is, to the Jews, the best image of that higher life bestowed on that man to whom God has unveiled His face. Other things that have a brilliant life grow sick and waste and die; but the fountain's life leaps on from generation to generation. Such, the Israelite felt, is the life which man can find provided for him in God. The spontaneous, uncultured joy of spring or of youth is shortlived, it dies out with the mere lapse of time. In men it is liable to be choked with labours and cares. But he whose heart has learnt to make answer to the Lord finds that the power of life and joy lives on with him, while outward things are taking their course of destruction and decay. He has a life exempt from being dried up, for it flows not from within himself or from any part of the perishable creation, but from an everlasting fountain in the heavens.'

With this idea, then, the Psalmist had to rest content. We Christians, more highly favoured, view it as embodied in the person and life of Jesus Christ. 'Whatever life,' it has been truly said, 'whatever life had anywhere been found and lost, whatever life had never yet been found, was given to man in Christ.' His message was salvation; and salvation is nothing more nor less than the restoration, the exaltation of life. Thus Jesus Christ waged war with bodily infirmities that He might heal the breaches made in life. His Gospel merited its title of 'good news' because with life come liberty and peace and joy. His resurrection was the victory of life over death, the claim of life to rule over the shadowy region beyond the grave. And as Christ on his part is champion of life, so is his great adversary Satan, the champion of death 'a murderer from the beginning,' life's destroyer; and Judas the betrayer who sold himself to the evil one partakes of his master's name. His character is summed up in the words 'the son of perdition.'

Mark the steps by which Christ showed Himself master and source of life. The inroads of death He repelled in battle against sickness and disease. Life which had fled, He gave back in all stages of dissolution from the bed, the bier, the grave. Since life depends on nourishment, He fitly multiplied food that the hungry multitude might be fed. Thus He asserted His care over life in its lower forms; and from and through the lower life He advanced to sanctify that other life that springs from and yet transcends it, the life of human affections, of love and hope, of sorrow and of joy. Into this province He entered to exhibit life's unity, to claim the whole range of life as His possession and to witness to man's immortality. And claiming all for Himself He bears testimony to the intimate communion between man and God. Himself Son of God and Son of Man, the Incarnate Word, Head of a redeemed creation, He displays Himself as the pledge of the Atonement Covenant—God at one with man, man at one with man—which is the highest condition of all life, and is Himself the channel of eternal life flowing forth from God. For this gift of eternal life, God's noblest endowment for mankind, is conditioned upon our allegiance to, our membership in Him. 'This is life eternal,' he declared, 'that they should know Thee the only true God and Jesus Christ whom Thou hast sent.' 'He that hath the Son,' says to-day's epistle, 'hath life, and he that hath not the Son hath not life.' Thus the Incarnation has given a new meaning to life in all its forms. We recognise Jesus Christ not merely as a perfect life, as a pattern-life; but as *The* Life. 'The Life,' declares the apostle who knew Him best, 'was manifested, and we have seen it and we bear witness and shew unto you that eternal life which was with the Father and was manifested unto us.' 'It hath pleased the Father,' states St Paul, 'that in Him should all the fulness dwell, and He is before all things, and by Him all things consist.'

This is the great Easter message, which Jesus Christ reserving, as was His practice, the communication of truth till the exact psychological moment for its revelation, announced to His disciples, and through them to the world at the supreme crisis when the shadow of the Cross was now falling athwart their close relationship with Him in associated ministry. On a previous occasion He had explained the purpose of His earthly mission in the phrase, 'I am come that (men) might have life and might have it more abundantly.' Now He promises to impart His risen life to His followers, 'Because I live, ye shall live also.' The dependence of that promise upon vital union with Him as taught in His parable of the Vine and the Branches, the progressive work of the Holy Spirit in communicating that divine life to others regardless of the lapse of time, in accordance with St Peter's utterances. The promise is unto you and to your children, and to all that are afar off, even as many as the Lord our God shall call,—these great truths must here be merely stated and cannot be developed now. My present purpose rather has been to show the range of this gift of Christ's risen life, to deprecate any hasty partition between things secular and things spiritual, any narrowing of His realm, any hesitation to pursue truth wherever truth may lead, in short, to emphasize the completeness of Christ's empire over being and over thought. We see Him in the apocalyptic vision, throned in glory, the Lamb that was slain, holding in his hand the scroll which contains all stages of knowledge, the solution of all the problems and perplexities of life, alone counted worthy to take the book and to open the seals thereof. And though in His voluntary humiliation He deliberately chose to surround Himself with simple minds, we believe that art, philosophy and science are as much His gift, as is the impartation of those Christian graces, which we have come to associate in a special sense with spiritual life.

In His name then, who is the Way, the Truth, the Life, I address myself to those who are gathered here today, beside Christ's open grave, facing a new term's work.

To you, reverend and revered teachers in this place, I venture to appeal to exercise once more your wonted gifts of courage and of patience. Amid much that is joyous and satisfying in his office, a teacher's lot has ever this touch of pathos in it that he seems to stand on the bank of the great river of human life and watch the stream glide past him in endless flow. He has his unique opportunity of personal influence, but only for a time, so at least he is disposed to think. Ever and anon as he glances from his absorbing studies he notices that some of those who in former years had passed through his hands and now loom largely in the public notice and occupy posts of prominence in affairs of state, never appear to recognise adequately all the debt they owe to the help and guidance given them in this place. Sweet indeed is the tribute of gratitude, as ever and again it comes back from one who admits the reverent claims due from scholar to teacher in the past. But generally public life is absorbing, and thoughtlessness inflicts as grievous wounds as heartlessness. But believe me that for one expression of this gratitude which reaches you, there are a hundred silent tributes which never come to the birth of utterance. And your work is too important, too divine a trust, to require for its vitality to feed upon any grateful acknowledgement of the debt you year by year create. To impart the life which flows through Christ to men, to hand on the torch

* Dr Hort: *The Way, the Truth, the Life.* Some of the ideas which immediately follow come from this work.

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of learning, to draw from the well-springs of Eternal Truth, to point the claims of strenuous service, to direct a younger generation to high ideals, that so they may forsake the primrose path of dalliance and climb the sterner crags of duty and of ministry, this is the noble office entrusted to you by God. Courage then, my masters, courage to draw ever from the fresh spring, to keep in sympathy with younger minds, to seek out and find the best in each atom of human life which passes you in ceaseless flow; to be tolerant at once of dulness and of self-sufficiency, to lay aside the fatal gift of intellectual smartness, and to be patient as Christ was patient towards them whom He trained to be the leaders in His Church.

A new term lies before you: let down your nets again in spite of disappointments, to catch the lives of men for Christ, look up to the fountain head of life for inspiration, and resolve once more 'All my fresh springs shall be in Thee.' And as the younger life in this place passes continually out of sight, so is the older life from time to time withdrawn to gain that added richness which constitutes the eternal growth of the individual soul beyond the veil. As a University we mourn our late Chancellor, the last of the great historic personages in this land, the embodiment of English 'saving commonsense,' one too great to be ambitious, a nobleman indeed, foremost in his generosity to supply from his ancestral wealth the growing needs of this seat of learning which he loved. So life passes on in front of us into fuller life.

And to my younger brethren one parting word. Quench not the Spirit in yourselves. Stifle not the voice of conscience. Look upward to the source from which your higher nature comes. 'With joy draw water from the wells of salvation.' Pray, read your bibles, attend your chapel services, be constant at the Holy Table of the Lord. Simple rules, often neglected as limited to the spiritual sphere; but really potent to vitalise also your will, your moral sense, your intellect, your friendships. And Jesus Christ will take of the water of life and with His divine touch will transmute it into the wine of gladness. He will reveal Himself to you, that you may grow into His being. 'Then when Christ, Who is our Life, shall appear, ye shall also appear with Him in glory.'

REVIEWS.

International Law. Part II., War. By John Westlake, K.C., LL.D. Cambridge, at the University Press. Price 9/-

Professor Westlake's new volume bears on every page the marks of independent research and judgement which characterise his work. We think that this is the best English book on the Laws of War; but it is not always easy reading. The commentary on the Hague Regulations on the Laws of War is full and suggestive. We would especially draw attention to pp. 115—117, where the question whether the laws of war are liable to be overridden by necessity is discussed. The point is of the greatest importance, the German maxim that *Kriegsräson geht vor Kriegsrecht* (or *Kriegsmanier*) is as Prof. Westlake states equal to 'succeed—by war according to its laws, if you can—but, at all events and in any way succeed,' and if put into practice 'the most elementary restraints on war, which have been handed down from antiquity, are not safe.' The various points in the law of neutrality, in which British practise is not in accord with continental, are well defined. Most readers will probably turn first to chapter xi. on the Hague Conference of 1907, which deals with the results of the Conference so far as they affect war and neutrality. This was written before the appearance of the recently published Blue Book, but it loses nothing thereby, as government translations are not famous for their accuracy. There are many doubtful points which may receive elucidation when the final account of the proceedings is published, and in regard to some of them Prof. Westlake maintains a discreet silence, notably with regard to the addition made to the prohibitions contained in Art. xxiii. of the Regulations on Laws of War: 'To declare that private claims of the subjects of the enemy are extinguished, suspended, or not admissible.'

As regards the much debated subject of the doctrine of continuous voyage, Professor Westlake states that 'it must be recognised as the reigning view that the critical destination in matter of contraband is that of the goods and not that of the ship' (p. 257). This was the view taken by the British government in the recent South African war in regard to the *Bundesrath*, the *Hertzog* and the *General*. One important point on the history of the immunity from capture of neutral goods in enemies ships to which the author draws attention is that England did *not* accept the doctrine from the Consolato del Mare: he considers that the publication of Mr Marsden's 'Select Pleas of the Court of Admiralty' and 'Six Centuries of the Admiralty Court' has demonstrated this conclusively. There is a table of cases and a fairly good index; the latter is the weakest point in the book. The reference to Art. lxi. on page 270 is incorrect, the sanction provided by the Convention is in the Convention itself and not in the annex.

Snell's Principles of Equity. 15th Edition. By Archibald Brown. London: Stevens and Haynes. Price 21/-

This new edition of Snell appears to be a considerable improvement on former editions in regard to the arrangement of the subject matter, though the printing is not so well done. The editor has divided the text into shorter paragraphs, each paragraph dealing as far as possible with one single subject matter. This method has been pursued with considerable success by other text-writers and the application of it to Snell has involved the recasting of the work. Notwithstanding many formidable rivals, Snell's Equity, still continues to hold its own. (Why is the dedication to the memory of Prof. Birkbeck now omitted?)

The Works of Aristotle. Translated into English under the editorship of J. A. Smith and W. D. Ross. *Part I. The Parva Naturalia.* By Professor J. I. Beare and Dr G. R. T. Ross. Clarendon Press. 3/6 net.

A new English translation of Aristotle, adequate, complete and uniform, is not only of value to students and men of letters, but ought also to commend itself to the public at large. Jowett projected such an enterprise in his life-time and generously subsidised it by his will. Its first-fruits are seen in this modest volume of 150 pages. St Hilaire, it is true, attempted his herculean task single-handed, but at Oxford saner counsels have prevailed, with the result that the work, instead of being entrusted to one or two, has been distributed amongst a number of scholars. The first comers have had first choice of the vast and varied assortment: the treatises still awaiting their translators, in which co-operation is invited in the preface, are naturally not the most interesting. In the *Parva Naturalia* there is much to stimulate curiosity. The new version, if somewhat laboured in style, is everywhere readable and the pains taken to ensure accuracy are very evident. Parenthetical explanations, additions and footnotes are freely employed wherever the translators desire to bring out the connexion of thought to criticise an old or defend a new interpretation, or even to suggest an emendation of the text. The impression produced upon the plain man by all this scrupulous care undoubtedly is that the subjects treated and the manner of treatment are highly technical, that there are pitfalls for the unwary at every turn and that it is extraordinarily difficult even for experts to make out what precisely Aristotle means. It may be added that the accomplished editors very sparingly avail themselves of their general right to say the last word in a doubtful passage.

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The International Geography. By Seventy Authors. Edited by H. R. Mill. Macmillan, 1907. Price 15/-

This monumental work of 1088 pages is essentially a collection of monographs written by specialists on the geography of all the regions of the globe. The list of contributors is a most distinguished one, and includes men of many nationalities. Although it is perhaps invidious to quote a few only out of many, among the British writers we find such names as those of Sir John Murray, Sir Clements Markham, Dr Scott Keltie, Professor J. W. Gregory, Professor Grenville Cole, Sir H. H. Johnston, the Right Hon. J. Bryce, and Sir Martin Conway, in addition to the editor.

The different sections are on the whole written in a philosophical spirit, and deal with essentials and fundamental facts, physical, physiographical, geological and biological, rather than with local phenomena of a transitory nature such as political boundaries and forms of government. Due attention is paid to ethnology and the geographical distribution of animals and plants. It is pleasant to observe that statistics occupy a very small space, in contrast to most books of geography.

The geological sections of the work are particularly good, and include some most useful summaries of recent work on the distribution of land and sea, the origin of the continents and mountain-chains, and so forth, which will be of the greatest use to students of geology as well as of geography.

The get-up of the book is fairly good, although the type is necessarily somewhat crowded There are 487 figures, nearly all maps. Many of these are on a very small scale, and it would have been better to reduce their number and increase their size, as sometimes the printing is not clear, and names are difficult to read. The index occupies no less than 35 pages and seems to be very complete.

The editor is to be congratulated on bringing to a successful conclusion a great undertaking, which has been under way for no less than ten years.

Nature in Greek Art. Emmanuel Loewy. Translated by J. Fothergill. Duckworth and Co. 106 pp. 5/- net.

The appearance of an English translation of this brilliant essay is a welcome event, but it is perhaps unfortunate that its title should give so little clue to the contents of the book, for it will be apt to escape the notice of those for whom it is chiefly intended—archæological students. It is an admirably clear and sustained attempt to explain the 'conventions' of early art in general and of that of Greece in particular, by tracing the process of man's emancipation from an original complete dependance upon generalised mental images, through the detailed and laborious observation of actual visual impressions. The exaggerated insistence upon 'convention' which haunts our hand-books has an eighteenth century smack, and the work of such men as Loewy is a grateful light in the fog of unanalysed commonplace which still obscures the discussion of archaic and post-classical phases of Greek art. Professor Loewy is inclined, we think, to underestimate some other factors—the limitations of the material, for example, and the strength of hieratic tradition, but the essay is a most valuable and interesting contribution to a science still hampered by the fetters of a traditional dilettantism. The book is well got up and a special word of praise should be accorded to the illustrations which are not only very numerous, but (which is much rarer) always in their proper place. We must however register a protest against the teutonic practice of printing references to footnotes in large numerals in the middle of the text, which prevents the book from being read with any comfort. The translation is for the most part excellent.

ON THE DEATH OF TA-URT THE HIPPOPOTAMUS-GODDESS.

(Song of a Tribe of the Ancient Egyptians).

(The Priests within the Temple)

She was wrinkled and huge and hideous? She was our Mother.
She was lustful and lewd?—but a God; we had none other.
In the day She was hidden and dumb, but at night-fall moaned in the shade;
We shuddered and gave Her Her will in the darkness; we were afraid.

(The People without)

She sent us pain,
And we bowed before Her;
She smiled again
And bade us adore Her.
She solaced our woe
And soothed our sighing;
And what shall we do,
Now God is dying?

(The Priests within)

She was hungry and ate our children;—how should we stay Her?
She took our young men and our maidens;—ours to obey Her.
We were loathèd and mocked and reviled of all nations; that was our pride.
She fed us, protected us, loved us, and killed us; now She has died.

(The People without)

She was so strong;
But Death is stronger.
She ruled us long;
But Time is longer.
She solaced our woe
And soothed our sighing;
And what shall we do,
Now God is dying?

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE C.U.W.S.A. AND THE C.U.W.S. FOR W.S.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

Sir,—Mr Russell's leaflet to which you refer in this week's issue of the *Cambridge Review* was sent to you by the Secretary of the Cambridge University W.S. Society—a Society which has every right to that name, as it is composed entirely of graduates and undergraduates of the University.

There is, besides this, a Cambridge *University Women's* Society for W.S. This Society is quite distinct from the men's. The name was chosen after much hesitation in order to mark a difference between ourselves and the Cambridge W.S. Society. We make no claim to being members of the University. We wished to find some name which would include students—past and present—of Girton and Newnham Colleges.

I am, yours, etc.,
E. Rendel
(Hon. Sec. of the C.U.W.S. for W.S.)

Sidgwick Hall,
Newnham College.
March 12.

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LIST OF BOOKS RECEIVED.

[*Acknowledgment in this column does not preclude a fuller review elsewhere.*]

THEOLOGY.

Old Testament History. George Carter. The Clarendon Press. 310 pp., maps. 2/-.

Narrated for the most part in the words of the Bible.

The Evolution of the Messianic Idea. W. O. E. Oesterley. Isaac Pitman & Sons. 277 pp. 3/6 net.

The Simple Psalter and Canticles pointed for Ancient Tones. H. K. Hudson. Henry Frowde. For the St Albans' Plain Song Society. xxxii. + 196 pp. 9d. net or 1/- net.

Authority Ecclesiastical and Biblical. F. J. Hall. Longmans. xvi. + 300 pp. 6/- net.

The Letters of Martin Luther. Selected and translated by Margaret A. Currie. Macmillan. xxxvi. + 482 pp. 12/- net.

An English edition of Luther's letters has long been wanted, but this will not do at all. Those written in Latin are here translated from an inaccurate German version (probably originating from Walch), and the result is such a sentence as this: 'I send you my hurried opinion of the coarse and rude Sylvestrum (high official in the Pope's household), my sophistical opponent, for I scarcely deem him worth my attention.' Apart from the ridiculous blunder over the name, Luther wrote something quite different: see de Wette's edition for the Latin. If the translator had followed even Walch closely, she would have avoided the exclamation 'Salvation!' which appears at the head of most letters: Walch knew the ordinary formulae of Latin letter-writing and correctly translated *Salutem* by *Heil*! Then, in letter xix. p. 21, Luther is made to start his letter to Spalatin 'About the motives which should accompany good works. Salvation! what you write, or rather prescribe. . . . .' Of course the first sentence is a heading, descriptive of the contents of the letter, added by some editor, and is not from Luther's pen at all. We must wait for a more satisfactory edition.

The Two Books of the Kings. Prof. W. E. Barnes. C.U. Press. xlvi. + 340 pp., maps. 3/6 net.

This is another volume of the 'Cambridge Bible for Schools and Colleges,' published under the general editorship of the Dean of Ely and Mr Parry. The text is taken from the R.V.

The World's Prayer and Creed. Eustace Miles. The Samurai Press. 32 pp.

A distortion of the Lord's Prayer in the interest of some kind of vague Theism.

Common-Sense in Religion. Martin R. Smith. Longmans, Green & Co. viii. + 196 pp.

'There will be but few dissenters from such a Church (as Mr Smith's common-sense leaves him), for it will have but one Article for its Creed—Faith in the Fatherhood and Love of God,' and it would not be worth dissenting from.

The Rights and Responsibilities of National Churches. J. H. B. Masterman. Hulsean Lectures, 1907—8. Cambridge University Press. 90 pp. 2/6 net.

The Gospel of Pain. T. J. Hardy. Bell. 223 pp. 3/6 net.

The Eucharist. E. T. Green. Murray. 203 pp. 3/6 net.

The CAMBRIDGE DEVOTIONAL SERIES, cloth, 1/6 net; white cloth extra, 2/- net; lambskin, gilt edges, 2/6 net.

St Francis and his Friends. Translated by Horatio Grimley from Franciscan Chronicles. xvi. + 272 pp.
Nicely done, and the best stories are chosen.

The Imitation of Christ. xvi. + 324 pp.
Dr Srawley has revised the 1620 English version of F. B. with the help of Hirsche's text of the original. The spelling is modernised, but the translation preserves its old-fashioned dignity and sweetness.

The Interlinear Psalms. 262 pp.
See *Cambridge Review* for Feb. 13, 1908 (No. 724), p. 242.

Agathos, The Rocky Island, and other Sunday stories. By Samuel Wilberforce. x. + 226 pp.
There is a short introduction by the Master of Pembroke.

Church Quarterly Review. (Spottiswoode) 3/-.

The New Testament in Greek, with the Reviser's readings. (Dr Scrivener). C.U. Press. Crown 8vo. India paper, x. + 656 pp. 5/- net. [Also ordinary paper 3/6 net; foolscap 8vo, 3/- net; India paper 4/6 net; and in leather bindings.]

The 'Verba Christi' Testament. C.U. Press. 462 pp., ruby 48mo, cloth 1/- net; leather 1/6 net.

The words of our Lord while upon earth are printed in red, and though the resultant page cannot be called beautiful, it will be useful for rapid reference. In Acts xx. 35, the saying 'It is more blessed to give than to receive,' is not so distinguished.

Faith in Man. The Religion of the Twentieth Century. Gustav Spiller. Swan Sonnenschein. 190 pp.

A Devotional Companion to the Pulpit. 2nd edition. Elliott Stock. viii. + 144 pp. 3/6.

125 aphorisms on preaching, some of which may be found useful, followed by a number of anecdotes of great preachers. What is gained by urging a man to "explain the mystery of suffering"?

The Trial and Crucifixion of Jesus of Nazareth. By M. Brodrick. John Murray xii. + 196 pp.

Three very interesting lectures in which the author treats the historical and legal setting of the condemnation from the point of view of a learned antiquarian. At the end there are a few pages about the Holy Sites.

SCIENCE.

Man's Place in Nature. T. H. Huxley. Watts & Co., for the R.P.A. 124 pp. 6d.

Elementary Science for the Certificate Examinations—Section A, Chemistry. H. W. Bausor. W. B. Clive, the University Tutorial Press. viii. + 192 pp. 2/-.

First Stage Steam. J. W. Hayward. W. B. Clive, the University Tutorial Press. 248 pp. 2/-.

Elementary Science for the Certificate Examinations—Section B, Physics. J. Satterly. W. B. Clive, the University Tutorial Press. viii. + 352 pp. 3/-

Practical Zoology. T. J. and W. N. Parker. Macmillan. xii. + 624 pp. 167 illustrations. Second edition. 10/6 net.

Parasitology, a Supplement to the Journal of Hygiene. Edited by G. H. F. Nuttall, F.R.S., and A. E. Shipley, F.R.S. Cambridge University Press. 7/- net.

Text-book of Botany. Dr E. Strasburger. Edited by W. H. Lang. Macmillan. 746 pp. 18/-

Science Progress in the Twentieth Century. No 8, April. Murray. 5/- net.

Three Voyages of a Naturalist. M. J. Nicoll. Witherby. 7/6

Bibliography of Anthropology and Folk-lore. N. W. Thomas. 2/- David Nutt.

The New Physics. (The International Scientific Series.) By L. Poincaré. Edited by F. Legge. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co. 1907. 344 pp.

This addition is in every way worthy of the useful series to which it belongs. In the present volume M. Poincaré deals first with the evolution of physics, measurements, principles and the various states of matter. He then treats of 'principle' problems now agitated among physicists and concludes with a chapter on the future of his subject. There are few living physicists whose treatment of the foundations and meaning of their subject is more suggestive than that of the author of 'Science and Hypothesis' and we gain by having this further presentation of his views to English readers and in a form suited to the general reader; like its predecessor it is a translation from French work. Congratulations to M. Poincaré on becoming an 'Immortal.' Mr Legge appends some notes usually, but not always, valuable.

The Elements of Geography. J. H. N. Stephenson. Stanford. xiv. + 146 pp. 3/6.

This is Part I., General Geography. The illustrations and maps are useful.

Elementary Science for the Certificate Examinations. Introductory Section. W. Briggs. W. B. Clive, the University Tutorial Press. 256 pp. 2/6.

Magnetism and Electricity. S. S. Richardson. Blackie. 596 pp. 5/- net.

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The Failure of Vivisection and the Future of Medical Research. Arabella Kenealy. Leigh Browne Endowment Prize Essay. 2d.
As ridiculous as ever; *e.g.*, see pp. 12—15, on Professor Schäfer's *proved* method of resuscitating the apparently drowned.

The Evolution of Forces. By Dr Gustave le Bon (International Scientific Series). Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co. 388 pp 5/-.

CLASSICS.

The Riddle of the Bacchae. G. Norwood. Sherratt & Hughes. xix. + 188 pp. 5/- net.

Homerica, Emendations and Elucidations of the Odyssey. T. L. Agar. Clarendon Press. 440 pp. 14/- net.

Atlas Antiquus. Emil Reich. Macmillan. 10/- net.

Aeschylus: Suppliant Maidens, Persians, etc. Translated into English Verse by E. D. A. Morshead. Golden Treasury Series. Macmillan. 2/6.

The Works of Aristotle. Translated into English under the editorship of J. A. Smith & W. D. Ross. *Part 2, De Lineis Insecabilibus.* Clarendon Press. 2/6.

Nugae Latinae. Verses and translations. By the late Edward Conolly, Merton College, Oxford. Edited by the Rev. T. L. Papillon. Blackwell. 63 pp.
This collection was undertaken by Mr Papillon at the request of Mr Conolly's sister after his death. Many of the verses are translations in lyric meters less frequently employed by translators. There are also one or two original pieces, and several elegiac and hexameter copies. For the last named we do not particularly care, but the lyrics and elegiacs show considerable power and facility of expression. The English of the first poem on p. 50 appears to contain two misprints.

The 'Eumenides' of Aeschylus. With an introduction, commentary and translation. By A. W. Verrall, Litt.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Macmillan and Co. 1908. pp. lxii. + 208. 10/- net.

Burial Customs of Ancient Egypt. J. Garstang. Constable. xvi. + 250 pp. 31/6 net.
The University of Liverpool is to be congratulated on its Professor's latest Egyptological work. The book avoids the dulness which too often—and so unnecessarily—surrounds an entrancing subject. The profusion of photographs with which the book is illustrated makes it delightful reading even for the uninitiated: by far the most interesting objects are the wonderfully executed models of boats with their crews and of artificers engaged at their various trades. Those who wish to pursue this fascinating and truly artistic study should look at the second shelf of wall-cases 188-190—in the fourth Egyptian room at the British Museum.

What Rome was built with. Mary W. Porter. Henry Frowde. viii. + 108 pp. 3/6 net.
Since the egregious Mayor with the fine old Roman name of Nathan began to knock down the walls of the Eternal City to let in more trams and other modernistic abominations, such a book as this is doubly useful as recording a vanishing past and present. It is an exhaustive list of the various kinds of stone and marble used in ancient Rome, with a short account of the nature and *provenance* of each.

The Zodiacus Vitae of Marcellus Palingenius Stellatus. Foster Watson. Wellby. 92 pp. 2/- net.
A very interesting account of this curious old school-book, and of Barnaby Googe's English translation.

An Introduction to Latin Prose. G. W. Mitchell. Macmillan 294 pp. 3/6.
'The First and Second Person of the Verb, the Vocative and Locative Cases, together with all irregularities in the declension of Nouns, Adjectives and Pronouns, may very well be left till the student comes to read his first author.'

Vocabulary to Virgil (116 pp.) and *Vocabulary to Caesar's Gallic War.* A. Graham. Blackie. 54 pp. 1/- each.
Pleasant for the learner, but perhaps dangerous.

A Greek Reader. Dr Rouse. Blackie. viii. + 142 pp. 2/6 net.
Some new and interesting sources are tapped—the amusing parts of the Anthology, Comic Fragments, the new Papyri (three excellent examples on pp. 52, 53), Dio Chrysostom, Hippocrates, Euclid (!), and, most successful of all, Oribasius.

Seyffert's Dictionary of Classical Antiquities. E. Reich. Swan Sonnenschein. 316 pp. 3/6 net.

The Classical Quarterly. (Nutt). 3/-.

Herodotus VII., VIII., IX. R. W. Macan. Macmillan. 3 vols, c. + 832, x. + 462 pp. [Vol 1 = Vol. I., Part 1, Vol. 2 = Vol. I., part 2, Vol 3 = Vol. II.]. 30/- net.

The Religious Teachers of Greece. (Aberdeen Gifford Lectures) Edited by Adela Marion Adam; with a memoir. T. and T Clark. lvi. + 468 pp. 10/6 net.

Proceedings of the Classical Association. 1907. Murray. 174 pp. 2/6 net.
Contains papers by Prof. S. H. Butcher, Prof. W. G. Hale, Miss Harrison, E. M. Dawkins and W. Warde Fowler, read to the society at its meetings here in October.

Cicero, In Catilinam I.—IV. J. F. Stout. W. B. Clive, the University Tutorial Press. 154 pp.
One of the better class of 'cram' books.

REPRINTS.

Dickens' Hard Times and Reprinted Pieces. Chapman & Hall, Henry Frowde. 310 pp. 1/6 net.
This edition, in large type on thin paper—but not too thin—will be complete in 20 volumes. Seven illustrations by F. Walker and M. Greiffenhagen.

Browning's Strafford. Introduction by H. B. George. Clarendon Press. xx. + 90 pp. 2/-

The Poems of William Wordsworth. Nowell C. Smith. Methuen. Three vols. lxxii. + 548, xx. + 552, viii. + 616 pp. 15/- net.

Coleridge's Literary Criticism. With an Introduction by J. W. Mackail. Henry Frowde. xx. + 266 pp. 2/6 net.

The Diary of John Evelyn. Introduction and Notes by Austen Dobson. The Globe Edition. Macmillan. xi. + 540 pp. 3/6.

España and Emaux et Camées. T. Gautier. Edited by C. E. Delbos. Clarendon Press. xxx. + 107 pp. 2/- net.

Trois Portraits Littéraires. Sainte-Beuve. Edited by D. L. Savory. Clarendon Press. xxii. + 184 pp. 3/- net.

Pages Choisies de Auguste Angellier, prose et vers. Edited by Emile Legouis. Clarendon Press. lvi. + 184 pp. 4/6 net.

Select English Classics: Daniel Defoe, George Crabbe, William Cowper, John Bunyan. Selected by A. T. Quiller-Couch. Clarendon Press. 3d. or 4d. each.

THE SHAKESPEARE LIBRARY: (General Editor, Prof. Gollancz). Chatto & Windus.

Shakespeare's Holinshed. The Chronicle and the Historical Plays compared. W. G. Boswell-Stone. xxii. + 532 pp. 10/6 net.

The Rogues and Vagabonds of Shakespeare's Youth. E. Viles and F. J. Furnivall. xxx. + 116 pp. 5s. net.

Robert Laneham's Letter, describing a part of the entertainment unto Queen Elizabeth at the Castle of Kenilworth in 1575. F. J. Furnivall. clxxxii. + 88 pp. 5/- net.

The Old-Spelling Shakespeare. F. J. Furnivall and W. G. Boswell-Stone. 2/6 net each.

The Taming of the Shrew. W. G. Boswell-Stone. xxx. + 96 pp.

A Midsommer Nights Dreame. F. J. Furnivall. xiv. + 66 pp.

The Two Gentlemen of Verona. W. G. Boswell-Stone. xiv. + 68 pp.

The Comedie of Errors. W. G. Boswell-Stone. xiv. + 56 pp.

Loves Labors Lost. F. J. Furnivall. xvi. + 82 pp.

Twelfe Night; or, What you will. W. G. Boswell-Stone. xiv. + 78 pp.

Greene's Pandosto, or 'Dorastus and Fawnia.' P. G. Thomas. (The Original of the 'Winter's Tale'). xxx. + 148 pp. 2/6 net.

Brooke's Romeus and Juliet. J. J. Munro. lxxii. + 168 pp. 2/6 net.

Lodge's Rosalynde. W. W. Greg. (The Original of 'As you like it.') xxx. + 210 pp. 2/6 net.

The Lamb Shakespeare for the Young. 1/6 each net.

As you like it. Illustrated by L. E. Wright, songs set to Music by Arne and Morley, arranged by T. Maskell Hardy. 82 pp.

A Midsummer Night's Dream. Illustrated by Helen Stratton, songs by T. Maskell Hardy. 68 pp.

The Tempest. Illustrated by Helen Stratton, songs by T. Maskell Hardy. 66 pp.

Messrs Chatto and Windus are doing a signal service to English letters by the publication of these splendid series of works connected with Shakespeare. We can do no more than

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give an indication of their contents. The *Holinshed*, of which the first edition was published in 1896, gives in a convenient form the passages from which the historical plays were taken, and a sound critical examination shewing how much the poet was indebted to the chronicler. A very good index greatly lightens the labour of future editors. In the *Rogues and Vagabonds*, we have some specimens of the productions described so well by Professor Chandler in his 'Literature of Roguery' (see *Cambridge Review* for March 12, p. 314), and specimens, which from their currency in Shakespeare's youth, may well have influenced his thoughts and writings. Those reprinted in full are Awdeley's Fraternitye of Vagabondes, Harman's Caueat or Warrening for Common Cursetors, Parson Haben's (or Hyberdyne's) Sermon in Praise of Thieves, and the Groundwork of Conny-catching, and very amusing reading they are. *Robert Laneham's Letter* is reproduced from the Ballad Society's edition of 1871, and describes such a *fête*, with sports and acting that Queen Elizabeth loved.

As for the old-spelling edition, Dr Furnivall and the late Mr Boswell-Stone have produced an edition more for the student than for the casual reader. Either the Quarto or Folio text (whichever is the better) is taken as the foundation, and all changes are shewn by the use of Clarendon type, or, in the case of italics, *Sans-serif*: critical notes give particulars as to the Quarto and Folio readings. In any plays in which other hands than Shakespeare's are suspected, the part believed to be spurious is printed in smaller type.

Little need be said of the Shakespeare classics. The introductions, notes, and glossaries are more than adequate, Mr Greg's being particularly satisfactory: an index would have made reference more easy. (In Mr Munro's introduction to *Romeus and Juliet* (p. xvii.) we find an allusion to Xenophon's *Ephesiaca* as an ultimate source: should we not be told something of *Hysmine and Hysminias*, which seems to have as good a claim?) It is most satisfactory to have these originals in cheap and accessible form: up to now one has had to refer to rare originals or expensive and limited reprints. All honour to Messrs Chatto and Windus for their public spirit and enterprise in their large undertaking: we trust that they will find support sufficient to prevent them regretting it.

Ranke's History of the Popes. 3 vols. 3/6 each. George Bell & Sons. (Bohn's Libraries).

See *Cambridge Review* October 31, 1907, p. 60.

Bibliotheca Romanica.

We congratulate Messrs Chatto & Windus on their steady progress in this delightful series. We have now (8d. per number) four single numbers, Molière's L'Avare, Corneille's Cinna, The Triumph of Petrarch, and Cantos 5—7 of the Lusiad: a double number, in the shape of the third day of the Decameron; and a quadruple number is formed by a work insufficiently known in this country, Cervantes' Cinco Novelas Ejemplares. All have introductions in their own language.

George Sand, La Mare au Diable. Notice Analytique de C. A. Sainte-Beuve, illustrations de Gertrude Liese. Bell. xvi. + 212 pp. 5/- net.

Delightfully got up, and a pleasure to read. The illustrations are charming.

Selections from Dryden. G. E. Hadow. Clarendon Press. 192 pp. 2/6.

Well-chosen passages both from his poetry and prose.

THE WORLD'S CLASSICS H. Frowde. Oxford University Press. 1/- each and upwards according to binding. n.d.

Burke's Works, Vols V. and VI. Edited by F. W. Raffety.
Browning's Poetical Works, Vol. II.
Jane Austen's Emma. Introduction by E. V. Lucas.
Ruskin, Unto this Last, and Munera Pulveris.
Cowper's Letters. Selected and edited by E. V. Lucas.
Sir Joshua Reynolds, Discourses and Letters to 'The Idler.' Introduction by Austin Dobson.
Marlowe's Dr Faustus and Goethe's Faust, Part I. (Anster's Translation). Introduction by the Master of Peterhouse.

These splendid little volumes leave nothing to be desired. The introductions are all exactly right: for five pounds one could get enough good literature to last more than an ordinary life-time.

The Utopia of Sir Thomas More, translated by Ralph Robinson. Introduction and Notes by H. B. Cotterill. Macmillan. xliv. + 218 pp. 2/6.

The notes give help at most of the difficulties, often by a retranslation of the original. The life of More and the introduction generally are concise and pleasant reading, and full of good sense except in the case of ecclesiastical subjects, which Mr Cotterill seems to approach with a jaundiced mind.

Britain and Germany in Roman Times. John Ruskin: Sesame and Lilies. Blackie's English Texts. Edited by W. H. D. Rouse. 6d. each.

HISTORY.

The Roman Empire. H. Stuart Jones. Fisher Unwin (Story of the Nations series, No. 65). xxiv. + 476 pp., maps. 5/-.

B.C. 29 to A.D. 476.

The Last Abbot of Glastonbury and other essays. Abbot Gasquet. G. Bell & Sons. viii. + 328 pp. 6/- net.

A Century of Political Development. Hector Macpherson. Blackwood. 246 pp.

A Star of the Salons (Julie de Lespinasse). Camilla Jebb. Methuen. xii. + 344 pp. 20 illustrations. 10/6 net.

The Development of Modern Europe. J. H. Robinson and C. A. Beard. Ginn & Co. viii. + 448 pp. Vol. II. 6/6.

Time Table of Modern History, A.D. 400—1870. Compiled and arranged by M. Morrison. Constable. Second Edition 160 pp. 8/6 net.

Charles the Bold. Last Duke of Burgundy, 1433-1477. (Heroes of the Nations). Ruth Putnam. Putnam's. 484 pp. 5/-.

The Teaching of History, by Oskar Jäger. Translated by H. J Chaytor, with an Introduction by C. H. Firth. xxiv. + 228 pp. 3/6 net.

General History of Western Nations from 5000 B.C. to 1900 A.D. Emil Reich. Macmillan. Two vols. 15/- net.

Germany in the Early Middle Ages, 476—1250. (W. Stubbs, D.D.) Edited by A. Hassall. Longmans. 254 pp. 6/- net.

Marie de Médicis and the Court of France in the XVII. Century. Louis Ratiffol. Translated by Mary King and edited by H. W. C. Davis. Chatto & Windus. xi. + 314 pp. 7/6 net.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rummage. H. C. P. Pattin. Sidney Appleton. viii. + 84 pp.

Mr Pattin is an old contributor to the *Review*, and we are glad to find him collecting his scattered essays into a little book. The material is slight, but pleasant.

The Song of Roland. Translated by Jessie Crosland, with introduction by Prof. Brandin. Chatto & Windus (The King's Classics). xxii. + 192 pp. 1/-

Ogilvie's Smaller English Dictionary. Blackie & Sons. 476 pp. 1/- net.

A marvel of cheapness, and, if three weeks' office testing is of any value, of accuracy. Lists of affixes, suffixes, abbreviations, and Latin, French, and Italian phrases occurring in English writing and speech.

The Sounds of English. Henry Sweet. Clarendon Press. 140 pp. 2/6.

A kind of introduction to the same writer's 'Primer of Phonetics.' (It is a pity that in the Bibliography out of 24 books on the subject he has to give 9 of his own writing). What we really want first is a temperate statement of the objects of Phonetics and a discussion whether we have any need of the study at all.

The Will to Doubt. Prof. Alfred H. Lloyd. Sonnenschein. xii. + 286 pp. 4/6.

'An introduction to Philosophy.' 'Doubt is essential to real belief.' The chapter on Descartes is interesting to an outsider.

Fishes I have known. A. H. Beavan. Fisher Unwin. 280 pp. 44 illustrations. 2/-.

Personal experiences of fishing in many lands, and eminently interesting reading.

Essays and Letter Writing. F. H. Brooksbank. Macmillan. xii. + 266 pp. 2/6.

For matriculation, certificate, and local examinations.

The Public Schools Year Book. Sonnenschein. xcvi. + 684 pp. 3/6 net.

As good as ever. A great number of advertisements—list of public schools—entrance scholarships for the coming year—how to become a sailor, soldier, chartered accountant, parson, lawyer, engineer, doctor, etc., and a bibliography. Lists of private schools. Information about certificates, drill, and headmasters' conference. There is everything an anxious parent can desire.

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The Schoolmaster's Year-book and Directory. Sonnenschein. lxiv. + 590 pp. 7/6 net.

A reference book of secondary education, containing general information, alphabetical lists of secondary schoolmasters and list of secondary schools. There is also a useful bibliography of educational books.

A Treasury of English Literature. Kate M. Warren. Constable.

This is a re-issue in six parts (1/- each) of the larger work originally issued in 1906. Mr Stopford Brooke contributes an introduction. The volumes so far are Old English (700—1200), 1200—Elizabeth, Elizabethan literature, Bacon—Milton: there are two more to come.

Songs of the Uplands. Alice Law. Fisher Unwin. 80pp. 3/6 net.

Planetary Journeys and Earthly Sketches. By George Raffalovich. Arnold Fairbairns & Co. 164 pp. 2/6 net.

Greece, Constantinople, Asia Minor, etc. Macmillan's Guides. l. + 226 pp. With maps. 9/- net.

H.M.I. Passages in the Life of an Inspector of Schools. E. M. Sneyd-Kynnersley. Macmillan. 358 pp. 8/6 net.

Catalogue of the Library of Charles Darwin now in the Botany School, Cambridge. Completed by H. W. Rutherford. Introduction by F. Darwin. Cambridge University Press. xiii. + 91 pp. 1/- net.

Solutions of the Examples in a Sequel to Elementary Geometry. J. W. Russell. Clarendon Press. 112 pp. 3/6 net.

A Modern Judas and other Rhymes. E. Vincent. Kegan Paul. 258 pp. 3/6 net.

Poetry and Truth from my Own Life. J. W. von Goethe. Introduction and Bibliography by Karl Breul. Bell. Two vols. xxxviii. + 402 + 326 pp. 2/- net each.

The Student's Dictionary (Ogilvie). Edited by C. Annandale. Blackie. 872 pp. 4/6 net.

The Demonstration Schools Record. Edited by J. S. Findlay. Manchester University Press. 126 pp. 1/6 net.

Marots. John Ayscough. 403 pp. 6/-

The Little God's Drum. R. Straus. Chatto & Windus. 331 pp. 6/-

Yale Alumni Weekly. (Interesting reproduction of a silhouette of Fenimore Cooper, found in an old collection).

Progress. (British Institute of Social Service).

Le Procédé. (H. Calmels, Paris—Revue Mensuelle de la Photographic Appliquée aux Impressions).

Deutsche Literaturgeschichte. Vol. I., x., 640 pp., 5 m. 50 pf. Munich, Beck'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung.

This first volume takes us as far as Lessing and Herder: the second will be a little larger, and beginning at Goethe and Schiller will reach until the present day. Dr Biese's work is already known in England by the translation of his *Entwicklung des Naturgefühls bei den Griechen u. Römern, in Mittelalter und in der Neuzeit*, and his readers will not be disappointed in the present volume, where there is not so much room for originality, but completeness and lucidity. This work should be almost ideal for obtaining a conspectus of German literature for examination purposes, but has not the trail of the 'cram' book. We venture to hope for a very full index with the second volume.

The Old Silver Sacramental Vessels of Foreign Protestant Churches in England. E. Alfred Jones. Dent & Co. xxx. + 48 pp. 22 illustrations. 21/- net.

Mr Jones gains additional glory for himself with each new publication; the reproductions are really excellent, and the descriptions shew a wide and deep knowledge of the whole subject of plate. The exquisite silver beaker from the Dutch Church at Norwich (reproduced in the frontispiece) is one of the oldest pieces (about 1575). Mr Jones has done the plate at Windsor and at Cambridge, and the English plate in the possession of the Czar; he should go on to the property of the Livery Companies of the City.

Shakespeare's use of the Supernatural. J. P. S. R. Gibson. Deighton, Bell. 144 pp. 3/6 net.

The Harness Prize Essay for 1907.

Two Studies in International Law. Coleman Phillipson. Stevens & Haynes. xviii. + 136 pp. 5/- net.

The Economic Journal. Macmillan. 5/- net.

Anglo-Saxon Dictionary. Supplement. T. N. Toller. (Part 1, A—EOR). The Clarendon Press. 192 pp. 7/6 net.

Matthews on Wills. Stevens & Haynes. xxxvi. + 367 pp. 7/6.

Geometry, Theoretical and Practical, Part II. W. P. Workman and A. G. Cracknell. W. B. Clive, the University Tutorial Press. x. + 206 pp.

Contains the matter of Euclid II., III., 35—37, IV., 10—16, VI.

George Ridding, Schoolmaster and Bishop. Lady Laura Ridding. Arnold. xiv. + 370 pp. 15/- net.

Epic and Romance. (Essays on Medieval Literature.) W. P. Ker. Macmillan. xxiv. + 398 pp. 4/- net.

A Green Garland. V. B. Neuburg. The Young Cambridge Press, Bedford. 56 pp. 1/6 net.

Elementary Solid Geometry. W. H. Jackson. E. Arnold. x. + 160 pp. 2/6.

A Sketch of Anglo-Indian Literature. (The Le Bas Prize Essay for 1907.) E. F. Oaten. Kegan Paul. xiii. + 216 pp. 3/6 net.

Grace Book Γ, University of Cambridge. W. G. Searle. Cambridge University Press. 21/-.

The Duke of Gandia. A.C.Swinburne. Chatto & Windus. 60 pp. 5/-.

Critical Essays of the Seventeenth Century. Edited by J. E. Spingarn. Clarendon Press. 2 vols. 5/- net.

Trois Semaines en France. A French Reader by L. Chouville and D. L. Savory. Clarendon Press. 136 pp. 2/-.

Highways and Byways in Hampshire. D. H. M. Read. With Illustrations by A. B. Connor. Macmillan. ix. + 444 pp. 6/-.

The New Quarterly, No. 2. Dent. 2/6.

Lays of Hellas. C. A. Kelly. Kegan Paul. 161 pp. 3/6.

The Bridge Book. By Archibald Dunn (fourth edition). George Routledge & Sons. 1907. 229 pp.

The author has taken advantage of the appearance of this edition to revise thoroughly and bring up to date his book: in its present form it is one of the best, if not the best, we have seen on the game. We note that Mr Dunn as leader would *not* call no Trumps on three aces without another probable trick but would call on five certain tricks in two suits, that he favours calling spades defensively and supports the discard from weakness and the lead of the shortest suit to a doubled no-trump call.

Verses, Fancies and Facts. By Harold Robbins. Kegan Paul. 2/6 net.

Sincere but uninspired.

The Vigil of Brunhild. By Frederic Manning. Murray. 2/6 net.

A narrative poem of some charm about the Queen of Austrasia and Burgundy. Mr Manning has distinct descriptive power, and a nice taste in epithets. His blank verse is Tennysonian, and would be the better for more virility. At the top of page six, *thou* and *you* are used interchangeably, which should not be.

Songs and Poems. By T. H. T. Case. Nutt. pp. 105. 1/- net.

On the whole quite a good volume of verse. Almost every poem is up to a fairly high average; though somehow Mr Case never gets much above it. But in the book is a very daring but successful experiment, 'Death ride in Darkness.' Mr Case will do better work in the future.

In the *Atlantic Monthly* for March (Constable, 1/-) the most interesting article is perhaps a criticism of the new volume of the Variorum Shakespeare (Antony and Cleopatra) by Mr W. A. Neilson. Dr Furness is not wholly praised. The opening article, on American mothers, is full of the most odious sentimentalism: the article on *England and Germany* requires the delicate comments of Col. Maxse.

The Empire Review. International Journal of Ethics (The Ethics of Nietzsche, by A. C. Pigou, M.A.). *The International. Crown* (Illustrated article on Jesus College by Arthur Gray, M.A.). *Modern Languages Teaching.*

The Mitre, The Board of Trade Labour Gazette, The Oxford Magazine, The Isis, School, T.C.D., The Wykehamist, The Eagle, Toynbee Record, The Sedberghian, Tonbridgian.

Strand, Sunday Strand, Grand, C. B. Fry's, Wide World Magazines. G. Newnes, Ltd.

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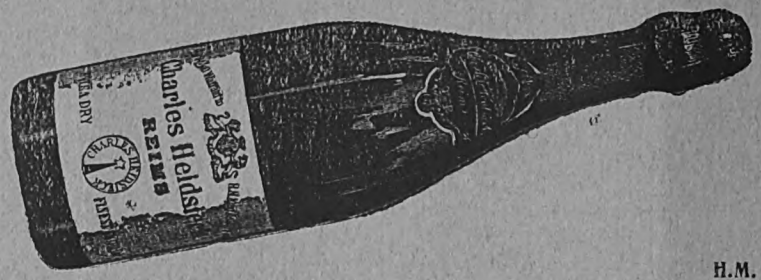

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THE CAMBRIDGE REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF UNIVERSITY LIFE & THOUGHT

VOL. XXIX. No. 730. **THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1908.** PRICE SIXPENCE

CALENDAR.

Thursday, May 7.

End of First Quarter of Easter Term.

Discussion of four Reports in the Senate House at 2.15 p.m.

Examination for Stewart of Rannoch Scholarships in Greek and Latin begins.

King's: Kelway in G minor; anthem, 'I will love Thee, O Lord.' Jer. Clarke.

Magdalene Pairs.

Cricket: THE FRESHMEN'S MATCH.

Lawn Tennis: Emmanuel v. Peterhouse, Christ's v. Pembroke, Caius v. Selwyn.

Cambridge Philological Society: General Meeting in Mr Harrison's rooms, Trinity College, at 4.45 p.m.

Lecture by Mr C. J. Sharp on 'Old English Folk-songs,' in Conservative Club, Market Street, at 8.15 p.m.

New Theatre: 'Is Marriage a Failure?' at 8.15 p.m.

Friday, May 8.

Matriculation.

King's: Hymn 232.

Cricket: THE FRESHMEN'S MATCH.

Lawn Tennis: C.U. v. Mr A. C. TANNAHILL'S VI.; Clare v. Christ's, Trinity v. Caius.

New Theatre: 'Is Marriage a Failure?' at 8.15 p.m.

Saturday, May 9.

King's: Somervell in G; anthem, 'Remember now thy Creator,' Steggall.

St John's: Rogers in D; hymn 29.

Trinity: Anthem, 'If we believe,' Goss.

Cricket: THE FRESHMEN'S MATCH.

Lawn Tennis: C.U. v. CHISWICK PARK; Mayflies v. Christ's, Caius v. Emmanuel, Jesus v. Clare.

Swimming: C.U. v. HORNSEY S.C.

Shooting: C.U.R.V. v. INNS of COURT R.V.

C. U. T. A.: A Non-Party Meeting in Guildhall in support of the Licensing Bill, at 8.30 p.m. A. Cameron Corbett, Esq., M.P., and Sir T. P. Whittaker, M.P.

Miss Marian Jay: Violin Recital in Masonic Hall, at 5 o'clock.

New Theatre: 'Is Marriage a Failure?' at 2.30 and 8.15 p.m.

Sunday, May 10.

Third Sunday after Easter.

Sermon at Great St Mary's Church at 2.15 p.m., by the Right Rev. C. F. D'ARCY, D.D., Trinity College, Dublin, Lord Bishop of Clogher.

Sunday, May 10.

King's: *M.*, Hymns 302 and 290. *E.*, Faning in C; anthem, 'O sing unto the Lord,' Purcell.

St John's: *M.*, Bennett in A; hymn 133. *E.*, Bennett in A; anthem, 'A saving health,' Brahms.

Trinity: *M.*, Stanford in B flat; hymn 321. *E.*, Hopkins in F; anthem, 'Praise the Lord,' Goss; hymn 166.

C.I.C.C.U.: Sermon to Members of the University by the Rev. Harrington Lees, Vicar of Beckenham, in Holy Trinity Church at 8.30 p.m.

Cambridge Church Society: Sermon to Members of the University by the Rev. J. P. Maud, Vicar of St Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, in Great St Mary's Church, at 8.30 p.m.

C.U. Nonconformist Union & C.U.F.C.U. (Joint Meeting): Rev. H. Cubbon, M.A., on 'Christian Socialism as the only Adequate Remedy for Poverty,' in Victoria Assembly Rooms at 8.30 p.m.

Monday, May 11.

Lawn Tennis: Pembroke v. Emmanuel, Christ's v. St John's, Clare v. Emmanuel.

Cambridge Antiquarian Society: Meeting in the Lecture Room of Archaeological Museum at 8.30 p.m.

New Theatre: 'Marjory Strode,' at 8.15 p.m.

Tuesday, May 12.

Examinations for Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholarships and Stewart of Rannoch Scholarships for Sacred Music.

Lawn Tennis: King's v. Christ's, Pembroke v. Emmanuel, Selwyn v. Clare, Caius v. Peterhouse.

Shooting: Series 'B.'

Union Debate at 8.15 p.m. Adjourned from last week: 'That this House welcomes the Government's Licensing Bill as a wise and equitable measure of Temperance Reform.' Resumed by Mr E. H. Dalton, King's College.

New Theatre: 'Marjory Strode,' at 8.15 p.m.

Wednesday, May 13.

Lawn Tennis: C.U. v. LANCASHIRE; Emmanuel v. Jesus, Clare v. Caius.

New Theatre: 'Marjory Strode,' at 8.15 p.m.

Thursday, May 14.

Congregation at 2 p.m.

Lowe Double Sculls.

Cricket: C.U. v. YORKSHIRE.

Lawn Tennis: Christ's v. Emmanuel, Caius v. University College, Oxford.

Shooting: C.U.R.V. v. LONDON SCOTTISH R.V.

Miss Madeleine Booth in Guildhall at 8 p.m.

New Theatre: 'Angela,' at 8.15 p.m.

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NEWS AND NOTES.

The inauguration of the Chancellor took place with conspicuous success on Friday, May 1. The Vice-Chancellor and Officials, with other members of the University, all robed, took their places in the drawing-room of 4, Carlton Gardens (kindly lent by Mr Balfour), shortly after noon: the Chancellor was fetched by the Senior Esquire Bedell, and took his place, uncovered, on the left of the chair, while the Vice-Chancellor stood on the right, covered, and addressed him: he pointed out that in the person of Lord Rayleigh the University would have a link between the old studies and the new, a representative of both the oldest study and the newest pursued at Cambridge, and opined that in his person the University would have a most suitable head to pass through times of educational crisis, if such there were to be: and invited him to make the required declaration of the Chancellor-elect.

The Senior Proctor having read the Chancellor's patent, the Vice-Chancellor handed it to the Chancellor-elect, together with the Statutes of the University, and pronounced the Declaration of Admission: the Chancellor-elect replied *Ita do fidem*: was taken by the right hand, and admitted according to the prescribed formula. The Chancellor then took the chair and covered himself, while the Vice-Chancellor removed his cap. The Chancellor was next addressed by the Public Orator in an elegant Latin speech, in which he expressed the hope that letters as well as science would flourish under his tutelage, and the proceedings were terminated by the Chancellor's (English) reply.

Some of this is of considerable importance with respect to the burning questions of the day. After dwelling upon his part in the changes introduced by the Commission established by the Act of Parliament of 1877, Lord Rayleigh went on to say that it was possible that the reforms then carried out might want supplementing; but that it was probable that much, if not all, of what was needed, could be carried out by action within the powers of the University; and he pointed out a fact which can never be too much impressed upon our critics, that the real reform we want is *more money*. It is to be hoped that at the head of the Cambridge University Association our new Chancellor will succeed in extracting much from some of the stony-hearted plutocrats who have hitherto hung back. We understand that after the Installation (fixed for Wednesday, June 17) he will be abroad on a tour round the world for some considerable time: we trust that this does not indicate ill-health, and that he may soon be back to help us with his influence and presence.

Professor Marshall has resigned the professorship of Political Economy, which he has held since 1884. He has long been recognised, both in England and abroad, as the leading economist of this country. Of his scientific work it would be presumptuous on our part to speak. We may, however, be permitted, now that he is severing his official connection with the University, to bear witness to the never failing kindness and consideration that he showed towards his pupils. To visit him on one of his at-home days was to learn the meaning of true scientific enthusiasm; to attend his lectures was to gain, not knowledge merely, but an inspiration. He gave ungrudgingly of his time and thought both to individual students and to the school which he founded. His resignation is due, we are glad to think, not to any failure of health, but to his desire for opportunity to make further progress with his own writing. He will continue to live in Cambridge, and his presence here should do much to stimulate those who will endeavour to carry on his work. His successor will be elected on Saturday, May 30, and candidates should communicate with the Vice-Chancellor on or before Monday, May 18.

We have also to chronicle the resignation of Dr Montague James, the Provost of King's College, from the post he has filled so well as Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum: a lasting monument of his tenure of the office is his catalogue of the manuscripts, soon to be supplemented, we hope, by those of the McClean bequest. It has long been a matter of certainty to his friends that the increasing duties of College work, since his election to the Provostship, would not allow him to retain this other laborious post, and it is satisfactory that the new regulations have at last been settled so that a successor may be appointed. This will take place on Saturday, May 30, and candidates should communicate with the Vice-Chancellor on or before Saturday, May 16.

With regard to this successor there are a few points that may well be noticed before the electors get to work. In the immediate past the Library of the Museum is the part which has received the greatest amount of attention, and Dr James has brought it into such a state of order that ordinary care and supervision will suffice for many years to come. The archaeological collection below is growing, and we rejoice to see that something of a start is being made in that subject which is more scandalously neglected in Cambridge than any other—Egyptology. Probably there is not another self-respecting University in the world where there is no post of any kind for a teacher or researcher into the art and language of ancient Egypt. We hope that an Assistant Director may be appointed to help in this modest beginning.

But no one will have the courage to affirm that it is for such an object as this that the Museum exists: the Museum is our one establishment in Cambridge for the encouragement of fine arts such as painting. The Archaeological and Ethnological Museum are separate and sufficient; in the Fitzwilliam alone can paintings be studied. This was clearly the intention of Lord Fitzwilliam, as stated in his will; he lays particular emphasis on the pictures, mentioning also 'portraits, prints, drawings and engravings, whether framed, glazed, or otherwise, and also the

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frames and glass thereof respectively'; and other benefactors clearly had the same idea. Bequests of pictures came to the Museum from Daniel Mesman (1834), Bishop Maltby (1859), William Ward (1860), R. E. Kerrich (1868), Dr Arnold (1873), C. Lesingham Smith (1877), S. Sandars (1894), and many other single gifts. The anonymous donation of last year shews that the founts of charity are not yet dried up.

But on the other hand it cannot be denied that the collection of pictures needs some further attention. The arrangement is somewhat crowded, and the best pictures are not always in the best positions: there is also a very large amount of 'weeding' to be done, for some of them need removing to less honourable rooms: and this, as it seems to us, is the next immediate need of the Museum. We venture therefore earnestly to hope that the Electors will look very carefully for one who is distinctly recognised as an authority on pictures and to be sure, if they choose a numismatist, an archaeologist, a palaeographer, an incunabulist, or anyone devoted to any of these fascinating pursuits, that he is also an expert on the subject of fine art and paintings: and that if they do not find it possible to discover the ideal man who combines all these tastes, they will look first for one who will devote the majority of his time and attentions to the collection of pictures on the upper floor of the Museum.

The re-constituted Oldham Bequest Syndicate have lost no time in presenting a 'Third Report.' They have stuck pretty closely to the scheme of their predecessors, modifying it to meet the objection on which the Senate threw out the Regulations for the Shakespeare Scholarship embodied in the Second Report. The clause extending the term and age limits to make the scholarship available for all Undergraduates is modelled on that in the Ordinances for the Undergraduate Carus Prize. In substance, the change means that a man may be a candidate as late as his tenth term, when he is a Bachelor designate. Another slight change moves the date of the examination to October from December, a month crowded already with Entrance Scholarships, Specials, General, Previous and M.B. Examinations. Finally instead of prescribing the nature of the papers the Syndicate use the words of the testator, leaving the Examiners the freedom which in the long run they may be glad to have. The Report is signed by the whole Syndicate with the exception of one of the newly-appointed members, Mr Cornford.

The Library has made a great acquisition in the immediate past in the shape of a large addition to its Chinese books. In this respect our Library has been the best-furnished in Europe or America ever since Sir T. Wade's great gift forty years ago: and it is probable that the present additions have made it not only *facile princeps* but unapproachable for a hundred years at least. The moment that it was announced that the books were on the market, a small and energetic committee started a collection for the purpose, and a couple of hundred pounds odd was rapidly raised and put at the discriminating disposal of our Professor.

The books purchased would form but a gloomy catalogue to the ignorant layman were we to give their titles at length: it must suffice to indicate the contents of a few of them. The Library has long been the possessor of the verse anthology of the T'ang dynasty (A.D. 618—906), and now receives the sister volumes (401 of them!) which contain the prose of the same period. A small book is also among the collection which a Chinese expert has dated in the Sung dynasty (A.D. 960—1260) in which case it would be one of the earliest printed books known: the ascription may not be quite accurate, but the book is certainly of extreme age, and a fine specimen. Amongst other rarities may be mentioned a XIII. century encyclopædia in 120 volumes, and an extremely scarce *édition de luxe* of the poet Tu Fu: this book is in extremely fine condition, and we believe that there is a reference to it in the Emperor's Library at Peking. Professor Giles deserves all praise for the successful result of his labours, by which 1203 volumes have been added to our collection.

The great pressure on our space last week prevented the mention of several interesting University events which occurred immediately before the vacation. In the first place, we have to record the election of Mr R. H. Biffen, of Emmanuel, into the Professorship of Agricultural Botany; then, Magdalene has obtained a Professorial Fellow—the position has been vacant since the death of Prof. Newton—in the shape of Prof. Nuttall (Quick Professor of Biology). Christ's has elected Fellow Mr C. R. Fay, of King's College, who is an authority on Co-operation: King's has elected Mr Clapham, now Professor of Political Economy at Leeds, to take Mr Browning's place as Assistant Tutor of History: Mr A. E. Dobbs, who has written a book on the history of Greek Philosophy and Morals: and Mr W. M. Page, who is a devotee of the higher mathematics, and obtained a Smith's Prize in 1907. We congratulate also Professor Seward on his election as an Honorary Fellow at Emmanuel.

On Friday, 15 May, at 8.30 p.m., the Right Hon. R. B. Haldane, K.C., M.P., Secretary of State for War, will address a Meeting of members of the University in the Senate House. The Vice-Chancellor will preside.

The object of Mr. Haldane's visit to Cambridge (he will have spoken at Oxford the night before) is to explain to the University the purpose and the possibilities of the Officers' Training Corps. This non-territorial organisation, which is about to take the place of the existing Volunteer Corps at Universities and Schools, will be directly under the control of the War Office. It is intended to stimulate and to systematise the training of boys at school, and of men at the University, in the work, theoretical and practical,

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which they would do as officers in the Regular Army, in the Special Reserve of Officers, and in the Territorial Force.

It is felt by those in authority that University men are the best material to supply the dangerous deficiency of officers which now exists in all branches of the service: and the Officers' Training Corps will enable men of the right stamp to make military work a natural part of their University life, and military experience a natural part of their equipment as the future leaders of the nation.

No tickets will be required for admission. Doors will be open at 8.15.

On Tuesday next at 5.30 p.m. the Vice-Chancellor will formally receive from Sir James Stirling the bronze copy of Mr Goscombe John's statue of the seventh Duke of Devonshire. The ceremony will take place at the Fitzwilliam Museum.

A somewhat cautiously worded poster announces a 'Non-Party' meeting on Saturday evening in the Guildhall, in general approval of the main principles of the Licensing Bill. The chief speakers are Mr Cameron Corbett, M.P., a Unionist, and Sir T. P. Whittaker, M.P., a Liberal. It is not likely that we shall have again in Cambridge, in the near future at least, a chance of hearing men so well able to speak their life-long convictions on the Temperance question in general, and so well qualified to put the case, as they see it, national, moral and financial, for the Bill which occupies so much of our thoughts as a people. We may recommend the meeting to the attention of all who wish to form their own opinions on this matter and are not content to take them ready-made from political head-quarters or the window at the street corner. The Master of Magdalene is to take the chair at 8.30 p.m.

It has been observed that in a recent number of the *Review* there was a misprint. It is not generally recognised that a decent modicum of misprints is generally left in Cambridge publications for the satisfaction of that considerable class of readers whose chief interest in reading is to discover them. To stimulate this passion for accuracy, long the just boast of the University, we propose, for the rest of the term, to refund the cost of the week's *Review* to the first purchaser who, on each successive Thursday, will shew our representative in our office a misprint in the current number. The copy must bear his signature, and, for the prevention of fraud, it will be retained for reference.

We would draw the attention of our readers to the forthcoming lecture on old English folk-songs in the large room at the Conservative Club on Thursday, May 7th, by Mr. C. J. Sharp, assisted by Miss Mattie Kay and Mr W. H. Wing, who will render songs collected by Mr Sharp in Somerset. This is not Mr Sharp's first visit, and we feel sure that all who heard him before will not neglect this opportunity of showing their appreciation.

On Monday, May 18th Dr Headlam will read a translation of the 6th book of the Odyssey—Nausicaa. The reading will take place at noon in the Theatre of the Archaeological Museum, and entrance will be open to all.

The Corfu correspondent of the *Lokalanzeiger* tells us that the German Emperor is about to remove the statue of Heine, erected by the late Empress of Austria in the grounds of the Achilleum. It is worthy of note that there is not a single statue of the German poet, who was second only to Goethe, throughout the whole Empire. The Germans never forgave his cynicism, his cosmopolitanism, his French tastes and mode of life, his most un-Teutonic *esprit*. It is clear that in this respect the Emperor is not above the prejudices of the rest of his race: a year or two ago he forbade the erection of the poet's statue at Düsseldorf.

A meeting of the C.U.B.C. has been held, in which Mr Stuart was elected President in succession to Mr Powell; the new Secretary is Mr Carver, of First Trinity; Dr Foakes-Jackson was re-elected Treasurer. The dates for various races were fixed: the Lowe Double Sculls, which are managed by Lady Margaret, will take place on May 14, 15 and 16. Various votes of thanks were also passed, both to hospitable clubs and to the coaches to whose efforts we owe so much of the success of the vacation.

Mr R. C. Reed, who edited the now defunct University section of 'The Crown,' is now conducting University pages in 'The Tatler.' We hope that this new venture will meet with the success it deserves.

SONNET.

My love is beauty's self; so much I know:
That beauty noble is, I fain would guess:
Else, were it not, my love must work me woe,
To waste on nothing so much tenderness,
Yet nothing dare I call, that is my sum,
My life's fresh spring, my soul's sweet pasturage?
Or dare I traitor to that world become
Which God hath given me for an heritage?
Thou art my world, and God, thine architect,
Hath set me in thy beauteous room to dwell,
Wherein see I no hint of base defect
Nor any parts that not my love compel.
If beauty with fair life meet not in you,
Then here to beauty and to life adieu!

Paul England.

C. U. M. C.

(402nd Concert).
Saturday Evening, May 2nd, 1908, at 8.15.

1. String Quartet in D Minor ... ... *Haydn*
F. A. Meier, M. T. Clegg, A. A. Guest-Williams, J. M. Helme.
2. Song, 'Si, tra i ceppi' ... ... *Handel*
L. C. Foster.
3. Pianoforte Solo, 'Andante and Rondo Capriccioso...*Mendelssohn*
V. S. Brown.
4. Song, 'Still wie die Nacht' ... ... *Bohm*
L. C. Foster.
5. Sonata for Flute, Violin, and Pianoforte, in F major *Handel*
K. G. Thomas, R. K. Hitchcock, W. O. Langridge.

G. J. Wilkinson, *Caius College.*

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BORGIA THEOLOGUS.

It would not have been difficult to forecast the reception that would be accorded to Mr Swinburne's new dramatic poem. The respectable journals have duly acquiesced in a work from the pen of an established genius: a few provincial newspapers, puzzled and shocked, have been moved to a timid protest that might almost be mistaken for the courage of literary unorthodoxy.

No critic is more alive than Mr Swinburne to the value of that appreciative method which groups the achievements of a poet according to the several phases in which he has appeared. No poet presents a more interesting study to such a critic. For in the progress of Mr Swinburne's art there are not distinguishable any definite periods: as there is no noviciate, so is there neither acme nor decline. The first series of poems and ballads includes some of his most powerful lyrical work, as it also comprises some of his most diffuse: the work of his prime is likewise part immortal and part ephemeral: and if many of his late poems have only an occasional interest, yet in his honourable old age he has written 'The Duke of Gandia.'

Here indeed is no senility of genius, neither in vigour nor melody nor thought. A poet whose natural fault is prolixity has written at an age when most men are forgiven for maundering, a drama in four terse acts, whose action is as unswerving as its terror is cumulative.

Primarily we should be thankful that in this period of pretentious and discordant phrase-mongers our senior poet, one of the few survivors of a noble company, can still remind us of the beauty and necessity of harmony, clearness, and form. 'The Duke of Gandia' is cast in a classic mould. If the poetical drama in these days is but a beautiful pale ghost, it is at least to be cherished above the gibbering skeletons manufactured by those who caricature the worst eccentricities of Meredith or Browning. A perverse generation prizes (and that in the name of Nature!) an obviously deliberate cacophony, both in music and verse, in preference to that plain-spoken and fluent modulation which is as natural to song and poetry as to the every-day language of men. Who hath an ear let him hear these lines:—

'With hissing hints of thunder on your lips.'
'When war
Sets wide the flood-gates of the weirs of hell.'
'Thou and I
Will make this rent and ruinous Italy
One.'

That is the Swinburne that we know.

It is true, however, that this type of highly finished and heroic drama is lacking in the deeper essentials of a lively art. For example, in the second scene of Mr Swinburne's play, which like a lightning-flash reveals a gruesome murder in nineteen pregnant lines, there is one place where the modern reader is sensible of a queer discomfiture. Francesco comes out of the house of 'the lordlier harlot.'—

Francesco (singing).
Love and night are life and light;
Sleep and wine and song
Speed and slay the halting day
Ere it live too long.
First Assassin.
That shalt not thou. Sing, whosoe'er thou be,
Thy next of songs to Satan. [*They stab him.*

That is of course as it should be, according to the spirit of the poem. Was it then mere imbecility in the case of at least one reader to feel, when an unscrupulous Borgia strides forth carolling a dainty lyric with an obviously Swinburnian rhythm, the unjust and yet haunting suspicion of an amusing anachronism? Does even the admirable irony of the assassin excuse the impeccable and clock-work assassination? We in this age are ready for a new poetry, and we feel the mechanism of this beautiful formality. But if this instance should be dismissed as idiotic, one is perhaps more justified in wishing that a writer who has given to his countrymen a singularly luminous and mobile and unaffected English prose should have thought fit to cling to certain stilted archaisms, which even in the most classical style are surely not demanded. 'Hath' and kindred forms; 'sire' and 'brethren' and 'yesternight' have a preciosity that savours of Tennysonian days. Let us hope the time is not far distant when words so alien to the present speech of men will be discarded as Virgilian humbug.

Some who read this play may be struck, and possibly even offended, by the incessant recurrence of a conspicuous monosyllable. And truly even the word God, sacred in the soul of the believer and sonorous to the ear of the infidel, may by monotonous attrition lose for both theist and atheist some part of its inherent dignity and power. Mr Swinburne might have remembered about the Jews. This poem covers 51 very short pages of wide print, and God is mentioned 68 times. It is not improbable that the Borgias as a family were addicted to blasphemy: it is doubtful if speculative theology assumed so large a proportion of their domestic dialogues. In one passage:—

Caesar.
Father, dost thou fear?
Alexander.
I? Nought less than God.
But if we take him lightly on our lips
Too light his name will sound in all men's ears
Till earth and air, when man says God, respond
Laughter. Forbear him.

—one might conceivably imagine that the Pope steps out of the pages to convey a timely and delicate criticism to the poet who controls him. But as the drama progresses these perpetual adjurations are seen to be a vital part of the theme. For it is executed in blasphemy as a statue is moulded in bronze. The Pope Alexander, his son Caesar, and his daughter Lucrezia, conceive themselves in the image of an Unholy Trinity. But here is not humanity challenging Heaven: it is a still more terrible sacrilege. For the Borgias are not human, they are indeed as gods: violent, unaccountable, Titanic, incestuous, they are like nothing so much as the crude monsters of the most primitive mythology. Like the Chinese or Tibetans in those unearthly masques or devil-dances, we seem to see them wearing the expressionless grotesque heads of a Kronos or a Briareus, personating at the same moment with ghastly irony the humanest of all conceptions of the divine. Caesar compares himself to Christ: at another moment he is Satan. Lucrezia is called the dove, but not without a vision of Leda's swan. And that there may be no impediment to this Trinity of crime, Francesco is dashed from their Olympus even as Jove precipitated Vulcan.

'Maeostoso' is the name for the fourth and final movement of this symphony of horror. Even Alexander VI. is aghast at the issue of his own loins. But Caesar exhorts him.

'And now
Behoves thee rise again as Christ our God,
Vicarious Christ, and cast as flesh away
This grief from off thy godhead. I and thou,
One, will set hand as never God hath set
To the empire and the steerage of the world.'

The Pope shall have power and glory unprecedented,

'Throned on the dust of Caesar and of Christ,
Imperial.'

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The wraiths of two empires glide over the imagination in that single Saharan line.

One wonders if it is really the Borgias that have wrought in butchery and incest this travesty of a triune God. Rather it is the reincarnation of some three-headed Pagan monstrosity. It is a Geryon, a Cerberus, an infernal Hecate. It is a blaspheming brazen chimaera from the pages of the Apocalypse.

A. Y. Campbell.

A LOST FRAGMENT OF LIVY.

A few months ago, I bought in Cairo the mummy of a cat, being struck with the exceptional beauty of its countenance. When I had unpacked it, and was about to place it upon my mantel, I noticed a fragment of writing upon its wrappings; and on unrolling it I perceived that this was a Latin papyrus. Fortunately it was not much damaged, and I had no difficulty in deciphering the text. It was not long before I recognised the style, unmistakably that of Livy; and further study showed that it came from one of the lost books, probably the hundred and fifty-third. I give the fragment without further preface, except to point out the great interest of the matter. Rome was evidently passing through a crisis not unlike that which we are now passing through; and a useful lesson may be drawn for our own politicians from the admirable common-sense solution of the consular Rosarius. As to the position of the country here named for the first time, I will only say, that to my mind America is certainly meant.

Inter classis deminuendae tumultusque apud Hibernos fovendi curas intercessit res parva dictu, sed quae studiis in magnum certamen excesserit. K. Vexillarius et L. Augustus tribuni plebis ad plebem tulerunt de lege Balifuria abroganda. tulerat eam A. Balifur in medio ardore Africani belli, ne qua mulier ius suffragi haberet neu iuncto vehiculo in urbe veheretur nec vestimento versicolori uteretur nisi sacrorum publicorum causa. ad suadendum dissuadendumque multi nobiles prodibant: Capitolium turba hominum furentium adversantiumque legi complebatur. matronae nulla nec auctoritate nec verecundia nec imperio virorum contineri limine poterant: omnes vias urbis aditusque in forum obsidebant, viros descendentes ad forum orantes, ut florente re publica, crescente in dies privata omnium fortuna, matronis quoque pars in re publica redderetur. cum res ex sententia non progrederetur, augeri in dies haec turba mulierum: vehi per urbem in eis essedis quae pantechnica vocant; pugnis et umbraculis lictores aggredi, catenis sese ad muros adligare ne vi abripiantur, titulos magnis litteris conscriptos prae se ferre, nihil intemptatum relinquere; nonnullae autem in carcerem ductae iudices obiurgare, nullis se obtemperaturas legibus nisi ab ipsis latis. mox agmine facto in Montem Sacrum universae secedunt, victuras se clamitantes quia nullam prolem generi tam maligno pariturae essent.

Hac re omnibus perterritis, senatus convocatus est, et summa frequentia senatorum M. Rosarius consularis ita disseruit.

'Si in sua quisque nostrum matre familiae ius et maiestatem viri retinere instituisset, minus cum universis feminis negoti haberemus: nunc domi victa libertas nostra impotentia muliebri hic quoque obteritur et calcatur, et quia singulas non domuimus, universas horremus. maiores nostri nullam, ne privatam quidem rem agere feminas sine tutore auctore voluerunt; in manu esse patrum, fratrum, virorum: nos, si dis placet, iam etiam rem publicam capessere eas patimur et foro quoque et contionibus et comitiis immisceri. date frenos impotenti natura et indomito animali, et sperate ipsas modum licentiae facturas. quid enim, si hoc expugnaverint, non temptabunt? extemplo, simul pares esse coeperint, superiores erunt. quid si minantur non se prolem civitati parituras? est trans oceanum Columbia, terra ante omnes magna, plena feminarum, ferax nummorum omnipotentium: inde uxores petendas censeo, ne genus Romanum ab orbe terrarum radicitus exstirpetur.'

Haec sententia populo placebat. nec mora, classe ducentarum navium facta, legatos ad Columbiam miserunt qui feminas non sine dote aliqua peterent. hi certiores facti ius suffragi non petere Columbianas (a natura enim tenera ac pudica nomen habere hanc gentem), ad quinquaginta millia feminarum in naves impositas magno gaudio reduxere: quibus in matrimonium ductis a nobilissimo quoque pax tandem est facta.

W. H. D. R.

THE UNION DEBATE.

Tuesday, May 5th.

Mr A. D. McNair, Caius, moved: 'That this House welcomes the Government's Licensing Bill as a wise and equitable measure of Temperance Reform.'

Ayes.	*Speakers.*	*Noes.*
Mr A. D. McNair, Caius.	Mr G. S. Shaw, Trinity.	
„ H. G. Wood, Jesus.	„ A. Loveday, Peterhouse.	
„ F. H. Keeling, Trinity.	„ F. D. Livingstone, Peterhouse.	
„ J. E. Baker, Trinity Hall.	„ R. H. E. H. Somerset, Queens'.	

At 11.34 Mr E. H. Dalton moved the adjournment of the House.

For the adjournment, 53. Against the adjournment, 17.

The House adjourned at 11.38.

The Hon. Opener believed that the removal of temptation would result in the decrease of sin—and the reduction of licences was the removal of temptation. This principle was admitted in Mr Balfour's Act. There were adequate provisions in the bill for regulating clubs in the right of detectives in plain clothes to enter, and the compulsory re-registration every year. Legal decisions proved that there was no property in a licence, and its withdrawal by the state was no injustice. The bill was receiving the support of all religious denominations, and many dignitaries on the Episcopal bench spoke in its favour. The hon. member made by far the best speech we have yet heard from him, and well merited a most enthusiastic reception from a large House.

Mr G. S. Shaw opposed the motion. Effective compensation should be given as in the abolition of the Slave Trade, and the time limit made effective compensation impossible. The bill established insecurity, and paved the way for prohibition. Public houses were not, and should not be, mere wine shops. The hon. member was frequently very difficult to follow. He should pay greater attention to arrangement.

Mr H. G. Wood felt the question to be above party politics. He was prepared to consider alterations as to the extent of the time limit, but he suggested that 14 years was a reasonable basis for discussion. The bill expressed the opinion, not of extremists, but of moderate men. A renewed licence was like a new year's gift to a good boy, and a licence holder was in the position of nephew receiving an allowance from a beneficent uncle. He could not demand a continuance of his allowance to pay debts due to widow and orphans. The ex-president from

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Jesus College made a most moderate and persuasive speech and his wit delighted the house.

Mr A. LOVEDAY made several good points—but he should be more animated.

Mr F. H. KEELING was opposed to Sunday Closing and all forms of prohibition. He did not approach the question from the biassed point of view of previous speakers in favour of the bill, but he supported the bill as clearing the ground for future dealing with the drink traffic. Mr Keeling is always welcome, and always understands his subject.

Mr F. D. LIVINGSTONE was opposed to the confiscation in the bill, and to the insecurity of licence holders after the end of the time limit. The ex-president from Peterhouse was both clear and eloquent.

Mr BAKER suffered from lack of time.

Mr SOMERSET put forward his own point of view in a sensible speech.

The adjournment of the house was moved by Mr E. H. DALTON, of King's College, and carried. The debate stands adjourned until Tuesday next.

ROWING NOTES.

Practice for the May Races has now been going on for a considerable time in spite of adverse climatic conditions.

A prophecy at this early stage of practice must always be rather in the nature of a guess; however, we venture to say that Trinity Hall should retain their position without much difficulty: they are a powerful crew, and Stuart is determined to get them 'fit' whatever else he may do.

First Trinity are coming on and seem to be experiencing rather less difficulty than usual in sitting their boat. J. S. Burn is a great loss to them.

Jesus undoubtedly display the best watermanship, but we are doubtful as to the pace of their boat, however their crew is by no means settled as yet.

L.M.B.C. should do well: they are a much stronger and heavier combination than they have been of late years.

The prospects of Third Trinity cannot be said to be of the rosiest. The material they have to choose from is decidedly scanty, neither can what there is be said to be very high class or strong. We sincerely hope to see them keep their place.

Christ's do not seem a very powerful lot.

Pembroke however are decidedly better than their shewing in the Lents would have led one to expect.

Of the lower crews, more will have to be said next week.

THE MAGDALENE PAIRS.

By the time that these notes appear the first race for the Magdalene Pairs will be over. It should have been a very close and exciting race. The final to-day should also be a close race; Williams and Powell, though strong, have not had sufficient practice to get well together; on the other hand, the Pembroke pair are well together and can row a fast stroke, but they lack the strength of their rivals. The Jesus pair seem to come half-way between these two extremes. On the whole the balance seems slightly in favour of the Third Trinity pair, as they are coming on fast.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6 (3.0).

Heat A.

Station 1: Eric Fairbairn (bow), N. E. Hawdon (stroke) (Jesus).

Station 2: M. A. Lloyd (bow), P. V. G. Van der Byl (stroke) (Pembroke).

Heat B.

E. W. Powell (bow), E. G. Williams (stroke) (Third Trinity), a bye.

THURSDAY, MAY 7 (3.0).

Final Heat.

Station 1: Winner of Heat A.

Station 2: E. W. Powell and E. G. Williams.

CRICKET.

THE SENIORS' MATCH.

Mr Baily's side won by 51 runs as we went to press; we reserve our comments until next week.

Mr R. E. H. BAILY'S SIDE.

C. Reunert (Trinity), run out	10
G. S. Bryan-Brown (Downing), c Lucas, b Pink	5
D. C. F. Burton (Jesus), c and b Macleod	32
P. T. Rawlings (Trinity), c Pigg, b Macleod	18
C. E. Brisley (Caius), c C. H. Cole, b Macleod	31
G. M. Bottome (Christ's), st Bancroft, b Pink	1
R. E. H. Baily (Pembroke), l b w, b Pink	9
H. W. Priestley (Trinity), b Pink	0
C. Gimson (Emmanuel), not out	30
F. E. Maltby (St Catharine's), st Bancroft, b Macleod	4
P. H. Mellor (Pembroke), c Reunert, b Mackenzie	12
L. H. Adams (Queens'), c Pink, b Mackenkie	4
Byes 2, n-b 1	3
Total	159

SECOND INNINGS.

Reunert, c Pink, b Mackenzie	3	Gimson, c Pigg, b Reunert	67
Bryan-Brown, b Pink	0	Maltby, c and b Reunert	14
Burton, c C. H. Cole, b Pink	0	Mellor, not out	14
Rawlings, b Pink	1	Adams, b Mackenzie	4
Brisley, c C. H. Cole, b Pink	0	Byes 4, n-b 3	7
Bottome, b Pink	8		
Baily, b Pink	4	Total	139
Priestley, b Lucas	17		

Mr C. E. LUCAS'S SIDE.

G. L. Cole (Pembroke), b Reunert	5
C. H. Cole (Sidney), c Bottome, b Adams	0
J. Reunert (Pembroke), c and b Reunert	8
K. G. Macleod (Pembroke), run out	16
R. T. H. Mackenzie (Pembroke), c Burton, b Reunert	6
C. H. Pigg (Jesus), c Brisley, b Reunert	7
C. E. Lucas (Trinity), b Mellor	8
E. L. Goodman (Jesus), c Priestley, b Adams	0
C. K. Bancroft (Trinity), c Priestley, b Mellor	18
A. A. Tyer (King's), b Adams	5
L. R. A. Shuter (Pembroke), b Maltby	11
H. S. Pink (Jesus), not out	5
Byes 3, w 1	4
Total	105

SECOND INNINGS.

G. L. Cole, c Maltby, b Reunert	0	Pigg, b Reunert	6
C. H. Cole, c Baily, b Reunert	0	Mackenzie, b Gimson	25
Macleod, c Burton, b Reunert	0	Byes	3
J. Reunert, not out	37	Total (5 wkts.)	71

THE FRESHMEN'S MATCH.

The following have been chosen to play in this match which commences at Fenner's to-day.

R. A. Young's Side.	*F. H. Mugliston's Side.*
M. E. C. Baggallay, Trinity	N. C. Tufnell, Trinity
D. C. Collins, Trinity	J. F. Ireland, Trinity
M. H. C. Doll, Trinity	J. M. Taylor, Trinity
J. Crommelin-Brown, Trinity	T. G. C. Scott, Pembroke
T. L. C. Curtis, Trinity	F. T. Mann, Pembroke
M. H. Falcon, Pembroke	R. B. Cowley, Trinity
E. K. Cuthbertson, Clare	W. K. Ramsbotham, Clare
L. J. Reid, Christ's	B. W. Pigg, Jesus
B. H. Holloway, Jesus	J. Balfour, Trinity
J. I. Piggott, Pembroke	F. H. Carroll, Jesus
E. Olivier, Trinity Hall	F. H. Martin, Pembroke
H. Forman, Pembroke	A. Jacques, Pembroke
C. F. C. Letts, Jesus	S. L. Thompson, St John's

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JESUS COLLEGE v. CRUSADERS.

The above clubs began their annual two-day fixture on Wednesday, 29th April, on the Jesus College Ground. Jesus opened the batting on a slow, easy wicket, and gave a poor exhibition. C. Reunert always had the batsmen in difficulties, and captured eight wickets for 28 runs. With the exception of H. J. Goodwin and H. Carroll all the home team showed a want of practice. The Crusaders replied with a total of 145, to which G. M. Bottome contributed a fine innings of 57; G. L. Cole also showed promise. The fielding, more particularly that of the home side, was excellent. Heavy rain fell on Wednesday night and prevented the continuation of play. Score:

JESUS COLLEGE.

H. W. Barnes, st Bancroft, b C. Reunert	4
H. Carroll, c Mugliston, b C. Reunert	11
B. H. Holloway, c Bottome, b C. Reunert	3
H. J. Goodwin, b C. Reunert	21
A. G. Seymour, b Maltby	9
B. W. Pigg, b C. Reunert	3
C. H. Pigg, b Lucas	0
E. L. Goodman, c Bottome, b C. Reunert	4
T. Owen, c Mugliston, b C. Reunert	0
H. S. Pink, not out	5
R. C. Cutter, b C. Reunert	0
Extras	4
Total	64

CRUSADERS.

G. L. Cole, b Pink	38
C. H. Cole, b Goodwin	4
C. C. G. Wright, c Goodman, b Goodwin	14
C. E. Hoffmeister, c Cutter, b Goodwin	5
G. M. Bottome, c Holloway, b Cutter	57
J. Reunert, b Pink	4
F. H. Mugliston, c Seymour, b Cutter	14
C. E. Lucas, l b w, b Cutter	5
F. E. Maltby, c C. H. Pigg, b Cutter	0
C. K. Bancroft, c Seymour, b Pink	0
C. Reunert, not out	1
Extras	3
Total	145

TRINITY COLLEGE v. CRUSADERS.

This two-day fixture took place on the Trinity Old Field on May 1st and 2nd. Trinity, who were giving a trial to several Freshmen, won the toss and opened with Ireland and Crommelin-Brown. The former shewed excellent form, and helped by a good innings by Doll, was chiefly responsible for the creditable total of 201. In the failing light the Crusaders made a disastrous start, losing 4 wickets for 10 runs before play was abandoned at 5.45. Resuming on Saturday, Young and Pigg alone showed much resistance. Trinity, with the useful lead of 100 on the first innings, were dismissed in their second venture for 84, Gimson capturing 5 wickets. The Crusaders never looked like making the necessary runs, and Trinity won a good match by 95 runs. The fielding was excellent, several very good catches being held on both sides. Score.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

J. F. Ireland, c Pigg, b Mellor	64	b Adams	5
J. L. Crommelin-Brown, c Gimson, b Mellor	9	b Mackenzie	11
D. C. Collins, b Adams	17	l b w, b Mackenzie	16
J. N. Naylor, b Mellor	1	b Gimson	10
H. W. Priestley, b Adams	0	c Pigg, b Reunert	11
N. C. Tufnell, b Gimson	5	c Adams, b Gimson	0
T. L. Curtis, b Gimson	1	not out	4
M. H. C. Doll, not out	41	c Mackenzie, b Gimson	1
C. E. Lucas, b Adams	25	c Armstrong, b Adams	0
A. W. Griffin, c Gimson, b Adams	7	c Young, b Gimson	18
E. C. Baggallay, ht wkt, b Mellor	22	c Bottome, b Gimson	0
Extras	9	Extras	8
Total	201	Total	84

CRUSADERS.

J. Reunert, c Ireland, b Collins	6	c Naylor, b Griffin	11
R. T. H. Mackenzie, b Griffin	0	c Baggallay, b Curtis	22
G. M. Bottome, c Baggallay, b Griffin	1	c Brown, b Doll	22
G. Gimson, b Collins	3	b Collins	13
R. A. Young, c Baggallay, b Doll	27	c Doll, b Priestley	4
C. C. G. Wright, c Tufnell, b Griffin	7	c Collins, b Priestley	6
C. H. Pigg, c Griffin, b Doll	26	l b w, b Collins	6
P. H. Mellor, c Naylor, b Collins	13	not out	3
F. E. Maltby, c Griffin, b Collins	11	c and b Lucas	0
L. H. Adams, not out	2	b Lucas	6
W. J. C. Armstrong, c Collins, b Priestley	0	b Lucas	0
Extras	6	Extras	5
Total	102	Total	88

COLLEGE CRICKET.

SCORES OF 50 AND OVER.

A. E. Herman, King's v. Sidney	113
F. Ashcroft, Emmanuel v. Caius	91
E. B. Forbes-Adams, King's v. Pembroke	80
J. F. Ireland, Trinity v. Crusaders	64
W. F. Smith, Trinity Hall v. Christ's	58
G. M. Bottome, Crusaders v. Jesus	57
H. O. Cooper, Corpus v. Selwyn	52
J. C. M. Ferguson, Emmanuel v. Trinity Hall	51

BOWLING.

C. Reunert, Crusaders v. Jesus	8 wks. for 28 runs
D. C. Collins, Trinity v. Crusaders	6 „ 36
C. Gimson, Crusaders v. Trinity	5 „ 30

LAWN TENNIS.

LIST OF FIXTURES.

Wednesday,	May 6.	C.U. v. North Kensington.
Friday,	„ 8.	C.U. v. A. C. Tannahill's VI.
Saturday,	„ 9.	C.U. v. Chiswick Park.
Wednesday,	„ 13.	C.U. v. Lancashire.
Saturday,	„ 16.	C.U. v. Surbiton.
Monday,	„ 18.	C.U. v. North Warwick.
Saturday,	„ 23.	C.U. v. E. Hamblin Smith's VI.
Tuesday,	„ 26.	C.U. v. Kent.
Wednesday,	„ 27.	C.U. v. Ipswich L.T.C.
Thursday,	„ 28.	C.U. v. Cheshire.
Saturday,	„ 30.	C.U. v. Gypsy.
Wednesday,	June 3.	C.U. v. Redhill.
Thursday,	„ 4.	TOURNAMENT.
Monday,	„ 15.	C.U. v. ALL ENGLAND.
Friday, Saturday,	„ 19. „ 20.	C.U. v. OXFORD (at Oxford).

SWIMMING.

LIST OF FIXTURES.

Saturday,	May 9.	C.U. v. Hornsey S.C.
Monday,	„ 18.	100 Yards Freshmen's Race.
Friday,	„ 22.	50 Yards Handicap.
Saturday,	„ 23.	C.U. v. Richmond S.C.
Tuesday,	„ 26.	100 Yards Handicap.
Wednesday,	„ 27.	C.U. 'A' v. St Paul's School.
Saturday,	„ 30.	C.U. v. Beckenham S.C.
Tuesday,	June 2.	Quarter Mile Handicap.
Saturday,	„ 6.	C.U. v. Sussex County S.C.
Monday, Tuesday,	„ 8. „ 9.	University Sports.
Wednesday,	„ 10.	C.U. v. St Bart's Hospital S.C.
Saturday,	„ 13.	C.U. v. Otter S.C. May Week Entertainment.
Tuesday,	„ 16.	C.U. v. Otter S.C., St George's.
Wednesday,	„ 17.	C.U. v. Hornsey S.C., Hornsey.
Thursday,	„ 18.	C.U. v. Surrey County S.C., London.
Friday,	„ 19.	C.U. v. St Bart's Hospital S.C., Marylebone.
Saturday,	„ 20.	C.U. v. Old Pauline S.C., Kensington.
Monday,	„ 22.	C.U. v. Worthing S.C., Worthing.
Tuesday,	„ 23.	C.U. v. Brighton S.C., Brighton.
Wednesday,	„ 24.	C.U. v. Hove S.C., Hove.
Thursday,	„ 25.	C.U. v. United Hospitals S.C., London.
Friday,	„ 26.	C.U. v. Richmond S.C., Richmond.
Saturday,	„ 27.	C.U. v. Beckenham S.C, Beckenham.
Monday,	„ 29.	C.U. v. OXFORD, Bath Club.

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COLLEGE CORRESPONDENCE.

PEMBROKE.

There is less news than ever to chronicle this week—if that is possible—in fact at this moment we can think of no single item that has claims to general interest. It is true that the trees are beginning to sprout, but one can read that in the Nature Notes of any half-penny paper. The chief 'news' from the river is that the Boat Club has been hushing up its doings in a manner that is becoming quite marked. Cricket has started, and so has Lawn Tennis for that matter, but no results are to hand as we say in journalistic circles. But we believe our Cricket prospects are bright, and we have a sprinkling of representatives in the Seniors' and Freshmen's matches, while the Captain of the Lawn Tennis VI. is an ex-captain of the XV., which speaks for itself. But for the moment all our thoughts are turned to Dundee, especially to the chances of Mr Scrymgeour. We believe there's a rumour going the rounds of the Prohibitionist clubs, but as these columns are politically impartial (we are rather in terror of the Pan Party to tell the truth), we must not divulge it.

GONVILLE & CAIUS.

It was Dickens (who by the way said most things that had been said before) who remarked that 'Injustice is in itself an injury of all others the most insufferable.' In spite of all our professions of having to work, the laziest man in College, who, we are told, fancies himself as an author, refuses to relieve us of the burden of supplying these notes to the *Review*.

All this by way of an excuse for such scrappy information.

The Norris Pairs were won by J. N. Peck and E. C. Rayner during the past week. We believe the 2nd boat has now got a regular cox: at least the coach has ceased to complain in Hall.

The Cricket XI. has suffered defeat at the hands of Pembroke and Emmanuel, and has defeated Downing. The 2nd XI. is not at its best yet.

The Lawn Tennis VI. had an easy victory over Clare. R. J. Hudson and G. T. C. Watt have been playing as 1st pair for the University 2nd VI.

We hope the above facts have at least some semblance of truth. *οὐκ ἐσθ' ὅπως λέξαιμι τὰ ψευδῆ καλά*—that for the critics (and there are many) who say these notes lack scholarship. We can't promise to be so brilliant next week.

CORPUS CHRISTI.

Two boats have made their appearance on the river. Comment, so early in the term, would be superfluous.

The first two Lawn Tennis matches had to be scratched on account of the weather. On May 4th, we lost to Caius II. The College Lawn Tennis tournament is now in progress. Congratulations to H. O. Cooper on playing in the finals in the Freshmen's tournament.

At Cricket we have lost to Downing and Magdalene. Peterhouse succumbed to us by 109 runs to 96.

On May 1st, Dr Streane delivered a most interesting paper on the Talmud to the College Literary Society. There was a large attendance and an animated discussion followed the close of the paper.

The attempt to turn the New Court into a swimming bath on Saturday evening last was not a decided success.

JESUS.

The weather has very successfully prevented us from having much to say as to sports this week. The boats ought to be pretty good this term, but it is almost impossible to say more as yet. As to Cricket, we have nine old colours, and a good supply of freshmen to draw on, so we ought not to do badly. So far we have drawn with the Crusaders (a two days' match, in which we were beaten in the first innings), and beaten Emmanuel by 1 run. The 2nd XI. have drawn with Emmanuel II.

At Lawn Tennis we have drawn with Peterhouse (singles) and been beaten by Trinity, and the 2nd VI. have beaten Emmanuel II.

The Farragoes met on Saturday in H. Banister's rooms, and re-elected the existing officers for the May term, after which a cheery little debate was held on that unlucky effort, the Licensing Bill. Ex-president Shelmerdine kicked off on behalf of the bill, at least so the card said, and was opposed in a neat and tricky little speech by H. M.-M. Moore. Ex-president Wood, after his wont *suspendens omnia naso*—may the modest quotation not raise a hornets' nest as on a former inauspicious occasion—made a witty speech about nothing in particular but attacking former speakers of both parties; F. G. Chandler declared in favour of piety and puritanism, but didn't see how it was going to be brought about; K. E. Maclean quoted two Antipodes; and the motion was eventually lost by 6—4.

CHRIST'S.

'Oh, this learning, what a thing it is!' as somebody once remarked. And it is. But, turning for the time being to more interesting topics, we note that the College Ball has been fixed for Tuesday, June 16th, and the Concert for the Saturday preceding.

The May boat have entered into their light ship, but what the consequences were is not at all clear.

Your correspondent is sorry to say that his knowledge of College Cricket is not as complete as he could wish, and since the fixture card in the Porter's lodge has not been filled in, he can give no account of what has been going on. It appears, however, that the 2nd XI. has beaten Hall 2nd.

W. B. Brierley is to be heartily congratulated upon carrying off the Winchester Prize for reading without tears. But after his honey-tongued rendering on Sunday of the grapes and pomegranates, of the first lesson, we were prepared for anything.

No one knows who did the deed in the third court; and no one can see the point of it, for the point is just what has disappeared. The authorities are very reticent upon the subject, but it is rumoured that they have a clue—*and* the point.

ST JOHN'S.

As is usual at this stage of the May term, cricket or triposes are foremost in most people's minds, and quite eclipse the brighter prospects of May week, etc.—even the 'etc.'! So far so good. The First XI. comfortably winning their match with Queens' last Saturday, the 'Second' beating Trinity Hall II. and Christ's II., and last but not least (in default of opponents on Monday), the First XI.

At Lawn Tennis we have beaten King's, but the 'Second' fell to Caius II. A Freshmen's Tournament has been arranged and will shortly take place, etc., etc.

On the River the first crew would appear to be considerably better sailors than watermen, while the second boat is nice and steady. The band of four still hopes. Many thanks to Mr F. H. Jerwood of Jesus for his valuable services during the first week or so.

The interesting paper to the Theological Society this week was read by Mr E. C. Dewick of Ridley, on 'The value of the Septuagint in Old Testament Study.'

It is really wonderful how the tribal instinct asserts itself in Cambridge nowadays, chiefly noticeable by the formation of those water-tight compartments, commonly known as social clubs. Each succeeding generation of freshmen has its mutual appreciation society inaugurated with such enthusiasm and striking ritual, and dying such very natural deaths. One year the modest name of outcasts is adopted, to-day some of our brightest stars have assumed the significant title of Zodiacs. They were best visible to the naked eye last Saturday, some being very near the earth indeed, in most cases rings were most pronounced though presenting the appearance of stripes. May they speedily reach their ascendant.

The following have been elected to Choral Studentships for one year: R. Stansfield; E. P. H. Muncey (re-elected).

TRINITY.

There has been a considerable rain fall in the College during the past week varied by occasional periods of bright sunshine.

SIDNEY SUSSEX.

Rowing. We hear that the boat is improving.

Cricket. We have lost to Queens' by 25 runs; and drawn with St Catharine's.

Lawn Tennis. We have lost to Queens' and St Catharine's.

FITZWILLIAM HALL.

Our Lawn Tennis VI. won the match v. Trinity Eaglets (5—4) on Saturday last; but the match on Monday v. Queens' was lost (5—1), and the play was cut short by rain.

A net has been in use on our new ground during the past week, and our energetic Cricket officials have been hard at work. In spite of the bad weather the ground proved very satisfactory.

We were rather disappointed not to have achieved any success in the competition for the Winchester Reading Prize on Monday last. It only remains for us to urge those who will be eligible next year to make practical use of the valuable advice given us in the recent course of lectures by the Master of Magdalene, and to enter in large numbers.

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CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

Honorary Colonel: THE KING.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS, by Colonel H. J. Edwards, Commanding.
WEDNESDAY, 6th May, 1908.

RANGE.
Morning, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Afternoon, 2 to 6 p.m.

Thursday, May	7th	Morn.	Class Firing.
		Aft.	Private Practice and Baker Cup.
Friday, ,,	8th	Morn.	Class Firing.
		Aft.	Private Practice at Long Ranges.
Saturday, ,,	9th	Morn.	C.U.R.V. v. Inns of Court, at 800, 900 and 1000 yards.
		Aft.	C.U.R.V. v. Inns of Court, at 200, 500 and 600 yards.
Monday, ,,	11th	Morn.	Class Firing.
		Aft.	T.R.C. v. The Leys.
Tuesday, ,,	12th	Series "B."	
Wednesday,	13th	Morn.	Class Firing.
		Aft.	T.R.C. v. Bedford.
Thursday, ,,	14th	Morn.	C.U.R.V. v. London Scottish, at 800, 900 and 1000 yards.
		Aft.	C.U.R.V. v. London Scottish, at 200, 500 and 600 yards.

RECRUIT DRILLS.
Daily at Headquarters from 11.45 to 12.45, 1 to 2, 7 to 8. (No evening drills on Saturdays.)

PARADES.
The Adjutant will hold a Battalion Parade on Tuesday, 12th inst., at 7 a.m., on the Range.
Officers in uniform, Rank and File in plain clothes as usual. 5 rounds of blank ammunition per man will be carried.

COMPANY DRILLS. 7 a.m. as under:—
'A' Coy. Wednesdays and Fridays, on King's and Clare Ground.
'B' Coy. Tuesdays and Fridays, on Parker's Piece.
'C' Coy. Mondays and Fridays, on King's and Clare Ground.
'D' Coy. Tuesdays and Fridays, on Parker's Piece.
'E' Coy. Thursdays, on Trinity Backs.
'F' Coy. Wednesdays and Fridays, on King's and Clare Ground.
'G' Coy. Thursdays, on St John's Ground.
'H' Coy. Tuesdays and Fridays, at Jesus College.
All Companies will parade on the Range on Tuesday, 12th inst.

TACTICAL EXERCISES.
Friday, May 8th. Meet at Haslingfield Church. 2.45 p.m.
Monday, ,, 11th. ,, Mill Inn, Hauxton. ,,
Wednesday, ,, 13th. ,, Haslingfield Church. ,,
Bicycles, note books, maps and papers for making a rough sketch to be taken.
A number of Field Service Pocket Books have been ordered, and can be obtained in a few days at Headquarters, for 1/- each. They will be found most useful.

MOUNTED INFANTRY.
There will be parades at 7 a.m. on Thursday 7th, Tuesday 12th, and Thursday 14th.
Gymkhana Practice and Test, on Friday 8th, at 7 a.m.

SIGNALLING.
There will be parades as under:—
Flags: Daily on the Range at 7 a.m.
Lamps: Wednesdays at 9 p.m. and Mondays (for beginners) at 8.30 p.m.
Long distance scheme on Thursday, May 7th. Communication to be opened up at 2 p.m. Uniform will be worn.

SEMAPHORE CLASS.
There will be a class for Semaphore Signalling, open to all members of the Corps, on Saturdays at 7 a.m. on the range.

CAMP.
The Corps will go into camp at Aldershot from 17th to 30th June.
The Advance Party will leave on June 15th.
O.C. Companies are requested to forward their Camp Lists to the Orderly Room by Monday next, 11th inst.

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION.
In order to fill up the vacancies in N.C. Officers, a practical examination for promotion to Corporal and Sergeant will be held on the Range at 7 a.m. on May 20th and 21st. The Sergt.-Major will be on the Range daily at 7 a.m. with rope appliance for teaching the candidates for promotion.
A written examination for promotion to Corporal and Sergeant will be held at Headquarters on Monday, June 1st at 8.30 p.m. Syllabus, as for Corps 'A' and 'B' Certificates.

PROMOTIONS.
Corporal A. P. B. Irwin } C Coy to be Sergeants
Lce.-Corpl. J. C. Armstrong } dated 6.5.08.

L. H. THORNTON, Captain,
Adjutant, Cambridge University V.R.C.

NOTICE.

The Revolver Range will be open on Friday, May 8th, and Monday May 11th, from 5—6.30 p.m.
Those who turned out for the Public School Field Day on March 18 should send in their names to their Company Commander without delay in order that their attendance may be marked up.

REVIEWS.

The Prolongation of Life. By Elie Metchnikoff. London: William Heinemann. 1907.

This work has attracted much well merited attention, and yet there is something disjointed, something unconnected the reverse of 'teres atque rotundus' about it. Five years ago Professor Metchnikoff puplished 'The Nature of Man,' an attempt to frame an optimistic conception of life. His views were criticised and met with objections and with opposition. As he tells us his first task in the present volume is to reply to the critics of his former volume, and this it is that makes 'The Prolongation of Life,' like a diet of sheep's head 'somewhat confused feeding.'

The interest of the book lies in its first half. The careful analysis of old age, the investigations into the physical causes of senility and its mechanism, the enquiry into longevity in the animal and the plant worlds, the investigations into natural death are all of them chapters of the most profound interest. These are followed by some twenty pages of practical advice, and it is from these score of pages that for the most part the reviewers of the volume have drawn the matter for their reviews.

Put briefly and quite plainly in as far as possible in Metchnikoff's own words, the duration of life is shortened mainly by two causes. One is syphilis which 'disposes the organism to the attacks of other diseases, among the latter being some particularly fatal to old people,' and the second is the large accumulation of bacteria in a part of the alimentary canal, which fortunately for the longevity of Vertebrates as a whole, is only found in the Mammalia.

According to our author the deleterious and poisoning effect of these germs can be largely neutralised by the bacteria which cause lactic acid fermentation, and he gives on p. 175 a quite astonishing list of centenarians who lived quite amazing ages, 158, 111, 110, even 180 years (with a query), whose diet was, or is, chiefly bread and skimmed milk. For those who wish to live long, and to whom milk is repellent, tabloids are now provided.

The book is written by an optimist, and the general view is that we ought to wish to prolong our days, and as long as we are well and happy and capable of doing some helpful thing, we can but agree with the author. On the other hand, from the study of Professor Metchnikoff's lists, it is borne in upon us that a very large percentage of those on whom a lactic acid fermentation confers a comparative immortality seem to have made no impression on the world except by remaining a long time in it, and that the peoples, such as the Kirghisis, Tartars and Bulgarians, in whom a consumption of soured milk is correllated with length of years, have, in spite of their long history, done little to advance learning, science or art. 'One crowded hour—.'

The last half of the book is occupied by a series of essays always stimulating and always informing, but strung on a slender thread. 'The Physical Rudiments in Man,' 'Points in the History of social Animals,' 'Pessimism and Optimism,' 'Goethe and Faust, 'Science and Morality' are all very well worth reading even if a little discursive. In the treatise on Pessimism it is curious to note in a book, which deals so patently and palpably with the physical basis of death, that no bodily condition is associated with that depressing mental attitude, yet in so many cases, as the poet in 'Patience' reminds us, 'All can be set right by camomile.'

The translation, edited by Dr Chalmers Mitchell, and the general 'get-up' of the book, are alike admirable.

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THREE CAMBRIDGE PHYSICISTS.

The Mathematical Theory of Electricity and Magnetism. By J. H. Jeans, M.A., F.R.S., Professor of Applied Mathematics in Princeton University. Cambridge University Press. pp. 536.

Prof. Jeans tells us in his preface that 'there is a certain well defined range in electro-magnetic theory which every student of physics may be expected to have covered . . . . . The present book is intended to give the mathematical theory of this range of electro-magnetism . . . . . .'

There is something in this singularly reminiscent of the 'every school boy' of Lord Macaulay, whose amazing erudition has so often been remarked upon. It is a curious problem in psychology to explain why scientific writers who have had experience in teaching should be so sanguine about the attainments of others.

Prof. Jeans' book deals chiefly with those parts of electro-magnetic theory on which there is general agreement. He does not enter into those parts of the subject, such as the properties of rapidly moving charged bodies, which are still controversial; nor does he deal with the problem of determining the absolute value of the electrical unit: it is not suggested that experimental details should be included, but, in view of the considerable mathematical detail which is involved in this subject, and its fundamental importance in placing the science on a quantitative basis, some account of it might not have been out of place. For the rest the treatment is lucid, and strictly to the point.

Professor Jeans regards electrical science as intrinsically important, and not, as some theoretical writers seem to do, as a mere trapeze on which to execute mathematical gymnastics.

The Theory of Light. A Treatise on Physical Optics. By Richard C. MacLaurin, M.A., LL.D., Formerly Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge; Professor of Mathematics and Mathematical Physic, Wellington, New Zealand. In 3 parts. Part I. Cambridge University Press. pp. 326.

In this book the theory of reflection and refraction, crystalline and non-crystalline, are discussed from the standpoint of the principle of least action. The treatment is entirely analytical, nothing so mundane as a lens being even mentioned. Prof. MacLaurin here summarises in a convenient form much of his own original investigations, particularly with reference to metallic reflection; and no doubt the book will be welcome to those who can breathe comfortably at this intellectual altitude.

Modern Electrical Theory. By Norman Robert Campbell, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Cambridge University Press.

Mr Campbell's book is an admirable exposition of that essentially modern branch of physics which Cambridge has done so much to foster—the theory of electrons, and gaseous ionisation. He carefully steers his way between experimental technique on the one hand, and mathematical technique on the other. The treatment given is very complete within these limits. The scientific world has reason to be grateful to writers who undertake the, in some respects, rather discouraging task of summarising existing knowledge on a very progressive subject. Such a summary is necessarily obsolete in a very few years; indeed the author is fortunate if he can still regard it with unmixed satisfaction by the time that it comes into the reviewer's hands.

We think that the great success which has attended investigations on this subject has sometimes made writers upon it a little over-sanguine. For example it has often been stated that the various methods of determining the ratio m/e for the cathode rays all lead to substantially the same result. Mr Campbell repeats this statement: but do the facts justify it? One class of experiments has given a value two or three times as high as another. There can be little doubt that this difference is inherent in the various methods of experimenting; for the uncertainties of the measured quantities are by no means large enough to account for it. The theory of the experiments is somewhere incomplete; and it is easier to look out for an explanation if it is not concealed from us that an explanation is wanted.

The last chapter of the book is probably the most original. It deals with the difficult questions of aberration, and the relative motion of matter and aether, in the most recent lights. We cannot in the course of a short notice like the present discuss Mr Campbell's attitude in detail: it must suffice to remark that what he says deserves attentive consideration.

MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

James Thomson. By G. C. Macaulay. (English Men of Letters Series). Macmillan & Co. 1908.

Curiosity will induce many to open Mr Macaulay's volume, a thirst for knowledge or amusement few. There is only one gleam of humour in the book and that is not Thomson's nor Mr Macaulay's, but Johnson's. Even the story of the peaches does not seem to be true. If Johnson, who was omnivorous, could not read 'Liberty,' the present generation, who have no time to read anything, may be forgiven if they stick in the 'Seasons.' Yet Mr Macaulay has not stuck, nor have Mr Morel, and Mr Tovey, and Mr J. L. Robertson, and Judge Willis. In fact Mr Macaulay has produced a very readable volume, but his first act (to borrow the language of the stage) treating of Thomson's life, is dull—it could hardly be otherwise; and his second act, the historical treatment of Thomson's writings, leaves one asking uncompromising questions, though profoundly impressed with Mr Macaulay's patience. The rest of the book is first-rate, and we can compliment Mr Macaulay on producing a really fine piece of literary criticism which does credit to the Cambridge Readership of English Literature, and fully justifies the holder of it in the choice of his subject. Mr Macaulay does not believe that Thomson was the author of the poem to the memory of Congreve, nor does he claim for his author, with Lessing, the creation of masterpieces in his dramatic writings, for which we may be grateful to the biographer; but he has accomplished a great deal towards the resuscitation of Thomson among British poets, and this, we are sure, is all that he would claim to have attempted.

Lucretius, Epicurean and Poet. By John Masson, M.A., LL.D. London: John Murray. 1907. 12/- net.

It is a cheap form of criticism to say of a man, who has done good work at his subject, that he 'has not yet read the latest book.' But sometimes it is on the whole proper to say this. Dr Masson, has written much of the atomic theory, and has quoted so many interesting and effective passages from Clerk Maxwell, W. K. Clifford, Tyndall, and other men of science, that it comes on the reader with some surprise to find so little reference comparatively to the work of living physicists of such fame as Professor J. J. Thomson and Professor Rutherford.

Again, in considering Lucretius' general judgement upon human life, more attention should have been paid to his anthropology.

Dr Masson has discovered a new life of Lucretius, to which he alludes once or twice, making some quotations, which show the importance of his find. The whole of it—though it cannot be long—he reserves for another volume. It would have been more satisfactory to have had it at

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once. Place might have been found in a volume of this size, without the necessary compression hurting the book. Even what is quoted of the new biographer is partly hidden by incomplete indexing. In this connection we may add that in the proof-reading the Greek quotations had too little attention.

But, to turn to a pleasanter line of criticism, it must be owned that there is much of interest in Dr Masson's very full treatment of his poet, and the atomic theory he advocates. He has the chief qualification of a critic —enthusiasm for an author whom he really enjoys. He is very readable, if a little long. Within the limitations set forth above, he is modern in his treatment of the science, and he has the real taste for literature.

St Catherine of Siena. By Edmund G. Gardner. Dent & Co. 16/- net.

Mr Gardner is steadily winning a reputation for his studies in Italian history and literature. He has evidently made a thorough study of the best available authorities for fourteenth century Italy, and has produced a book which surpasses in value and completeness any other monograph in English on the wonderful woman who is the connecting link between St Francis and Savonarola. The opening chapter on St Catherine's Hidden Life portrays admirably her sure spiritual insight and her moral force. A modern reader would have welcomed a psychological study of her ecstasies and other mystical experiences. Mr Gardner has a great theme in describing her part in effecting the return of the Papacy from Avignon, but he hardly rises to it. It is good and careful writing, rather than moving as the subject demands. So too in describing the papal elections of 1378, which led to the Great Schism, his account is valuable, because he has consulted Vatican documents which were not accessible when Bishop Creighton wrote, but he does not infect us with the excitement of the times. The critical apparatus is good, and the book is handsomely printed and illustrated with nine well-chosen photogravures.

Types of Tragic Drama. By C. E. Vaughan, Professor of English Literature in the University of Leeds. Macmillan & Co., Ltd. 1908. 5/- net.

Professor Vaughan in the course of eleven lectures traces the progress and development of Tragedy from Aeschylus to Ibsen. Greece, Rome, France, England, Italy, Spain, Germany and Norway supply him with his types—a range over the whole of which most of his readers and reviewers will have to confess themselves unable to follow him with personal knowledge. His general result is that the line of development has been from a less to a more complete idealisation of the material offered by human life, from a narrower to a wider rendering; that there has been a change from the presentation of action to the presentation of character, a shifting of the scene from without to within.

Of course in a volume, so summary and yet of so wide a scope, not every chapter will come with equal appeal to every reader, but the book may be read with interest as a whole. The writer is alive to the matter in hand and its implications; and his methods, his revelations of his own interests and sympathies, his *obiter dicta* are full of suggestion. It is certainly in some such way that drama should be studied. The Classical student, who comments on Greek tragedy with no knowledge of any other, is weary, stale, flat and unprofitable, as we all know to our cost. It is in this connexion that Seneca is of so much importance (as Mr Vaughan well brings out), as a mediating factor between ancient and modern tragedy, and between the classical and the romantic types no less. Mr Vaughan does service in suggesting that we should become, in this field of learning, spectators of all time and all existence.

We feel however some doubts as to his procedure and success in one of the crucial points of his enquiry. For Euripides is a name of as much import in the history of drama as any other, and here Mr Vaughan seems to us to fail. Indeed we have wondered gloomily as to the exact amount of his personal knowledge of Euripides. 'How deep is his acquaintance with him?' is a question here more vital perhaps than 'how wide?' To call the *Troades* a feeble play—plenty of Classical scholars do it, we know—is to waken suspicion in the minds of those whom it has profoundly moved and influenced. The suggestion that Euripides, except in a few dramas, hardly concerns himself with character at all, seems again a curious flight of criticism, when one thinks of Hecuba even in the despised *Troades*. Lastly is it true to say of the *Hippolytus* that there is in it 'no relief'? In a sense it is true; but do not the choric odes supply something of that relief which Shakespeare gives in the scenes of by-play which alternate with the greater scenes; and at the same time do they not contribute, not the same element of light on character, but yet of light on the situation and the problem, while they vary the emotional pitch none the less? With the other Greek tragic poets Mr Vaughan like other critics deals more surely, but Euripides is a test case, and his treatment here raises questions as to the rest of the book.

Selected Writings of Thomas Godolphin Rooper, M.A., Balliol College, Oxford, Late H.M. Inspector of Schools. Edited with a Memoir by R. G. Tatton. Blackie & Son, Limited.

Mr Rooper was a Government Inspector of Elementary Schools for twenty-six years from 1877 to his death in 1903. He was a man highly respected both by his colleagues and by the teachers whom he inspected and who always found him kind, sympathetic and helpful. He took his work seriously, and he threw himself into every movement that was likely to increase the interest of teachers in their profession and humanise their work. He visited schools in Germany and studied their methods. In Elementary Schools he encouraged manual training, natural science and worked hard and with success in improving methods in the study of geography and the teaching in Infant Schools; he carried on experiments in school gardening, a movement of which he is the pioneer in England. As Professor Sadler says of him: 'For years he has been an inspirer of good work in hundreds and thousands of others. He never spoke a word about education without raising the issue to the highest plane, and nothing mean or self-seeking could hold up its head against his clear insight. Among all the forces which have been at work in education during these last critical years, I believe that few have been so potent and none more ennobling than his teaching and example.' It would be a pity if the work of such a man should be forgotten. We therefore welcome this volume, which gives us a brief but clear memoir and some eighteen essays from his pen on educational subjects, all the outcome of much practical experience and full of suggestions and ideas which cannot but prove helpful to teachers.

Romantic Tales from the Panjâb with Indian Nights' Entertainment. By Charles Swynnerton. New edition in one volume. Archibald Constable & Co., Ltd. 1908. 5/- net.

New editions are often noticed but briefly in reviews, and on the whole this is just. But the briefest notice of this new edition must be couched in terms of welcome of the warmest. Its four hundred and eighty octavo pages

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are a magazine of stories, written down as they were told. Fairy tales, Æsop-fables, Uncle Remus legends, Arabian Nights' entertainments—every one of these old, familiar, ever acceptable types is represented, and the reader goes from one to another, and another, with zest and amusement.

'Then the jackal, seated on Rasâlu's saddle-bow, began to tickle them both with hundreds of lying stories, which amused them excessively.'

So one reads in the fifth tale of Rasâlu, of the family of Jack the Giant-Killer (though an eccentric member), and the sentence may serve as a motto for a book we have read with great delight.

The Principles of Intellectual Education. By F. H. Matthews. Cambridge University Press.

Mr Matthews has written an interesting little book on Education. It is fresh in treatment and thoroughly sound. The subject of his enquiry is: what are the general qualities of the mind which Education is able to develop? And he comes to the conclusion that they are flexibility and exactness. Exactness is dependent upon observation, the foundation of knowledge. Hence the training of the senses, that is the training of eye, ear, and hand, the training in colour, form and sound form the first stage in intellectual education. This is followed by the cultivation of the abstract powers of the mind and an appreciation of the values of emotional effects, terminating in such a knowledge of the past and the agencies which control both man and nature as will enable us to understand the complex world in which we live. The subject is broadly treated and should appeal both to the teacher and the parent.

LIST OF BOOKS RECEIVED.

CLASSICAL.

Tacitus, Dialogus, Agricola, Germania. Translated with introduction and notes by W. Hamilton Fyfe, Fellow of Merton College, Oxford. Clarendon Press. viii. + 144 pp. 3/6 net.

The translation is colloquial without vulgarisms or slang: the notes very short, chiefly biographical and geographical.

Altera Colloquia Latina. G. M. Edwards. Cambridge University Press. xxiv. + 136 pp.

A second reading-book from Erasmus. A fascinating practice-book for beginners with a portrait and short life of our famous professor.

REPRINTS.

Clarendon Press Select English Classics. 3d. and 4d. Selected and arranged by A. T. Quiller-Couch.

Matthew Arnold. Poems.
Shakespeare. Songs and Sonnets.
William Hazlitt.
John Keats. Odes and Lyrics.
Isaak Walton.

SCIENCE.

The Science and Philosophy of the Organism. (Aberdeen Gifford Lectures for 1907). By Hans Driesch. A. & C. Black. xiv. + 328 pp. 10/6 net.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bonapartism. H. A. L. Fisher. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press. 1908. 3/6 net.

This little octavo volume of 123 pages consists of six lectures delivered by Mr. Fisher in the University of London. He shows how the first Napoleon rose to power on the failures and achievements of the Revolution, how he fell, and how after his fall he sowed in exile the seeds from which the Second Empire grew. We then watch the rise of the Napoleonic legend, the adventures of the exiled nephew, his presidency, *coup d'état* and twenty years of Empire—and then in turn his fall. Through all this runs a thread, and understanding follows Mr. Fisher's clear and interesting exposition, the area of accident is reduced and the history becomes progressively intelligible. The characters are well drawn—they live. There is a vigour about the whole performance which carries the reader along. Altogether the book is one that should find a welcome from thoughtful people who wish to understand things. At the same time an uneasy effort after epigram and aphorism lessens somewhat the pleasure of reading—it suggests the author rather too much at the expense of his history. We note 'throne' for 'crown' on p. 71, and '1852' for '1851' on p. 86. 'Lammenais' (three or four times) seems an improvement of the printers, based perhaps on the MS., but doubtful. But neither a tendency to epigram nor a misprint or two must be allowed to leave the impression that will suggest this is anything but a most interesting and masterly series of lectures.

Thought and Things. A Study of the Development and Meaning of Thought; or Genetic Logic. By James Mark Baldwin (Professor in the John Hopkins University, &c., &c.) Vol. II. Experimental Logic. London: Swan, Sonnenschein & Co., Ltd.; New York: The Macmillan Co.

The first volume of Professor Baldwin's 'Thought and Things' has already been reviewed in our pages. The present is the second of the three volumes which are to constitute the complete work. Little need be added to what our reviewer said of the first volume. The author studies the thought process as an actual function, and thus his subject is more akin to Psychology than to Logic as ordinarily understood. This may be seen from the titles to the parts of the present volume. Part I. is introductory. Part II. is entitled 'Genetic Theory of Thought: How Thinking goes on.' Part III. deals with 'Logical Validity,' and Part IV. with the 'Dualisms and Limitations of Thought,' bordering on the metaphysical. The number of new terms introduced is a doubtful advantage, but, notwithstanding the criticisms which have been directed against this practice, Professor Baldwin still thinks he is justified by the character of the subject and the new point of view from which he approaches it.

The Early History of India from 600 B.C. to the Muhammadan Conquest. By Vincent A. Smith. Second Edition. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press, 1908. 14/- net.

Mr Smith's Early History of India first appeared in 1904. It was at once recognised as a work of unusual merit and became one of the standard books on the subject. It appeals to two classes of readers, to those with whom India is the first interest, and those for whom Alexander the Great is the main concern; and both classes are indebted to Mr Smith for the solid scholarship and the patience he has devoted to his task, and for the interesting and suggestive form he has given to a story, which, in other hands, so broken and fragmentary as it is, might have been dull and miscellaneous. To Classical scholars the book is of real importance, for here we have the Indian campaigns of Alexander, and the subsequent relations of the Mediterranean world with the East, treated by a man well qualified for his task. The book is revised and enlarged in this second edition, and we wish it a continuance of the success it has had and deserved. We may note Mr Smith's praise of Arrian as an original authority. Artaxerxes Memnon, by the way, on page 16 should be Mnemon. Apollonius of Tyana seems to be passed over by Mr Smith, and this is perhaps as it should be, for, in spite of the fame of his Indian travels, it is probably true that neither he nor his biographer was ever in India, but that the latter trusted to books and to fancy. Mr Smith's principle is antithetic to this method. His excellence lies in his trusting neither book, legend nor fancy without the most careful verification. Maps, plans, illustrations and a good index add to the value of the volume.

Manual of the Law of Evidence. By Sidney L. Phipson, M.A. London: Stevens & Haynes. Price 7/6.

There is, says the author, no subject which the student finds less easy to assimilate, in a limited time, than the Law of Evidence, and students and teachers will agree with him. This manual, which is an abridgment of Mr Phipson's larger work on Evidence which Professor Wigmore has described as 'the best book now current on the Law of Evidence in England,' will assuredly be of the greatest assistance to all students. In the compass of some 700 pages the author has clearly stated the leading principles of the law, and has illustrated them by numerous cases, giving references throughout to his larger work. We can cordially recommend this book; it is a valuable addition to the law student's library.

The Oxford Book of French Verse. Chosen by St John Lucas. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press. 6/- net. pp. xxxiv. + 492.

That growing English interest in French literature—a movement so pleasant on the whole, though in some individual cases offensive—has born excellent fruit. This volume, for which we have nothing but praise, will be a joy to those who know French

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and an invaluable boon to those who pretend to; whom it will educate to sincerity. In some ways no anthology smaller than the Palatine, is tolerable; but the selection of the Oxford Book of French Verse is about as perfect as it can be, being better that of its English relative, which was very good. Some may complain that Prudhomme did not die sooner, or sigh for Mallarmé (*L'Après-midi d'un Faune*, with explanatory notes), or some of the living poets. And those who refused permission to print Heredia deserve eternal woe. Otherwise there is no visible fault. In the introduction, with grace of style and appreciation, Mr Lucas sketches the progress of French poetry, sauntering with pleasant width and sanity, through the immortal Pléiade, the pedantic Malherbe, on down to the moderns. It is good reading. At the end of the volume are the necessary minimum of notes, and some indexes; an excellent, a desirable book.

Letters from India. A. W. Stratton. Memoir by his wife, and introductory note by Professor Bloomfield. Constable. xvi. + 368 pp. 10/6 net.

The Life of the Fields. By Richard Jefferies. St Martin's Illustrated Library. Chatto & Windus. pp. 224. 5/- net.

Twenty-three characteristic and delightful Jefferies' essays, beginning with 'The Pageant of Summer.' The twelve illustrations in colours, after drawings by Maud U. Clarke, have several merits that have survived the process of reproduction; especially the one of a field of poppies. The whole book is full of the spirit of English scenery; and well printed.

Birds of Britain. By J. L. Bonhote, with 100 illustrations in colour, selected by H. E. Dresser from his *Birds of Europe*. A. & C. Black. x. + 406 pp. 20/- net.

This beautiful book has the double merit of being thoroughly well illustrated and also a complete catalogue of birds that live or have appeared in this country: for instance, we find mention of *Oceanodroma castro* and *Diomedea melanophrys*, of which only single specimens have been picked up in England. The commoner birds are treated at some length, always in a manner more scientific than anecdotal, and we believe that this volume will take its place not only on the drawing-room table as a thing of beauty, but as a work of reference in the library of the scholar.

Initia Amharica: an introduction to Spoken Amharic. By C. H. Armbruster. Cambridge University Press. Part I., Grammar. xxiv. + 398 pp. 12/- net.

We announced this volume last year (*Cambridge Review*, Jan. 31, 1907, Vol. xxviii, p. 199), and are now glad to be able to congratulate Mr Armbruster on the completion of the first section of his formidable task: for he is to give us both an English-Amharic and an Amharic-English vocabulary and phrase-book. There is one sentence in his preface which we would commend to all who propose to write grammars or hand-books of spoken languages: 'I have paid more attention to what I have heard natives say to each other than to what they have said to me': semi-civilized people are inclined to answer enquiries about their language in a 'fine' or stilted style, and not as they would speak to their neighbours.

It was long a reproach to English printers that any book requiring Oriental characters other than Sanskrit, Hebrew, or Arabic, had usually to be sent abroad to be printed: and the University Press is much to be congratulated on the fount used in the present volume. The Ethiopic characters do not suffice: whereas they amounted (excluding numerals) to just over 200, Amharic requires about 60 more; and it is creditable that we now possess a fount better than the St Chrischona fount and equal to that which is used at Leipzig. The additional letters are necessitated by the existence in Amharic of the half-heard, semi-consonantal *w* and *y* sounds, which owing to the non-existence of separate vowels, cannot be expressed except by a modification in the form of the preceding consonant. The expedient is laborious and confusing, and proves the wisdom of the apparently troublesome system of vowel pointing in Arabic and Massoretic Hebrew.

Mr Armbruster's Accidence is most exhaustive and painstaking: and every word in Amharic character is followed by its equivalent in Roman letters, so that a colloquial knowledge of the language may be picked up by the mere traveller: the volume, with Guidi's works, makes our knowledge of Amharic as extensive or more so than of any of the minor spoken languages of the East. Is it too much to hope that at some future date Mr Armbruster will give us a philological sketch of its relation to Ethiopic, with particular reference to the most interesting question of Hamitic influence on the southern branch of Ethiopian Semitic? The few words on pp. 2 and 3 are most tantalizing.

A History of the Volunteer Forces. Cecil Sebag-Montefiore. Constable. xvi. + 420 pp. 15/- net.

H. de Balzac, Les Chouans. Préface de Gustave Lanson, Illustrations de J. Blake Green. Bell & Sons. xii. + 376 pp. 5/- net.

Harris's Criminal Law. Stevens & Haynes. xl. + 598 pp. 20/- *Eleventh* Edition, by C. L. Attenborough.

Dmitry de Merejkowsky. Translated by G. A. Mounsey. Moring. 1/6 net each.

The Life-Work of Montaigne. 66 pp.
The Life-Work of Pliny the Younger. 64 pp.
The Life-Work of Ibsen. 72 pp.
The Life-Work of Calderon. 44 pp.

A Cycle of Nature Study. By M. M. Penstone. The National Society. x. + 400 pp. 3/6.

'Suitable for children under twelve years of age: suggestions for teachers in town and country schools.' Chiefly simple descriptions of plants and animals.

An Apology for Liberty. A lecture delivered for the British Constitution Association. By Thomas Mackay. Murray. 32 pp. 6d.

Inauguration of the Martin White Professorship of Sociology Addresses by the Vice-Chancellor, by Prof. Hobhouse (The Roots of Modern Sociology), and Prof. Westermarck (Sociology as a University Study). Murray, for the University of London. 32 pp. 1/- net.

The Wardens of the Northern Marches. (Creighton Memorial Lecture). By Thomas Hodgkin. Murray, for the University of London. 32 pp., map. 1/- net.

The Oxford Treasury of English Literature. G. E. and W. H. Hadow. Clarendon Press. 432 pp. 3/6.

This is Vol. III., from the Jacobean to the Victorian age.

The Red Neighbour. W. J. Eccott. Blackwood. vi. + 326 pp. 6/-.

A Hausa Reading Book. Captain Charlton. H. Frowde. 83 + [45] pp. 4/6 net.

Old Times and Friends. E. L. H. Tew. Simpkin & Co. 122 pp 5/- net.

Many Junes. Archibald Marshall. Methuen & Co. London.

Mr Marshall writes pleasantly, his characters are characters which exist and the things that happen to them happen in real life. 'Many Junes' has not the humour of 'Peter Binney' or the sensation of 'The House of the Merriless,' but it is very readable and in the proper meaning of the word much more realistic.

The Empire Review. Macmillan. 1/- net.

Two ladies have interesting articles—Katharine Bathurst on 'School Hygiene' (and inspection), and Marie Gravelos on 'Some Objections to Women's Suffrage,' which are forcibly put.

The International. Fisher Unwin. 1/- net.

Murderous nonsense about Portugal from Angelo Vaz, but many interesting notes on other subjects connected with 'progress.'

Songs from the Downs and Dunes. By Habberton Lulham. Kegan Paul. 96 pp. 3/6 net.

The Greater Abbeys of England. By Abbot Gasquet: illustrations in colour after Warwick Goble. Chatto & Windus. xvi. + 268 pp, 60 illustrations. 20/- net.

Rock-Climbing in Skye. A. P. Abraham. Longmans Green. xxii + 330 pp, 30 illustrations. 21/- net.

The Licensed Trade. Edwin A. Pratt. Murray. x. + 388 pp. 1/- net.

See *Cambridge Review* for Nov. 21, 1907, p. 113, and for Jan. 30, 1908, p. 206, for the first two editions: this is the third. There are new chapters on 'The Discretionary Powers of Licensing Justices,' and 'The Business Side of Temperance Agitation' (paid temperance workers, influence of the cocoa trade, teetotal tyranny). The latter at least needs an answer from supporters of the Licensing Bill.

The Century Illustrated (continues Lady Randolph Churchill's very interesting reminiscences). Macmillan.

The Grand Magazine (contains a story by Bernard Darwin, of Trinity, a grandson of Charles Darwin, who took his degree about ten years ago), *C. B. Fry's*, and *Strand Magazines*. Newnes Limited. The *Strand* continues Sir John Hare's amusing reminiscences and reflections.

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UNIVERSITY PULPIT.

SUNDAY, May 3.

Sermon in Great St Mary's Church by the Right Rev. F. WALLIS, D.D., Gonville and Caius College, Bishop of Wellington, New Zealand.

'Christ in you, the hope of glory.' Colossians i. 27.

It was a characteristic saying of Bishop Westcott which appeared in the *Contemporary Review* about four years ago, that 'he had always considered that the whole of Christianity hung on the Greek aorist and the preposition *ἐν*.' I hope I am not mistaken in understanding part of this declaration as a reminder that any presentation of our Lord's work which is restricted by the category of time can only approximate to completeness. Or, to put this inference into language adapted to the inevitable limitations of human thought, as we have learned that what our Lord was, He is now, and will always be, so we must remember that He is now, and always will be, doing and teaching here in our midst, the things which He 'began both to do and to teach': began, not on the day when He 'took flesh and dwelt amongst us,' but long before the first Christmas, even when the world was made, and He, the Word, the Utterer of the Divine Will, and the Revealer of Divine Nature, was in the world, though the world knew him not, speaking to the chosen people; yet not to them only, but also to men of different nations and languages, the things of God. He was the light, the light that lighted every man, shining upon every race and every generation, bringing to all who did not refuse to see, visions of holiness and purity—only in His light could any see light,—until He came not so much to bring a revelation hitherto unknown and undreamed of, as to translate into the language of human life the life of God, and to shew by word and work that there is no part of our human nature, as God has made it, which cannot be expressed in terms of the divine. At one definite moment in time He made atonement for our sins by the sacrifice of Himself, but He who died is the Lamb slain before the foundation of the world; and His death, His resurrection, His ascension into heaven are repeated in the members of His body to-day. We who believe have died, we die daily, we must continue to die: already we have risen, already we have been made to sit with God in the heavenly places; yet still we have to 'rise again unto righteousness' and 'seek the things that are above;' we who are in Christ, as Christ is in us. For as surely as the Father was always in the Son, never less close to Him than when the bitter cry rose from the Saviour's lips, 'My God, My God, why hast Thou forsaken Me,' so surely the Son is in us to-day.

> 'For see; Himself conceived of life as love,
> Conceived of love as what must enter in,
> Fill up, make one with His each soul He loved.'

This is the crowning mystery of which the Apostle writes in the words of my text,—the truth which has been made known, and could only have been made known, by revelation,—that even the ascension to the right hand of God has not completed the joy that was set before Him, when he endured the Cross and despised the shame; that the glory of the Incarnation is not, and cannot be, completed until He has filled and been filled by the Church, which is His Body, the fulness of Him which filleth all in all.

It is of this perpetual presence of our blessed Lord with us, in us, that I wish to speak to-day.

I would say first, for the fortifying of our faith, that this presence is so natural, so clearly inevitable, a sequel to His resurrection, that even had no promise of the blessing been given, we might have been certain that it would be ours. We remember how He dealt with the contention of the Sadducees that the Pentateuch contained no intimation of a continuance of life beyond the grave. He shewed that God had chosen Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, out of all mankind, and had made a covenant with them, a covenant which man indeed might break, but God, being what He is, could not. The covenant then must be eternal, unchangeable, because God is eternal and changes not: death can not end it, therefore neither can it end the existence of those with whom this intimate relationship has been formed. The argument is based upon the character of God made known in the sacred books. In like manner the character of Christ, the Son of God revealed to us, is a proof that He will never leave His people. Being what He is, He must be always most near to them. For the human love which gives itself without stint, and is impatient with even an hour's separation, reaches its perfection in Him. It is true indeed that a mother will send a dearly-loved son from her side, that in a larger training ground than the home side supplies, he may gain that discipline and experience without which he will be imperfectly equipped for the battle that he must some day fight alone. So too, the commander of an army may delegate the conduct of a difficult operation to a subordinate whom he trusts, that the officer may be better fitted to act with wisdom and promptitude in an emergency, and may win the confidence of his men. The motive for separation in such cases is the good of the person who is loved and trusted. But in the relationship between Christ and His servants there is no room for the operation of such a motive, for we are not made to live apart from the source of life. He Himself has said 'Without Me ye can do nothing.' Separation of the members from the head, or the branches from the vine, means nothing less than death to them. Neither again is the power lacking to prevent such separation. On the contrary, the very passages which speak of His 'going to the Father' tell of a mysterious accession of power, for Himself and also for His disciples; of the advent of a strength which, in the days of His self-emptying, had not been exercised by Him, and therefore not by His ministers. 'If ye loved Me ye would have rejoiced, because I go unto the Father, for the Father is greater than I.' And again, 'He that believeth in Me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto the Father.' The character of this fresh endowment is declared in the words of the Risen Master. 'All authority hath been given unto Me in Heaven and upon earth. Go ye therefore . . and lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world.

Secondly, the promise of the Comforter's presence is the promise not of a substitute for our Lord—for where the 'Spirit of Jesus is there Jesus Himself must be'—but of one who comes to bring our Lord close to us. That promise is followed by the assurance —'I will not leave you desolate: I come to you.' To have the Spirit is to have Christ. Thus St Paul writes to his converts in Asia Minor that he is praying 'that ye may be strengthened with power through His Spirit in the inner man; that Christ may dwell in your hearts by faith.' Again to the Romans—'If any man hath not the spirit of Christ, he is none of His. And if Christ is in you,' and so forth. And St John teaches the same truth: 'Hereby we know that He abideth in us, by the spirit which He gave us.'

It is true indeed that we do not see, we do not expect to see, the body in which he rose from the dead, and ascended into heaven. During the forty days that followed the first Easter day it was cognisable by the senses only as He willed and when He willed. We look for the day when He shall so come in like manner as the disciples beheld Him going into heaven. Again, we do not apprehend, we do not expect to apprehend, the perfection of His holiness; we know that hereafter we shall see Him as He is. Yet we do believe, and we must pray to understand more clearly how this belief should touch our lives, that He is here to-day, with us, in us, to persuade and to strengthen, with not less, but with greater, power than He manifested in the days of His flesh.

To persuade, first. For are there not many earnest seekers after the truth, who long for a firmer basis for their belief than either the Bible alone, or the Church alone, or—unless I am mistaken—even the Bible and the Church together, but alone, can give? It has long been common knowledge that the earliest manuscripts of the Hebrew Old Testament are many centuries later than the books which they contain. And when we have pondered over the documents in the condition in which they have come into our hands, we are less perplexed than our fathers, since the days of Clement and Origen, would have been, to see many signs of accommodation to the hardness of men's hearts, of adaptation from other religious systems, of later modifications of early narrative and ordinance. But now, though of late years the genuineness of most of the Pauline Epistles, and the early date of the greater part of the New Testament are maintained by a far larger number of scholars than a century ago, there is still uncertainty as to the exact nature and value of the evidence for the contents of both the Synoptic Gospels and the Gospel assigned to St John. There are very few in this place who would appropriate Chillingworth's famous dictum and assert that 'the Bible, and the Bible only' is their religion. But have we yet fully learned the purpose of this divine ordering? Why were not these documents preserved for us like the inscriptions on monuments or obelisks? Why has this uncertainty as to date and authorship been made possible? Is it not a part, at least, of God's purpose that we may be sure that His voice is still sounding in the ears of all who will hear, enforcing and supplementing, through the unceasing discipline of experience, the lessons He taught in earlier days. Again the Church has not been suffered to speak with one voice, unless it were when it declared to

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men its belief in the true Godhead and the true manhood of our Lord Jesus Christ, and their mutual relations. And men have been startled to read in the history of the Church less of creation, and more of evolution, than they anticipated. And while it cannot be a matter for surprise that God should work by evolution in the spiritual as well as in the physical world, it may not be possible to decide whether in this or that operation the final stage of development has been reached. May it not be that God has suffered times of widespread uncertainty and confusion to arise that we may apprehend more clearly that He who in old time spoke to the fathers in the prophets, and in later days to apostles and evangelists in His Son, and during the days that followed to confessors, martyrs and doctors in the same our Lord and Master, is speaking to us in Him to-day? The voices of the past remain: they can never be without power, for they are echoes of the divine voice But the Lord may be saying to us to-day, as He said to the Jews of old 'Ye search the scriptures, because ye think that in them ye have eternal life; and these are they which bear witness of Me; and ye will not come to Me that ye may have life.' And as we listen to the words, the true words, in which one after another of our fathers have declared the divine mysteries, He may be leading us to reply like the Samaritans to their fellow country-woman who brought them to Christ. 'Now we believe, not because of thy speaking: for we have heard for ourselves, and know that this is indeed the Saviour of the world.' If Christ is with us now as He was with His first disciples, He must still be teaching and pleading, still warning and comforting, as in those early days; and His works and words, if we could see and hear them, would still be the strongest evidence of the divine origin of His mission. Are there not individuals amongst us who have felt and known His presence? They have stood perplexed at some parting of the ways; they have sought advice as to the road God willed them to choose, and have pondered it long and carefully; and suddenly, but quite clearly, the voice of the Lord has spoken; they have obeyed the command and the events that have followed have proved that it was His voice and not another's nor a passing impulse that guided them; and as they look back over their life's history, they are certain that then at least Christ stood by them and called them. Or they have tried to strengthen their hearts to face a dreaded danger, but tried in vain; and then the Lord has drawn near and filled them—they doubt it no more than they doubt their own existence—with the peace which passes all understanding. And it may be that such are troubled only because they do not know how to impart to others the assurance thus obtained, which must be to a large extent their own personal inalienable possession, for it belongs to the life which is hidden with Christ in God.

To these Christ has come near, to strengthen as well as to convince. He has imparted new desires, He has dispelled old fears. God in Him has spoken to their hearts as He spoke in old days to the hearts of Moses and Samuel. But surely the whole New Testament, and above all other books the later Pauline Epistles and the Epistles of St John, containing the promise of a far more intimate association of the Divine and the human than was given in the old dispensation; a far closer union than our present theological or even devotional language adequately recognises. To the minds of those Apostles the other blessings procured by the coming of our Lord in the flesh,—the example of a perfect life, the revelation of the Father, the atonement for sin, the assurance of immortality appear to be both transcended and consummated in the perpetual incorporation of Christ with the believer. Take for example such sentences as these: 'I long after you all in the tender mercies of Christ Jesus,' 'I live, yet no longer I, but Christ liveth in me,' 'We are in Him that is true, even in His Son Jesus Christ.' Are we really hoping and praying that such experience may be our own? It is true that some faint streaks of this glory, heralding an approaching dawn, have helped us to see deeper into mysteries of God's dealings. Take for example the ineffable mystery of the Atonement. As long as men looked upon our blessed Saviour as a substitute, even a willing substitute, for sinners,—so completely also one with the Father in the saddest moments of His Passion that we could truly say that God was in Christ, reconciling the world unto Himself,—it was natural to many to despair of penetrating more deeply into the darkness that surrounded that glorious work of love and righteousness: but light came when we began to understand that the Lord had united Himself so completely with men of all races and languages that in Him all are one man. For we saw that in Him we had suffered: we ourselves had died. Many of us are sensible of the lack, not—God forbid—of a New Theology but—of a fresh and fuller re-statement of the old faith of Christendom, that may help us to see more clearly how without the hypnotizing or deadening of a single faculty with which He has endowed our nature, Christ may live and move and work in us, dwelling in the whole man, intellect, will and emotions together. so that the believer may live, yet not he, but Christ in him: and at the same time such a one may live that life not as a separate individual, severed from his brothers in the faith, but receiving from, and giving to, the whole mystical Body of the Lord, the Church which is the 'fulness of Him that filleth all in all.' Thousands upon thousands of saintly men and women must have so lived, and those who watched their courage and humility, their unquenchable faith and unlimited self-sacrifice, must have acknowledged that there was at work within them a power greater than any of this world. Yet if we with our lower ideals and meaner ambitions had known more of the blessing offered, and had laboured more diligently to make it our own, we might have had higher hopes for ourselves, and might have contributed more largely to the common life of the members of the body. Fathers and brothers, to whose inspiring counsels and generous sympathy we in distant lands—and not least the preacher of this sermon—have never appealed fruitlessly, will you not help us to grasp this truth more intelligently? We recoil from the teaching that so long as we experience right emotions, the reality of the facts for which our creed bears witness is a matter of indifference. We know that such a doctrine is false, and will not help men in the hour of temptation or suffering. We long for the revival of Christian mysticism; and yet we know that that cannot be a right mysticism which will make the individual the arbiter of truth and righteousness, and claims for a part the vision that is granted to the whole.

And if in these days when we need—many of us at least—greater certainty in the things which belong to our faith, larger powers with which to do battle against the forces of evil, there be granted some new manifestation of Christ's presence in the individual and in the Church, shall we receive or reject the revelation when it comes? It is impossible to answer so searching a question with confidence. But I believe that there is good ground for hope. Our Lord has said 'He that is of the truth heareth My words.' And if one who has been for some years out of close contact with life and thought in the centre of the British Empire is able to form a judgment of any value, there appears to be a constantly increasing number both within and without the Church of Christ who are labouring to find the truth for the truth's sake. Within the Church, party watchwords are heard less frequently, and disciples of different schools are more ready than they were years ago to learn from one another. There is less and less of a determination to obey the dictates of a particular section, simply because the leaders of that section have issued an order. Again, it is written, 'He that loveth his brother abideth in the light.' And one of the first experiences of a traveller to this country from distant shores is the sight of an awakening, by no means restricted to members of the Church, in all that concerns the welfare of the poor. That the growth of luxury and self-indulgence and the lessening of vigilance and discipline amongst Englishmen, foretell approaching disaster to our Empire may be true enough: but it is impossible not to discern even in ordinary conversation, much more in the unremitting labours of self-forgetful students of the tremendous problems which social economies offer, an active and disinterested longing to lighten the burdens of their less prosperous brothers and sisters. It is surely a sign of the times that the great gathering of representative Churchmen of our Communion throughout the world, which is to assemble next month, places in the fore-front of its programme such questions of commercial morality as sweating, tricks of trade and methods of gambling, and proposes to discuss what is Christian in Socialism and what is practicable at the present moment in its ideals. If the love which endures is indeed driving us to spend, and be spent for, the members of God's great family of mankind, if we are indeed resolute to do the Father's will, putting into the second rank of things desired the obtaining of temporal and even spiritual blessings for ourselves, and letting our chief longing be that His Name may be hallowed, and His Kingdom may come, we can look with hope to see Him in our midst doing greater things than any we have yet dreamed of.

'That I may know Him, and the power of His Resurrection.' When the Apostle wrote these words, twenty-five years had passed since, fresh from the school of the Rabbis, he had seen the Lord's face as he journeyed to Damascus: he had been brought into contact at Athens and at Corinth with the wisest thinkers of his day, he had penetrated at Rome into the secret of the most enduring and widely spread power that the world had known; and yet the knowledge of the Greek and the strength

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of the Roman sank into nothingness, compared with the glory of knowing Christ, and the power of His Resurrection. Twenty-five years had passed, and during their progress he had become the leader of a movement which he knew was destined to endure: he had won, after failure and defeat which would have crushed into dust a less patient and courageous heart, the love of those for whose sake he had deliberately sacrificed everything that such a man as he could value—they had become his 'joy and crown.' And yet his overpowering longing is not that this love may never grow cold, or even that he may leave the world a little better than he has found it, but that he may know His Master more truly. Twenty-five years: and had he not known Him all this time? Had Christ not spoken to him at Corinth in the hour of disappointment and bidden him not to be afraid, but to speak, and hold not his peace; had He not been with him at his bedside in the hour of sickness, and comforted him with the assurance 'My grace is sufficient for thee;' on the eve of the shipwreck in the Mediterranean, and at time after time of need and despair? Had not the Apostle been caught up to heaven, and heard 'the unspeakable things which it is not lawful for a man to utter'? And yet he speaks as one who has not even crossed the threshold of Christ's School; who had not begun to drop the line into the depths of the divine mysteries. 'To know Christ and the power of His Resurrection.' If the Apostle could look forward, after long experience of his Saviour's transcendent love and strength, to a manifestation, in the anticipation of which he felt that he was still 'beginning to be a disciple,' how can we let ourselves dream that we have learned all that Christ's Presence can bring to His servants?

It is of the very essence of the effort we are called to make that its goal should be invisible and incognisable. 'We know not what we shall be' either in this world or in that which is to come. But unless the hope be visionary and fantastic, the summons comes to use to the utmost all the powers for elevating and purifying our lives that the already recognised presence of the Lord within us can supply. The many earnest seekers after truth in our days who do not yet call themselves Christ's servants will not be led to recognise any power of the supernatural unless it produces results which their observation can verify. And we ourselves also, as we hope to scale the mountain of God, cannot see the summit. Again and again we mistake some lesser eminence for the crowning height: it is only as we climb higher and higher that the goal of our ambition becomes more and more manifest, and even so, we shall need to turn to one and another of our comrades to make certain that we are not deceived. We cannot rise, we are not meant to rise, alone. And if in these days there are many naming themselves by the name of Christ, whom we know to be true servants of God, whose hymns raise our drooping spirits, whose efforts to free men from the slavery of vice stir our dead hearts to the power and warmth of their own enthusiasm, men who fill no place in our churches, by whose side we never kneel to receive the strength of the Body and Blood of the Lord, we must not rest until we have done the utmost we can in faithful obedience to His commands, to unite them in fellowship with ourselves. The prospects for the reunion of Christians are brighter in some of our Colonies than they have been for many years. Already in one important province of Australia Churchmen and Presbyterians have agreed upon a project for association in one body which awaits the approval of the Bishops at their conference next July. A great musician is reported to have said at the conclusion of one of his works 'It came from the heart: it will go to the heart.' If we and brother Christians who are not of our body can persuade each other that we are ardently longing to be brought closer together without the sacrifice of any truth to which they and we alike are bound to be faithful, love will find the way though the understanding may be blind. And it may be that it is just for this that God is waiting in order that He may shew us a vision more glorious than any that has gladdened our eyes hitherto, of the beauty and the power of the Lord's presence within us—Christ in us the hope of glory.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Winchester Reading Prizes have been awarded as follows:—1, W. B. Brierley, Christ's College; 2, E. H. P. Muncey, St. John's, E. G. Selwyn, King's, and M. A. Young, King's, equal.

The Lightfoot Scholarship has been awarded to A. A. Seaton, B.A., of Pembroke College.

At a Congregation on Thursday last the following Degrees were conferred:—

D.D.—W. L. Vyvyan (Bishop of Zululand), Trinity.
Sc.D.—A. Young, Clare; J. R. Sutton (by proxy), Sidney Sussex.
B.D.—J. M. Lupton, King's.
M.A.—D. H. Collingham, L. de B. Hugo (by proxy), King's; C. W. Adams, H. S. V. Hodge, B. F. E. Keeling, V. H. Mottram (by proxy), Trinity; S. B. Priston, J. F. Spink, R. Sterndale-Bennett, J. H. Street, C. B. Ticehurst, G. Wilson, B. F. Woods (by proxy), St John's; J. Sidley, Peterhouse; C. E. Redman, J. H. Townsend, Pembroke; J. O'H. Pearman, C. Stagg, G. F. White, H. N. Whitty, Gonville & Caius; F. A. Potts, Trinity Hall; J. C. A. Borrows, St Catharine's; S. W. Jose, Christ's; F. Norquoy, Emmanuel; W. T. Saxton (by proxy), Sidney Sussex; R. Elias, Downing; H. B. Adamson, G. F. Trench, H. Selwyn.
B.A.—R. A. Young, King's; W. H. Harvey (Advanced Student), Christ's.
B.C.—C. B. Ticehurst, St John's.

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31.	Tew, G. C., Emman. ...	Cl. Tr. II. 2. ...	1 year.
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52.	Jubb, E. C., Pemb. ...	14th Wrangler ...	7 weeks.
57.	Johnstone, D., King's ...	Cl. Tr. I. 3. ...	1 year.
70.	Dé, P. C., Down. ...	Hist. Tr. II., M. Sci. II.	1 year.
78.	Bourne, J. G., Pemb. ...	Cl. Tr. II. 2. ...	2 years.
82.	Krishnamma, J. R., Emman.	Cl. Tr. II. 1. ...	1 year.
86.	Arnot, D. W., Caius ...	31st Wrangler ...	1 year.
92.*	Woodward, J. F., Caius ...	29th Wrangler ...	1 year.
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100.	Kemp, K. McI., Corpus ...	Cl. Tr. II. 1. ...	1 year.
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106.	Cator, G. E., Selwyn ...	Cl. Tr. II. 2. ...	1 year.
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A JOURNAL OF UNIVERSITY LIFE & THOUGHT

VOL. XXIX. No. 731. **THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1908.** PRICE SIXPENCE

CALENDAR.

Thursday, May 14.

Congregation at 2 p.m. Discussion of two Reports after the Congregation.

King's: Somervell in F; anthem, 'Call to remembrance,' Battishill.

Cricket: C.U. v. YORKSHIRE; Pembroke v. Caius, Selwyn v. Downing, Trinity Hall v. Emmanuel.

Lawn Tennis: Mayflies v. Clare, Christ's v. Emmanuel, Caius v. University College, Oxford, Trinity v. Peterhouse, St John's v. Selwyn.

Shooting: C.U.R.V. v. LONDON SCOTTISH R.V.

Miss Madeleine Booth: Violin Recital in Guildhall at 8 p.m.

New Theatre: 'Angela,' at 8.15 p.m.

Friday, May 15.

King's: Hymn 170.

Lowe Double Sculls.

Cricket: C.U. v. YORKSHIRE; Jesus v. St John's, King's v. Trinity, Emmanuel v. St Catharine's, Queens' v. Corpus, Sidney v. Pembroke.

Lawn Tennis: Peterhouse v. Christ's, Selwyn v. Caius.

Cambridge Theological Society: Meeting in the Library of the Divinity School at 8.30 p.m.

Meeting in Senate House: Address by the Right Hon. R. B. Haldane, K.C., M.P., Secretary of State for War, at 8.30 p.m.

New Theatre: 'Angela,' at 8.15 p.m.

Saturday, May 16.

Examination for Classical Tripos, Part I., begins.

King's: Wilson in E; anthem, 'Lord who shall dwell,' Boyce.

St John's: Goss in E; hymn 342.

Trinity: Anthem, 'Lo, my Shepherd is Divine,' Haydn.

Lowe Double Sculls.

Cricket: C.U. v. YORKSHIRE; Jesus v. St John's, Downing v. Christ's, Selwyn v. Peterhouse, Pembroke v. Emmanuel.

Lawn Tennis: C.U. v. SURBITON; Selwyn v. Christ's, Emmanuel v. Trinity Hall, Pembroke v. Clare, Caius v. Trinity.

Shooting: C.U.R.V. v. STOCK EXCHANGE R.C.

New Theatre: 'Angela,' at 2.30 and 8.15 p.m.

Sunday, May 17.

Fourth Sunday after Easter.

Sermon at Great St Mary's Church at 2.15 p.m., by the Most Rev. W. SAUMAREZ-SMITH, D.D., Trinity College, Archbishop of Sydney, Primate of Australia.

King's: *M.*, Walmisley in D; hymns 299 and 304. *E.*, Walmisley in B flat; anthem, 'Ascribe unto the Lord,' Travers.

Sunday, May 17.

St John's: *M.*, Selby in B; hymn 530. *E.*, Selby in B; anthem, 'Rejoice in the Lord,' Purcell; hymn 341.

Trinity: *M.*, Sullivan in D; hymn 202. *E.*, King Hall in B flat; anthem, 'Let God arise,' Greene; hymn 291.

C.I.C.C.U.: Address to Members of the University by the Rev. W. T. A. Barber, D.D., Headmaster of the Leys School, in Victoria Assembly Rooms at 8.30 p.m.

Cambridge Church Society: Sermon to Members of the University by the Rev. J. N. Figgis, Litt.D., of the Community of Resurrection, Mirfield, in Great St Mary's Church at 8.30 p.m.

C.U. Nonconformist Union: F. R. Salter, Esq., Trinity College, on 'St Francis of Assisi,' in Victoria Assembly Rooms at 8.30 p.m.

Monday, May 18.

Cricket: Trinity Hall v. Clare, Trinity v. Pembroke, King's v. Queens'.

Lawn Tennis: C.U. v. NORTH WARWICK; Christ's v. Trinity, Sidney v. Caius, Clare v. Selwyn.

Swimming: 100 Yards Freshmen's Race.

Cambridge Antiquarian Society: Meeting in the Lecture Room of the Archaeological Museum at 4.30 p.m.

Cambridge Philosophical Society: Meeting in the Optical Lecture Room at 4.30 p.m.

New Theatre: 'Carmen,' at 8.15 p.m.

Tuesday, May 19.

Examination for Mathematical Tripos, Part I. (first four days), begins.

Meeting of Crane's Trustees.

Cricket: St John's v. Queens', Trinity v. Pembroke, Peterhouse v. King's.

Lawn Tennis: Emmanuel v. Caius, King's v. Christ's, Selwyn v. Pembroke.

Shooting: BAKER CUP.

New Theatre: 'Tannhaüser,' at 8.15 p.m.

Wednesday, May 20.

Cricket: Magdalene v. Trinity Hall, Caius v. Emmanuel, Peterhouse v. Queens', St John's v. King's.

Lawn Tennis: Emmanuel v. Selwyn, Clare v. Magdalen College, Oxford, Caius v. Pembroke.

C.U.M.S. Orchestral Concert in Hall of Trinity College, at 9.15 p.m.

Union Debate at 8.15 p.m. Subject: 'That this House would welcome the success of the Tariff Reform Campaign.' Proposed by Mr H. I. P. Hallett, Christ Church, Oxford, President, Oxford Union Society.

New Theatre: 'The Daughter of the Regiment,' at 8.15 p.m.

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NEWS AND NOTES.

The Statue of the seventh Duke of Devonshire was duly unveiled on Tuesday by Sir James Stirling, and all agreed that Mr Goscombe John was to be congratulated on the portrait. We give the very happy inscription of the Master of Trinity which is placed on the pedestal.

In Honorem
Gulielmi
Ducis Devoniae vii.^{mi}
Per xxx. Annos
Cancellarii Nostri
Qui Ineunte Adulescentia
Studiis Optimis Deditus
Et In Omnibus Primarius
Scientiarum Et Veterum Et Recentiorum
Per Vitam Fautor Exstitit.
Idem Praeses Noster Electus
Academiam Ductu Suo Et Exemplo Instinctam
Aedificiorum Instrumento
Munificentissime Ornavit
Talem Virum
Genere Ingenio Virtutibus Illustrem
Aequalium Decus
Venerentur Posteri

Natus die xxvii.^{mo} April. A.S. mdcccviii.
Obiit die xxi.^{mo} Dec A.S. mdccccxci.

The only Report which raised an interesting discussion last Thursday was that which dealt with the new regulations for the second part of the Historical Tripos. It is not easy to understand why (to take a concrete case) a man who has taken the first part of the Classical Tripos and become interested in the historical side of the Classics should be forbidden to pursue such historical studies if he goes over to the second part in History, and the acute criticisms of Professor Gwatkin, Mr Grant, and Mr R. T. Wright seemed to deserve a more elaborate answer than they received. It appears to us that in the minds of those who proposed the change there is, unconsciously, a radical fallacy—that a Tripos exists as a competition, a means of setting one man against another, and that it is therefore necessary accurately to equate the chances of all those who enter for it. The truth is, of course, as is clear from a moment's thought upon the history of examinations in Cambridge, that a Tripos is merely to discover whether a candidate has learned the amount of a subject, qualitatively and quantitatively, that the University thinks requisite for honours, and whether he knows that subject—it matters not how or where the knowledge was obtained—well, excellently, or superlatively. A man's place, that is, his class and division, is not (or should not be) affected whether he is the only candidate, or one of a hundred.

Among the Graces to be submitted to the Senate this afternoon are some interesting reminders of the Pan-Anglican Congress, no fewer than eleven episcopal names being proposed for Honorary Degrees. The colonial and foreign names chosen are admirable—but we wish there were more of them. We honour the Metropolitans of South Africa and India, the Presiding Bishop of the American Church, the Archbishop of the West Indies and the Bishops of Massachusetts and Uganda: the other names are those of English Prelates. It is at least arguable that these might have been omitted or relegated to another occasion, and their places taken by more of our visitors: not from any lack of respect to them, but because they are always with us, and the opportunity might have been seized to do the little we were able to reward men who in many cases are leading the hardest and apparently most thankless of lives for their religion's sake. We rejoice to see proposed for honorary Masterships of Arts the names of Sir Edward Candy, so deservedly popular with our sucking Indian Civilians, and of Mr Henry, our Reader in Forestry.

We regret that Dr Cunningham has resigned the office of Vicar of Great St Mary's, which he held for twenty-one years. He has long been the leading clergyman in Cambridge, and his earnest and thoughtful sermons have attracted those in the University who were most capable of appreciating them. It is hardly too much to say that he has exercised a unique influence in the town and university. His ready sympathy, his thorough acquaintance with the problems of the day, combined with his reputation which is not local but world wide, have won him universal affection and respect in university and town alike. Few indeed of his own college can approach him in intellectual gifts, and it may truly be said that Trinity has given its best to the parochial life of Cambridge. It is to be hoped that his work for church and state alike may be entering on a new phase, and that even wider spheres of influence than those he has had may be opening out to him, since there is no place in the clerical or academic world which would not receive an added dignity were he to consent to occupy it. The *Review*, over whose editorial committee he long presided, wishes him 'good-speed.'

We may here take the opportunity of remarking that it is generally acknowledged that Dr Cunningham has arranged by far the best group of writers for the Pan Anglican Congress. He has been given Christian Truth and other intellectual forces under the headings of Christian Revelation and the claims of other religions, Christian Philosophy, Morality, Religion and Science, Religion and the Press, the Critical Study of the Bible. The selection of writers has been practically entirely in his hands, and of the twenty-six names we may select as specimens the Bishop of Southwark, the Deans of Canterbury and Manchester, Professors Sanday, Sorley, Kennett and Burkitt, Sir Dyce Duckworth, Dr Schiller, Mr A. C. Benson, Miss Reed, M.D., Mr Edward Compton and Mr J. St Loe Strachey. These are surely sufficient to shew the judgement, versatility and persuasive powers of the Archdeacon of Ely.

The Tercentenary of the birth of John Milton, who was born on 9th December, 1608, will be celebrated at Christ's College by an exhibition of 'Miltoniana.' Dr

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George C. Williamson and Mr A. E. Shipley are getting together what is hoped will form the most complete exhibition of busts, paintings, prints and miniatures of the Poet that has ever been shown. Such early editions of Milton's works as are available will also be on view, and in the catalogue of these which Mr Charles Sayle is kindly preparing, the homes of others, which owing to the regulations of the Libraries cannot be lent, are indicated. It is intended that the Exhibition will be open for some hours a day, probably from 12 noon to 1 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. during the latter half of June and for a week in July. The College propose to give a Dinner on Friday, 10th July, to celebrate the Tercentenary, and on the same day some students will present the 'Masque of Comus' with the music by Henry Lawes.

The recent vacancy in the Linacre Lectureship caused by Dr Donald MacAlister's appointment to the Principalship of Glasgow University has given St John's College an occasion for re-considering the terms on which the Lectureship is held. It has been decided to make it an annual appointment, and to invite in each year a man of mark in the medical profession to give a single public lecture in Cambridge, on the same general plan as the Rede Lecture, originally founded in 1524, only four years after the death of Linacre. The first result of this new departure was the admirable lecture given on May 6 at the New Museums by Dr OSLER, F.R.S., Regius Professor of Medicine in the University of Oxford, who fully deserved all the good things said of him by the Master of St John's before the beginning of the lecture and by Sir Clifford Allbutt at its close.

The opening lecture of the series was happily seized as an opportunity for an introductory historical sketch of the 'Life and Works of Linacre,' in which emphasis was laid on his relations to humanists such as Politian and Aldus Manutius and Erasmus, and on the great services which he rendered to Medicine by reviving an interest in Galen, whose works had long been laid aside in favour of those of the Arabians, such as Avicenna. We were reminded that among his Italian fellow-labourers in this cause was Niccolo Leoniceno of Padua and Ferrara, who went on lecturing for 70 years and died at Ferrara at the age of 96 after ascribing his unimpaired enjoyment of a praeternatural mental and bodily vigour to the innocency of his life and the frugality of his diet. The lecturer told us *inter alia* of Linacre's own copy of the Aldine *editio princeps* of Aristotle, now in the library of New College, Oxford, and also of the sole surviving specimen of the first edition of his Rudiments of Latin Grammar, originally written for the Princess Mary, and now in the British Museum. He also exhibited a large array of bibliographical curiosities connected with Linacre's literary career, as well as lantern-slides of the two portraits (that at Windsor, and the drawing from the Cracherode collection in the British Museum), and of important title-pages of his works, including that of his translation of Galen, *De Temperamentis*, published at Cambridge in 1521 by Siberch, who in that year and place was the first to use Greek type in England. The lecture was full of interest to the bibliophile, to the classical scholar, and to the student of the general history of medicine and of the varying fortunes of the Linacre lectureships at Oxford and Cambridge. We trust that it will soon be published by our own University Press.

As we have reason to believe that some of those who had the privilege of hearing Dr OSLER's lecture were specially interested in the identification of Linacre with the hero of Browning's *Grammarian's Funeral*, we may here add the passage from the *Moriae Encomium* in which Erasmus gives his amusing description of one of his friends, 'a royal physician,' devoted to the study of Grammar:—

> Novi quendam πολυτεχνότατον Graecum, Latinum, Mathematicum, philosophum medicum καὶ ταῦτα βασιλικὸν jam sexagenarium qui caeteris rebus omissis annis plus viginti se torquet et discruciat in Grammaticâ, prorsus felicem se fore ratus si tamdiu licet vivere, donec certo statuat, quomodo distinguendae sint octo partes orationis, quod hactenus nemo Graecorum aut Latinorum ad plenum praestare valuit. Proinde quasi res sit bello quoque vindicanda, si quis conjunctionem faciat dictionem ad adverbiorum jus pertinentem.

This description may be accepted as intended for Linacre, although, at the date of publication (1511), assuming 1460 as the year of his birth, he was only 51, and not a 'sexagenarian.' It is also true that at this time, his only published work was his translation of Proclus, *On the Sphere* (1499), and it was not until 1523 that he wrote the Rudiments of Grammar for his pupil, the Princess Mary, while his far more important work on the same subject belongs to 1524, the year of his death. His health had been broken 'by study and disease,' and he died of stone in the bladder. Dr J. F. PAYNE, who is well known as an expert on the subject of Linacre, quotes the above passage of Erasmus in his *Introduction* to the Facsimile of Linacre's translation of Galen, *De Temperamentis*, published by Messrs. Macmillan and Bowes in 1881, adding in a note on another page: 'Is this passage the foundation of Mr Browning's fine poem, *The Grammarian's Funeral?*' It was apparently this hint that prompted the first of our new Linacre lecturers to apply to Linacre some of the effective phrases of Browning's poem—'*Calculus* racked him,...*Tussis* attacked him,' and other lines of loftier import. But it is clear that Browning's *Grammarian* is a grammarian and nothing more; he is certainly not a 'Royal Physician.' It may be added that Browning's *Grammarian* has ere now been identified with Boccaccio, the date of whose death (1373) is still nearer to the time indicated by Browning himself in the title of the poem:—'*Shortly after* the revival of learning in Europe.' The trials and tortures of old age (which Boccaccio describes in a letter to Brossano) did not prevent him from remaining a brave and arduous scholar to the last. At Certaldo, the scene of his burial, a lofty citadel crowns the summit of the hill, and other hills arise around:—

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'All the peaks soar, but one the rest excels;
Clouds overcome it;
No, yonder sparkle is the citadel's
Circling its summit.'

Clearly there are points in the poem which may as easily be applied to Boccaccio, the first of 'modern men' to study Greek, as to Linacre, who, although he was a translator from Greek texts, wrote on Latin Grammar and not on Greek.

The late Dean of Peterborough was a Cambridge evangelical of the old school—a man of many Triposes and more friends. His name appears in the Mathematical and Classical lists in 1857, and in the Theological and Moral Science in 1858. He was indefatigably active in good works and exercised immense influence in church patronage with much impartiality and discretion. He was connected with Cambridge as a governor and we believe as a founder of Ridley Hall, and was four times preacher before the University. His two sons, the late Canon Theodore Barlow and Dr C. M. Barlow, were both well known in the University in their time, the former at St John's where he was Junior Dean (1894—1900), and the latter at King's College.

The Presbyterian Church of England have elected Dr. Skinner Principal of Westminster College. The new Principal is too well known in Cambridge to need any introduction. He was born fifty-seven years ago and has had time to be connected with two Scotch, two German, and one English University. He is a noted Hebraist to whom Isaiah is not obscure nor Ezekiel enigmatical. He has contributed to the Century Bible, the Cambridge Bible for Schools, and his name appears at the foot of many articles in Hastings Bible Dictionary. His presence is valuable to the Theological School of Cambridge.

The meeting in support of the Licensing Bill held on Saturday night was large and enthusiastic. No arrangements had been made for overflow meetings, but the Guildhall was full—indeed crowded, and, what was more, the audience was largely composed of men, preponderantly young men. Undergraduates were in the body of the room in great numbers, while Professors in person and by letter testified to their support of the measure.

The visitors' speeches were closely followed, and, as we predicted, they gave between them a strong exposition of the Temperance side of the question. Mr Cameron Corbett's quiet and effective speech dealt with temperance and labour, Sunday closing and crime—with a contrast drawn between 'paragraphs in English papers' on the failure of Sunday closing in Scotland and the satisfaction of the Scottish people with its success: Mr Corbett illustrating his point with striking statistics from the Glasgow police and a timely reference to Scottish 'heckling.' Sir Thomas Whitaker came on toward the end of the meeting, but the audience showed no signs of going. His theme was mainly Brewers' Finance, and his vigorous treatment of it is likely to be remembered by those who heard it. His shrewdness and his homely Northern humour made a strong and pleasant impression. Those who were responsible for organizing the meeting were conspicuously pleased with its success, which quite exceeded their expectations.

If it be not presumptuous to suggest improvements in contemporaries, might we advise the *Reporter* of a possible improvement? When a Syndicate reports, the chief point of interest is to know how many signed and how many refrained from signing, and to satisfy this curiosity a weary hunt is necessitated through piles of back numbers. It would be little trouble and a great convenience if the names of all the members of a Syndicate were given at the head of their report; the signatories of course would remain as before.

Two numbers of the *Journal of Theological Studies* demand our attention, and we are glad to say that Cambridge is not ill represented in these higher pursuits of knowledge. In the number for the first quarter of the year Professor Burkitt has no less than three articles: a discussion of the use of the expression 'chief priests' in the Latin Gospels, of the use of *secus* = 'by the way side' in the Vulgate, and a review of Mr Buchanan's Old-Latin Biblical Texts, No. V. In the same number there is a most interesting examination of the creed of Aphraates, by Mr H. L. Pass, and Mr Stewart treats of Saintyves' remarkable book, 'Les Saints successeurs des Dieux.' In the number for the second quarter the Cambridge contributions are mostly reviews. Mr Brooke criticises Salmon's 'Synoptic Problem,' and Dr James 'The Gospel of Barnabas.' Mr Johns keeps a learned and exhaustive chronicle of Assyriological publications. One Cambridge man is not reviewer but reviewed: Mr C. C. J. Webb, of Magdalen College, Oxford, treats of Professor Gwatkin's *Gifford Lectures*, and it will be generally agreed that the learned Professor deserves all that he gets for the discourtesy of his language towards schools of religious thought that he dislikes, and for his abuse of the Gifford Lectures (on the *Knowledge of God*!) to drag in controversial theology.

We give a hearty welcome to the 'Research Defence Society' which has come into existence under the able presidency of Lord Cromer. Dr Stephen Paget is the Hon. Secretary. It has the admirable aim of protecting those who are working for the interests of the human race by experiments upon animals from the ignorant and malicious attacks of anti-vivisectionists and little-brown-dog-fanatics. It already counts more than a thousand members, many of them names of great distinction, and we hope that it will be well supported in such a home of research as Cambridge.

We are delighted to learn from the *Isis* that Stuart has been elected President of the O.U.B.C. We ought to have a good chance in the race next year.

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Last week's *Saturday Review* contained a delightful article on King's from the practised pen of Mr Oscar Browning. It takes the form of a review of Mr R. A. Austen Leigh's *Bygone King's*, already noticed in these columns, and Mr Browning has seized with unfailing perspicacity upon the essence and genius of his College which has sustained it through times of depression and contempt, and which will always be its distinguishing characteristic: King's spiritually as well as materially clings round its chapel. Mr Browning's article is not one that can be summarised, for its conclusions depend less on arguments than on its impressionist picture of the College: but we commend its careful perusal to the friends, and enemies, if there be any, of that remarkable foundation.

IN MEMORIAM.

THE DEAN OF PETERBOROUGH.

By the death of Dr BARLOW, Dean of Peterborough, Cambridge and St John's have lost a dignitary of the Church who deserves to be held in respectful remembrance as a most loyal representative of his College and University. As an administrator, he was 'in labours more abundant' than many of his clerical contemporaries. Half-a-century ago he obtained honours in the Mathematical and Classical Triposes and in the Class list for Theology, but his main academic distinctions were the Carus Greek Testament Prize and the second place in the first Class of the Moral Sciences Tripos of 1858. In his clerical career he was chiefly connected with Bristol, Oxford, and Islington, where, as Vicar of an important parish and as the organiser of the Islington Clerical Meeting, he proved an admirable administrator for the thirteen years preceding his appointment to the Deanery of Peterborough. In that position his relations with colleagues of different views to his own were marked by the utmost cordiality, and his opinions on controverted questions were appreciably enlarged in the course of his experiences of the world. The same gradual broadening of interests was a striking characteristic of the speech in reply for the visitors, which he delivered in the Hall of St John's at the College gathering of last June, when he traced the way in which his intense loyalty to his College had quietly expanded into a larger loyalty to many other institutions and organisations with which he had been brought into contact in his later experience of public life. The proposer of the toast, to which the Dean then replied, described him as 'the father of one of those College Deans whose memory we hold in ever-grateful remembrance.' Little more than a year had then passed, since the Dean had lost his devoted son, who is also remembered for the pleasant and tactful way in which he discharged the difficult duties of a University Proctor. It may be added that, as a Bachelor of Arts, the late Dean of Peterborough was the earliest secretary of his College magazine. The excellent constitution which that magazine originally received from Mr Joseph Bickersteth Mayor, with the happy combination of the elements of permanence and progress in the abiding life of its editorial committee, has enabled the *Eagle* to survive by half a century the *Lion* and the *Bear*, and, in its latest number, to enter on the fifty-first year of an existence which began in the bachelor days of the late Dean of Peterborough.

J. E. S.

THE LAST SENIOR WRANGLER AND THE METHODS OF COLLEGE COMPETITION.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

SIR,—As a Tutor of one of the smaller, but not least-renowned, Cambridge Colleges, I wish to protest in your columns against the frantic speculation into which some of my neighbours have been led by the abolition of the Senior Wrangler. I personally voted against the so-called reform of the Mathematical Tripos, for I saw the evil motives which prompted the change. But even I failed to anticipate the real scandal.

As you know, the last Senior Wrangler will be chosen in 1909. Now Trinity and St John's are running a neck-and-neck race. An accurate recount made in our Combination Room by the Bursar a few evenings ago confirmed the statement that St John's is at present one Senior Wrangler to the good; but Trinity, anticipating the reform, has bought by means of scholarships so many young men that they are almost sure of the Senior Wrangler of this year. And thus the victory belongs to the College which shall get the *last Senior Wrangler*.

Anyone who knows the renown accruing to a College which gets the Senior Wrangler (my own College expected that I should be Senior, but owing to a use of unfair German methods by the examiners I only attained fifth place)—any such person will realise the vital importance of victory to the two bloated foundations which I have mentioned. And they are adopting methods from which even I shrink. Trinity led the way by announcing that it had secured a cadet of the most famous scientific family in England. St John's retaliated by obtaining a boy of extraordinary merit from an East-end slum. Then Trinity resolved to have at least two candidates of surpassing merit, and at great cost secured an Australian (though I am told that he was not a really good bargain). St John's retaliated by putting another man on their mathematical staff especially to coach their candidate: they fetched back Professor Bromwich, an F.R.S. from Galway—(in my day lecturers went away to become professors: professors did not get brought here as lecturers to foster unfair College competition). Then Trinity entered into a mathematical alliance with King's, Caius and Clare, so that they could put on a special lecturer as a coach without any expense. This was most clever. St John's was aghast. The British Isles and Australia had no more to offer, and they began telegraphing to America. The expense of the cables alone was enormous: the ordinary code could not be used, it contains no abbreviation for Conic Sections or Differential Calculus. At last they announced that they had secured a Jew boy of extraordinary brilliance from Philadelphia, and is it chance that a speculative builder on the same day secured most favourable terms for a large piece of their property at Hull? I knew that Trinity would make the next move, though I did not think that they would sink so low as to patronise the yellow peril. They went to India and bought a Brahmin boy who can sit for hours looking at his toes and doing mathematics that even Dr Hobson can only just understand. But at the same time the ordinary shares of Cammel Laird fell from $5\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ (my debentures went down in sympathy) and I see no reason to disbelieve our Bursar's statement that Trinity sold half their Pearce bequest to buy that Brahmin.

Has the fight ended? I do not know. But I now understand why Trinity were so anxious to get the scheme of reform carried a year ago. For this year they have the nomination of a Moderator for the last real Mathematical

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Tripos, and no one thought of it before! And I am told that they intend to nominate a pure mathematician of extraordinary ferocity who will set questions that no one but the Brahmin can do. Is it fair? Is it just? And will St John's secretly buy the Peterhouse nomination? In the interests of tutorial morality and public decency, I sign myself

Yours faithfully,
Pro Bono Publico.

May 8, 1908.

'CLUB' v. 'PUB.'

A Satire suggested by the recent disclosures concerning the N. Camberwell Radical Club of which Dr Macnamara is President. Dr M. is a warm supporter of the Licensing Bill.

Est prope Camberwell locus—o procul este profani!
Goochi fautores absint atque hoc genus omne!—
Quo, quoties redeunt pia Sabbata, turba frequentat
Magnanimûm heroûm vivax et rite parata
Indulgere iocis, necnon *Baccho atque Tobacco*!
Ipsa venit virgo et multus cum coniuge coniux.
Doctor hic est praeses qui '*Mac*' cognomine gaudet.
Nequidquam vocat hora precum; nil talia curant!
Postulat hic *Bassum*, venit hic qui maluit *Allsopp*,
Valdius aut poclûm vinum quod praebet Oporto,
Multiplicesque fluunt, nullo prohibente, liquores.
Herbae narcoticae, fumantibus omnibus, ardent,—
Shag niger, et *reditūs*, longae *Cheeroots et Havannae*!
Iamque, siti posito, vario certamine ludunt,
Aut cantant, fidicen dat consolamina multis,
Auditur *Wagner*, *Gounod*, dulcisque *Iolanthe*.
Applaudunt omnes! resonat clamoribus aether!
'*Si Parsona nequit conatum excellere nostrum*
Parsonae tanto peius!'—sic vana loquuntur.
Serius hos agitat studium,—'*lectura*' vocatur,—
Femineus status, aut numquid *protectio* prosit?
Nonne boni sumus aequales? nonne omnia nobis?
Aut vexata agitur Malthusia questio—passim
En promissa sonant, quid non promittitur? *Ingens*
Pensio mox senibus! vacca et tria iugera cuique!
It fumus caelo, miscentur pocula rursus,
Inque vicem recitant laeti '*damnate tabernas!*
Publica quaeque domus pereat post quotlibet annos!
Asquithiam legem laudamus! floreat Asquith!'

Nonconformatorum haec est mens *conscia* recti.
Hoc tibi commendo, bone Doctor, *γνῶθι σεαυτόν*.

J. Hudson.

THE ERASTIAN'S HANDBOOK.*

The existence of pro-Boers among us at the time of the South African war is, happily, being almost forgotten: they were execrated, and rightly execrated, by their countrymen. But even those who, from the best motives, broke their windows, admitted that the traitors were led by conscience alone, and sided with their country's defeated enemies because they believed truth and justice to be on Mr Kruger's side. But what would Englishmen have said if the anti-national position had been founded not on principle, but because its upholders believed that the Boers would finally win? If the reason had been, 'The Boers will be successful, and our best chance of preserving our positions and dignities is to display loudly our sympathy with what you call the enemy': would not such baseness have merited rapid and violent suppression?

Canon Hensley Henson has looked across the Channel and seen the success of anti-clericalism in France. He has heard of mob demonstrations in Italy: he may even have read the infamous *Asino*; and he believes that in his own country the same forces, less grossly violent perhaps, but equally unrelenting, will triumph: and this volume is occupied with a long treason to the faith he swore to keep, to the sacraments he undertook to administer, to the clergy in whose ranks he enrolled himself, to the Church whose dignities and emoluments he has not scrupled to accept: and all this to preserve the Establishment!

The contents are a mixture of sermons and essays, not without a unity of purpose. Briefly to indicate their subjects, the first is a sermon preached in Westminster Abbey on the festival of the Translation of King Edward the Confessor: it is devoted, with exquisite feeling for time and place, to a chilly disparagement of the royal saint, and to the usual Erastian case built on the text 'My kingdom is not of this world.' We have then an essay on Daily Services. Canon Hensley Henson is displeased that he has to read Mattins to an audience of one, and he therefore gives reasons which he thinks would justify his neglect of the rule. His method—it is used several times in this book—is simple. If he dislikes a rubric, he pronounces it obsolete: if that is clearly ridiculous or untrue, he declares it obsolescent, and therefore without power of binding. Not that he would have been of a different opinion if there were a larger congregation at St Margaret's: there used to be one or two more, he says, when he was Vicar of Barking: but he charitably suggests that they 'could have been more Christianly occupied in domestic duties': so that we may bring our Bibles up to date by the simple process of reversing the story of Martha and Mary.

But we must not spend too much time on any one article. We will state shortly the objects of his book, which, to do him justice, he does not conceal. Canon Henson, not unmindful of the Three Tailors of Tooley-Street, declares: 'We, the people of England, will have no ecclesiastical pretensions. "I am an Englishmen," said Mr Sartorius, when the parson remonstrated with him about the dangerous staircase, "and I will suffer no priest to interfere in my business." So we regard the Church as a branch of the civil service, and the Prayer Book as a schedule of an Act of Parliament. It might appear that this would have awkward consequences for us, as we do not obey many of the prescriptions in that schedule. Not at all. Those that we dislike are obsolete or obsolescent, and therefore null; any prescription, however, disobeyed by those who uphold ecclesiastical pretensions is *ipso facto* rigidly in force, and its violation is to be punished with the greatest severity: and if on certain points the pretenders appear to be conforming to orders which we neglect, we will easily solve that difficulty by appointing judges and courts which will decide that such orders have precisely the opposite meaning to that which they appear to have. We are, many of us, heretics and schismatics: heresy and schism will therefore be removed from the list of sins condemned by the Church of England. We dislike pomp and ceremonial (witness, for example, the unpopularity of that degraded and antiquated function, the Coronation): our ministers shall therefore officiate as they did in the good old Hanoverian days. And for our first archbishop we will look for somebody who does not believe in archbishops or bishops as divinely appointed governors of the Church—that is mere sacerdotalism—with a ready flow of language and an imperfect knowledge of history, who will not bother about any such formalism as ordinations,

* *The National Church.* By H. Hensley Henson, B.D. Macmillan. xxviii. + 440 pp. 6/-.

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and will receive as brothers all who profess and call themselves Christian ministers, excepting always, of course, the clergy of the apostate Church of Rome, the corrupt Churches of the East, and Anglican sacerdotalists; then, cleansed and purged of ecclesiasticism, the Church of England will shine bright and clear as the National Church.'

It says much for the strength and tolerance of the Church of England that she can keep in her bosom the writer of such a book as this. His harmlessness lies in the fact that his following is almost negligeable: small among the laity, and, since the death of Sir William Harcourt, undistinguished and leaderless: infinitesimally small among the clergy; Dr Llewelyn Davies, who contributes an introduction, is one of the tiny band. But what of the man himself, who can hold no unimportant office in the very institution he would crush and degrade? We do not envy him. And how he can enunciate such a sentence as this, 'the Holy Catholic Church itself is the instrument for building up on earth the Kingdom of God,' while every word in the book shews his intention of making it a Kingdom of Man? Is it unwilling praise in a moment of forgetfulness? Probably not: this is not the first time that the Truth has been betrayed with a kiss.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr PRATT ON THE LICENSED TRADE.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

SIR,—In a note on the fresh edition of Mr Pratt's book 'The Licensed Trade,' your reviewer remarks that the new chapter on the business side of Temperance agitation deserves an answer. I do not agree with your reviewer, and if you can spare the space, I will briefly explain why.

This particular chapter is the weakest in Mr Pratt's vigorous, if partisan, production. Its purpose is to suggest that enthusiasm for Temperance is largely dictated by commercial interest. A contemptible insinuation of this kind is as difficult to refute as it is impossible to prove. But the emptiness of the general proposition may perhaps be guaged by the worthlessness of Mr Pratt's remarks on the cocoa-firms. According to Mr Pratt, the growth and prosperity of these firms have been materially helped by the increase of teetotal sentiment in this country, and it is suggested that this explains the interest which Mr Rowntree and Mr Cadbury take in the subject. Mr Pratt refers to Mr Rowntree's share in the standard book on 'the Temperance problem and social reform,' and to Mr Cadbury's proprietorship of the *Daily News*. It is difficult to see why these facts are mentioned if Mr Pratt does not intend to imply—he is careful not to state—that this literary and journalistic activity has a commercial aim and motive.

The suggestion that Mr Rowntree and Mr Cadbury care about Temperance because it pays is ridiculous. But the curious thing is that Mr Pratt's discussion is nothing more than an elaboration of the undeniable probability that Temperance will favour the consumption of cocoa. He does not attempt to establish any direct connection between the Temperance movement and the prosperity of these particular firms. He does not show that the consumption of cocoa has grown out of proportion to the increase of population. Granting that it has, he does not attempt to prove that cocoa has been substituted for alcoholic liquors rather than for tea and coffee. He nowhere examines the relation of these particular firms to the trade as a whole: he does not face the possibility that they have attained their position by driving out inferior makers. He proceeds always by innuendo instead of proof.

Finally Mr Pratt tries to raise a prejudice against cocoa as slave-grown. He quotes Mr W. A. Cadbury's speech to the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, candidly admitting the disgraceful conditions existing in the Hinterland of Angola:—he omits to tell us that the thorough investigation which Mr Cadbury then summarised was undertaken by the cocoa firms themselves! Mr Pratt goes on to say that the purchase of cocoa from this source is not to be discontinued for the present:—he omits to tell us that the cocoa firms have decided to continue their purchases in order to exert pressure on the Portuguese planters, and that this decision has been adopted after consultation with the Foreign Office! After this characteristic indulgence in half-truths, it is not surprising that Mr Pratt thinks cocoa-drinkers may be encouraging slavery, when as a matter of fact by supporting the British firms, they will be helping to suppress it!

In short, Mr Pratt's two pages on the cocoa firms are just scurrilous nonsense. His book would have been stronger if he had had the good taste to delete this passage. As it stands, it reveals a reckless special pleader posing as 'an independent surveyor.'

Yours faithfully,

Jesus College. H. G. WOOD.

MISPRINTS.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

SIR,—In this week's *Review* you intimate that there is a considerable class of your readers whose chief interest is to discover misprints—a suggestion which is as little flattering to your subject matter as to your readers,—but I suppose the editors themselves rise superior to the Cambridge 'passion' for mere accuracy or they would not, in your issue of the previous week, commit the vulgar error of confusing a college coat-of-arms with a crest, as in the paragraph (p. 319) referring to china with college armorial bearings thereon. I think you should offer a reward for editors' as well as printers' errors, though one so munificent as the last can scarcely be expected.

Yours sincerely,

Jersey, F. SHILLINGTON SCALES.
St Barnabas Road, Cambridge,
May 9, 1908.

MUSIC.

A very interesting lecture on English Folk Song was given on May 7th, by Mr Cecil Sharp, the vocal illustrations being supplied by Miss Mattie Kay, assisted by Mr W. H. Wing. Most of the illustrations were drawn from the new (fourth) instalment of the 'Folk Songs collected in Somerset' which we owe to Mr Sharp's zeal and tact. He has tapped a rich vein of song, quite unsurmised by any but the very few, and holds out a confident hope that any who care to work other districts in the same method and spirit will be richly rewarded. Of course all districts are not equally rich; but as to that we may quote the wisdom of the old huntsman: 'Them places as looks least likely is often more likelier than them places as looks most likeliest.' As to catching these beautiful products of an older time before they are finally dissolved into modernity, it must be realised that we are only just in time. The awakening of consciousness, as in some other conspicuous instances, just coincides with the first stages of dissolution. But it is very forcibly brought home to one, that just as one half the world knows not how the other half lives, so one half the world knows not what the other half sings. We must not ignore the totally new light in which the discovery of the importance of English Folk-music puts the prospect of an English musical school. For some time it was forcibly urged that English music so far as known to the polite world was, during the last two centuries, entirely exotic. A national school of music could only spring from native soil; there was no English native soil; therefore there could be no English school of music. Q.E.D. But here *is* the native soil—lots of it. How now? As to the rendering of the music, it has in respect of both voice and manner, an ideal exponent in Miss Mattie Kay, and an ideal accompanist in Mr Sharp. A word must be spoken in strong praise of Mr Sharp's arrangements. The difficulty of the task is only to be appreciated after some thought. Think of the piano. 'Das Klavier ist gar kein Instrument' said Hans Bülow. Well at any rate it is not romantic, not folk-lorish. Yet it has to be used. Then there is the modal quality of the tunes, so puzzling to the ordinary harmonist. Many would think, and not without some plausibility, that they would go best without any accompaniment at all. But

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this will hardly be the view of most of those who heard Mr Sharp's accompaniments last Thursday. To speak frankly, they are triumphs of art.

On Thursday Miss Kay, on Saturday Miss Jay. The latter lady gave a very enjoyable programme of violin music, beginning with a sonata of Tartini, of which the most noteworthy movement is the pretty jig at the end. Then followed an extremely fine Chaconne by Tomaso Vitali. The cumulative effect of works in this form—a large number of variations on a short theme—is prodigious. Perhaps it was in this that Miss Jay achieved her highest success. The next division of the programme consisted of four 18th century works; the last division, of three 19th century works. Very welcome was the newly published Sonatensatz by Brahms. What is it about Brahms that makes us feel that he, almost above all others, 'knows the road we came?' We remember seeing an account of a concert in which an ultra-modern work was followed by a symphony of Brahms. The reviewer, after expending himself in eulogies of the ultra-modern, said that after it the Brahms seemed like 'weak tea.' Well, we do not want to disparage any music, but if Brahms is to be compared to the cup that 'cheers but not inebriates,' we cannot help remembering that there is some modern music that *may* inebriate, but that certainly does not cheer. We could have dispensed with the Wieniawski Polonaise at the end. Most violinists seem to believe in a sort of musical Nemesis, whom they have to propitiate by including a certain proportion of rubbish in their programmes.

THE CAMBRIDGE EXHIBIT AT THE FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

The University is represented at the Franco-British Exhibition in several places. Apart from the exhibits of the Cambridge Scientific Instrument Company, which, though not strictly a University institution, is of us, and has our heartiest good wishes as a pioneer of exact science, the department of Agriculture has an important exhibit in the Agricultural Section, Building 15, Allotment O (as well as a diagram and photographs in the Cambridge Section), and the Observatory is well represented in the portion of the Exhibition reserved for Astronomy. The University exhibit proper is in the British Education Building, North End, Section D. Members of the University who intend to visit it will do well to go to Wood Lane Station (Metropolitan Railway from King's Cross). If they enter the Exhibition Buildings from this station, find their way to the Court of Honour, take any door to the right at or beyond the bridge over the Canal, and cross the hall in which they then find themselves, they will, without difficulty, find the British Education Building. The Cambridge section adjoins the Oxford section, and will probably be most easily found by our readers if they aim, after following our directions, for the right-hand corner of the Education Building, at the far side as they enter. If a visitor, entering as we suggest, crosses the Education Building, which is rectangular, by a path parallel to its shortest sides, he will probably find himself opposite some portion of the exhibit of the Manchester Education Committee, a very complete exhibit designed to shew the steps of the educational ladder from the elementary school to the technical school or university. If he now turns to the right he will find the Cambridge exhibit without difficulty.

In attempting to shew the whole significance of all that an ancient University implies, much must be left to the imagination, and exhibitions are above all exhibitions of the concrete. It may be questioned, for example, whether the four photographs, shewn by the School of Engineering, of apparatus designed for teaching and research, are not for educational purposes worth any number of models and 'blue prints' of perfectly common-place structures, which involve no principles which are not known to every serious engineering student. The University exhibit commences with a series designed to shew historical development. A map of Cambridge in 1300, reproduced by the University Press, from the Barnwell Book, edited by the Registrary, is the starting point of the series. It is followed by Lyne's map of 1574, by a reproduction of the Loggan Prints, and finally by a large map, with the Colleges and University buildings reproduced in model. The Museums and Laboratories are merely blocked out and labelled; for they form so close a net work that further detail is impossible, and indeed this method probably best meets the end in view; but the Colleges, the Senate House, the University Library, the University Church, the Union, and the Fitzwilliam Museum have been represented in complete detail so far as time has permitted. A selection of photographs of laboratories completes the scientific side.

Members of the University will be interested in a photograph of the King, in academical dress, as an undergraduate, taken from an engraving in the possession of Colonel Harding, of Madingley Hall. Portraits of several Cambridge worthies, Cromwell, Pitt, Sir Michael Foster, Professor Maitland, Sir Richard Jebb, and others find a place; and there is an interesting series of reproductions of admissions to their several colleges of famous Cambridge men; an original letter of Newton's, lent by Trinity, a prize essay of Coleridge and an old illuminated history (1618) of the University and Colleges, lent by Jesus. Emmanuel lends a bronze copy of the statue of John Harvard, erected at Harvard, and facsimiles of the Milton Manuscripts (Trinity), Gray's Elegy (Pembroke), and an undergraduate letter of Charles Darwin (Christ's), make up a collection of which, perhaps, the most interesting item is the Sidney record of the admission of Cromwell with the curious comment in a later, royalist, hand. Cromwell occurs again in a letter, whose original is in the Clare Library, and his influence may in all probability be traced in Mr J. A. Venn's Chart of the matriculations of Oxford and Cambridge, in the relative prosperity of Cambridge during the Civil Wars. Mr Venn's charts of the growth of the Colleges is also shewn. A series representing academical dress from the seventeenth century to the present time is intended mainly to interest our French neighbours, as is also a very complete exhibit of photographs of athletics. The Union Society shews a series of photographs, including one of a debate in progress. The Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate are represented. The latter shews one of its convenient travelling libraries. The general scope of the work of the University is shewn by a series of schedules, bound and mounted on a stand and by a copy of the Lecture list conveniently displayed. A series of research papers is included, and a set of transparencies illustrating recent medical research. Some fine illustrations of the Greek plays are worthy of notice. The Teachers Training Syndicate exhibit diagrams and papers. The historical development of the Colleges is represented by the series of College histories, by Dr Venn's History of Caius, by a selection of views of the several colleges as they appear to-day. Newnham and Girton are represented by a series of photographs, shewing their growth or development, as well as by a list of

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publications of members of these colleges, and by specimens of these publications.

The University Press shews an extensive series of educational books in the Cambridge section, beginning with elementary text books and ending with the Cambridge Modern History. This however is only part of their exhibit. They have elsewhere (in Building No. 12) a very complete stall of which the central feature is a printing press at work on a Cambridge Bible.

THE UNION DEBATE.

TUESDAY, May 12th.

Mr E. H. Dalton, King's, resumed: 'That this House welcomes the Government's Licensing Bill as a wise and equitable measure of Temperance Reform.'

Ayes.	*Speakers.*	*Noes.*
Mr E. H. Dalton, King's.		Mr H. P. W. Burton, St John's.
„ G. F. Shove, King's.		„ V. E. Cotton, Magdalene.
„ A. Ramsay, Caius.		„ A. C. Larmour, Trinity.
„ J. C. Jolly, King's.		„ A. C. Nicholls, St John's.
„ E. M. Pattison Muir, Caius (Ex-Pres).		„ H. E. Wethered, Trinity.
		„ D. J. Jardine, Trinity.
„ E. Evans, Trin. Hall (Secretary).		„ G. D. Pryor, Pembroke.
		„ C. E. Storrs, Pembroke.
„ N. Compton-Burnett, King's.		„ H. M. Stephenson, Caius.
„ G. E. Toulmin, King's.		„ J. G. Simpson, Christ's.
„ A. F. Thorpe, Jesus.		„ H. Broadmead, Caius.
„ F. Rönnfeldt, Christ's.		„ J. H. Allen, Jesus.
„ H. H. Thomas, Downing.		

The honourable opener having replied, the House divided: Ayes, 133; Noes, 83. Majority for the motion, 50.

Mr E. H. DALTON resumed the debate. He explained that the monopoly value consisted in the immunity from competition enjoyed by holders of licences, and the consequent profit. Mr Balfour's Act was due to the realisation that there would be change in the character of the Bench. The abolition of the property test for justices was already effecting such a change. The hon. member contrasted the attitude of landlords and yearly leases with the state and yearly licences. Barbaric tribes placed their women and children in the forefront of the battle. The tory party placed their widows and orphans. Mr Dalton had a difficult task in reviving interest in a subject which had already been discussed. He made a clever speech—but was hardly at his best.

Mr H. P. W. BURTON objected to the other side claiming for themselves a monopoly of virtue. It was true that there was no legal right in licences, but there was an immemorial custom in favour of their renewal. Local authorities compelled licencees to make expensive structural alterations. It was impossible for them to carry all the burdens placed on them, and at the same time make adequate provision against the loss of their occupation. Mr Burton suffered from nervousness, but made some excellent points.

Mr SHOVE objected to asceticism. The example of Foreign and Colonial legislation was against giving compensation. The Licensing Commission was no more undemocratic than the institution of Justices. Mr Shove made one of the best speeches on the motion, but he should be more certain of his excellent perorations.

Mr COTTON defined equity as moral justice. The compensation was not morally profitable. The hon. member lacks confidence.

Mr RAMSAY feared Eve would have fallen earlier if there had been six apple trees.

Mr LAMOUR believed Eve took the one apple because it was the only one she was told not to take. Both hon. members were excellent.

The EX-PRESIDENT from Caius was in great form. He brought forward hard facts to convert an incredulous opposition in a most delightful speech.

The debate was prolonged till midnight, and a great number of members spoke. We cannot remember hearing so many speeches of such a high standard. Mr RÖNNFELDT was perhaps the best.

ROWING NOTES.

The first heat for the Magdalene Pairs on Wednesday last produced, as was expected, a most exciting race. The Pembroke pair, rowing the faster stroke, and being well together, at once began to 'go up,' and by First Post Corner had about 25 yards advantage; from this point however they gradually lost ground and only just managed to get home in front of their opponents. We congratulate the Pembroke pair on the plucky race they rowed; they had to face greater strength and experience, and would undoubtedly have given Powell and Williams a better race in the final if they had not had such a gruelling the day before. The final was rowed on Thursday and the result was really a foregone conclusion. The Third Trinity pair at once began to gain and rowing long and hard came right up to their opponents, winning easily by about 90 yards.

We congratulate Powell and Williams on their success; though by no means a record pair, they were well up to the average and rowed a long sweeping stroke.

To attempt to forecast the result of the Lowe Double Sculls would be a dangerous experiment, since, contrary to the custom of the last few years, three comparatively even pairs are competing. We expect to see some very close racing.

FRIDAY, May 15, at 3 o'clock.

Heat A.

First Station—J. C. Warrington and O. A. Carver (First Trinity).
Second Station—M. N. Perrin and M. A. Lloyd (Pembroke).

Heat B.

G. E. Fairbairn and N. E. Hawdon (Jesus) drew a bye.

SATURDAY, May 16, at 3 o'clock.

Final Heat.

First Station—Winner of Heat A.
Second Station—G. E. Fairbairn and N. E. Hawdon.

Practice for the Mays is being carried on in a most energetic manner; Trinity Hall especially are setting the fashion in this particular. The first three boats are all in a well advanced condition, though the same can hardly be said for L.M.B.C. and Third Trinity: the latter have come on considerably however since we last wrote, and are really taking a lot of trouble, far from their methods of a few years ago.

The lower boats in the First Division appear to be paddling at an unnecessarily slow stroke, and there is a tendency all through to twist up the bodies into extraordinary positions, which appear to the casual observer to be peculiarly uncomfortable.

Emmanuel, King's and Corpus do not seem quite up to their standard of the last two or three years; Clare, on the other hand, should turn out a better combination than we have seen from them for some time.

Magdalene should do well again.

Sidney Sussex, Peterhouse, St Catharine's and Downing will have to take a lot of trouble if they wish to develop into crews.

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CRICKET.

THE SENIORS' MATCH, May 4, 5, 6.

The usual conditions of cold that are associated with the above match, for once were absent, although the game was interfered with by some rain, the weather was warm. The match was chiefly conspicuous for the brilliant all-round cricket of Gimson, who scored 97 for once out, and in the second innings captured 7 wickets for 29 runs. Winning the toss, Mr Baily's side put together the creditable total of 159, to which Burton contributed 32 in attractive style, and Brisley played a useful innings of 31. Pink and Macleod were the most successful bowlers, the former capturing 4 wickets for 70 runs, and the latter the same number for 52. Mr Lucas's side replied with the moderate total of 105, Bancroft, Macleod and the captain himself being the chief scorers. Rain fell on Tuesday morning and delayed the game till 2.30, when on Mr Baily's side going in a second time, some sensational bowling by Pink was seen. Seven wickets fell for 16 before Priestley and Gimson made a great stand; the partnership realised 60 before the former fell to Lucas. The total eventually reached 139, thus leaving Mr Lucas's side 194 to win. This proved too great a task; indeed 9 out of the 12 batsmen only contributed 7 runs between them! J. Reunert, Mackenzie, and Lucas all played well, the latter particularly hitting out brilliantly, without finding any help. C. Reunert did well with the ball for the winners, and the fielding on both sides was well up to the average.

THE FRESHMEN'S MATCH, May 7, 8, 9.

In this match a certain amount of batting talent was shown. The bowling was distinctly weak, in spite of the fact that the scoring was low.

For Mr Young's side M. Falcon gave a good display of batting in his first innings. He scored chiefly by hard drives on the off side. The rest of the batting on Mr Young's side was mediocre. The same can be said of the second innings, with the exception of D. C. Collins, who shewed that he was a capable bat. On fast wickets he may develop into a really good player.

On Mr Wright's side there were several bats who shewed good form. F. T. Mann played a bright hard-hitting innings, as also did N. C. Tufnell.

In the second innings both J. G. C. Scott and W. K. Ramsbotham shewed that they were no mean bats.

The best bowling seemed entirely confined to Mr Young's side. D. C. Collins promises to be a fine bowler; he has a variety of balls and uses his head well. T. L. C. Curtis is a steady bowler with an off-break. E. Olivier bowled well in the second innings of Mr Wright's side, when the wicket had become faster. He has a good high delivery and can bowl a ball with an unmistakable swerve.

Mr R. A. YOUNG'S SIDE.

J. L. Crommelin-Brown (Winchester and Trinity), c Jaques, b Thompson	1
L. J. Reid (Aldenham and Christ's), c Carroll, b Jaques	1
D. C. Collins (Wellington, N. Z. and Trinity), 1 b w, b Martin	10
M. H. Falcon (Harrow and Pembroke), c Ireland, b Martin	86
B. H. Holloway (The Leys and Jesus) c Cowley, b Thompson	11
M. H. C. Doll (Charterhouse and Trinity), c Carroll, b Jaques	19
E. K. Cuthbertson (Malvern and Clare), b Martin	17
H. Forman (Shrewsbury and Pembroke), c Carroll, b Jaques	0
J. I. Piggott (Cheltenham and Pembroke), c and b Martin	2
M. E. C. Baggallay (Eton and Trinity), c Wright, b Pigg	3
T. L. C. Curtis (Eton and Trinity), run out	5
E. Olivier (Repton and Trinity Hall), b Pigg	10
C. F. C. Letts (Haileybury and Jesus), not out	4
Byes 10, 1-b 2, w 4, n-b 4	20
Total	189

SECOND INNINGS.

Falcon, b Martin	10	Piggott, b Pigg	14
Holloway, c Pigg, b Jaques	15	Baggallay, c Carroll, b Martin	15
Reid, run out	16	Curtis, st Tufnell, b Martin	6
Doll, st Tufnell, b Martin	15	Olivier, c Thompson, b Pigg	3
Cuthbertson, b Thompson	18	Letts, not out	0
Collins, c Martin, b Mann	29	Byes 7, w 3, n-b 1	11
Crommelin-Brown, c Ireland, b Mann	10		
Forman, c Pigg, b Mann	1	Total	163

Mr C. C. G. WRIGHT'S SIDE.

J. F. Ireland (Marlborough and Trinity), b Collins	7
F. H. Carroll (Private and Jesus), 1 b w, b Curtis	15
J. G. C. Scott (Marlborough and Pembroke), c Brown, b Curtis	15
R. B. Cowley (Harrow and Pembroke), b Curtis	0
W. K. Ramsbotham (Uppingham and Clare), b Collins	5
F. T. Mann (Malvern and Pembroke), not out	76
N. C. Tufnell (Eton and Trinity), c Young, b Olivier	51
J. M. Naylor (Eton and Trinity), b Collins	11
B. W. Pigg (Tonbridge and Jesus), c Forman, b Collins	3
F. H. Martin (Clifton and Pembroke), b Doll	1
A. Jaques (Aldenham and Pembroke), b Collins	2
J. Balfour (Charterhouse and Trinity), c Curtis, b Collins	0
S. L. Thompson (Horsham and St John's), run out	0
Byes 8, w 1	9
Total	195

SECOND INNINGS.

Ireland, b Collins	9	Tufnell, b Collins	13
Ramsbotham, b Olivier	14	Naylor, not out	7
Scott, c Young, b Collins	29	Byes	15
Cowley, c Brown, b Curtis	19		
Carroll, not out	26	Total (6 wkts.)	132
Mann, b Collins	0		

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

Mr R. A. YOUNG'S SIDE.—FIRST INNINGS.

	o.	m.	r.	w.		o.	m.	r.	w.
Jaques	22	8	29	3	Martin	16	3	41	4
Thompson	21	7	59	2	Mann	2	0	6	0
Pigg	16	5	31	2	Balfour	2·2	1	5	0

Thompson bowled three wides and four no-balls, and Balfour one wide.

SECOND INNINGS.

Thompson	15	2	36	1	Pigg	17·4	1	36	2
Martin	31	8	49	4	Mann	9	3	16	3
Jaques	8	2	15	1					

Thompson delivered one wide and one no-ball and Pigg two wides.

Mr WRIGHT'S SIDE.—FIRST INNINGS.

	o.	m.	r.	w.		o.	m.	r.	w.
Collins	31	6	51	6	Doll	8·5	1	18	1
Olivier	27	3	54	1	Reid	4	0	15	0
Curtis	17	2	34	3	Forman	2	0	8	0
Letts	8	1	6	0					

Doll bowled one wide.

SECOND INNINGS.

Collins	18	1	49	4	Curtis	12	4	27	1
Olivier	24	9	39	1	Doll	6	4	2	0

COLLEGE CRICKET.

SCORES OF 50 AND OVER.

C. E. Durrant, Queens' v. Corpus	126*
H. J. Goodwin, Jesus v. King's	102
J. Reunert, Pembroke v. Christ's	101
F. G. Wailes, Emmanuel v. Peterhouse	99
A. G. Seymour, Jesus v. St Catharine's	84
F. W. Metcalfe, Sidney v. Christ's	77
J. W. C. Turner, Queens' v. Magdalene	70
R. B. Firth, King's v. Jesus	68
G. M. Bottome, Christ's v. Pembroke	65
J. W. C. Turner, Queens' v. Corpus	64*
P. Rawlings, Trinity v. Emmanuel	63
A. V. Evans, St Catharine's v. Jesus	62
J. Shelley, Trinity v. Caius	61*
A. L. Sutcliffe, Sidney v. Corpus	58
P. H. Jephson, Pembroke v. Clare	57*
E. L. Goodman, Jesus v. St Catharine's	55
W. O. Raikes, Caius v. Trinity	55
E. J. Boyd, Selwyn v. Christ's	53*
L. H. Adams, Queens' v. Magdalene	53
R. T. H. Mackenzie, Pembroke v. Christ's	52
V. C. Agnew, Trinity v. Emmanuel	51

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BOWLING.

R. T. H. Mackenzie, Pembroke v. Christ's	5	wickets	for 9 runs.
B. Gray, Trinity II. v. Selwyn	7	„	17 „
G. A. Boddam-Whetham, Caius v. Trin. H.	5	„	13 „
C. Gimson, Emmanuel v. Peterhouse ...	7	„	20 „
T. W. Melhuish, Clare v. Pembroke ...	4	„	12 „
E. J. Forbes-Adams, King's v. St John's	6	„	20 „
B. H. Holloway, Jesus v. Trinity	7	„	24 „
M. W. Otter, King's v. St John's	3	„	11 „
P. H. Mellor, Clare v. Pembroke ...	6	„	24 „
F. R. Moore, Clare v. St John's	7	„	36 „
G. Pike, Trinity v. Emmanuel	4	„	16 „
B. Gray, Trinity v. Emmanuel	4	„	22 „
F. Broadbent, St Catharine's v. Jesus ...	6	„	38 „

LAWN TENNIS.

C.U. v. CHISWICK PARK.

The Light Blues commenced their season well, beating Chiswick Park L.T.C. on Saturday, May 9th, by 11 matches to 4. There was very little to choose between the two sides in the singles, but Cambridge shewed a decided superiority in the doubles, only losing one match. G. S. Stathers and G. Watt did well to win their three matches. E. O. Tancock and J. A. D. Naoroji combined well and shewed great promise, but both pairs would greatly strengthen their attack by taking up their position closer to the net. Scores:—

SINGLES.

W. S. Andrews (Caius) lost to F. M. Pearson (Chiswick) (6—4, 3—6, 4—6).

E. K. Blundell (Selwyn) beat D. H. Rutherglen (Chiswick) (4—6, 2—6).

E. O. Tancock (Selwyn) beat L. West (Chiswick) (6—3, 6—8, 6—4).

J. A. D. Naoroji (Christ's) lost to K. Ingram (Chiswick) (7—5, 1—6, 2—6).

G. S. Stathers (Trinity) lost to N. Chesterton (Chiswick) (6—3, 0—6, 4—6).

G. T. C. Watt (Caius) beat G. B. Youll (Chiswick) (6—3, 5—7, 6—3).

DOUBLES.

Andrews and Blundell beat Pearson and West (6—1, 6—4); beat Rutherglen and Ingram (6—2, 6—3); beat Youll and Chesterton (6—2, 8—6).

Tancock and Naoroji beat Pearson and West (6—1, 7—5); lost to Rutherglen and Ingram (6—1, 3—6, 3—6); beat Youll and Chesterton (6—2, 6—1).

Stathers and Watt beat Pearson and West (7—5, 6—4); beat Rutherglen and Ingram (6—3, 6—2); beat Youll and Chesterton (7—5, 8—6).

C. U. S. C.

C.U. v. HORNSEY.

On Saturday the University Swimming Club opened its season, when Hornsey were the visitors. The home side was considerably weakened by the absence of F. C. T. Tudsbery, who has been ordered by his doctor not to play water polo this year, and R. E. Grice-Hutchinson, last year's captain, who is not yet in residence.

Hornsey opened the score in the early stages of the game, but the University, owing to poor combination, never looked very dangerous in front of goal; Hornsey changed ends with a lead of 1—0.

In the 2nd half Hughman found his old form and very quickly added two more points, and just before the finish Dodds added a fourth point. W. J. D. Smyth played a magnificent game in goal, being called upon repeatedly to deal with the most difficult shots, which he saved in a really brilliant style. Final score: Hornsey 4, University 0.

C.U.—W. J. D. Smyth, Pembroke (goal); C. H. Fowler, Trinity and D. Portway, Downing (backs); I. Mavor, Sidney (half-back); J. H. Barr, Christ's, E. E. Jenkins, King's and F. Ronnfeldt, Christ's (forwards).

Hornsey S.C.—M. G. Jemmett (goal); J. Dodds and A. Howes (backs); J. P. Craig (half-back); R. F. B. Cross, F. C. Darling and E. N. Hughman (forwards).

SHOOTING NOTES.

FIRST VIII. v. NEXT IX.

The annual trial teams shot on Wednesday, May 6th, the second team being given an extra man in order to provide a match: this seems to have been somewhat unnecessary as they would have won without him.

The failure of some noted shots was probably due to experiments with the new aperture sights. The scores were:—

FIRST VIII.		NEXT IX.	
P. G. J. Güterbock ...	93	A. P. B. Irwin	93
A. M. Humphry ...	89	J. M. Cossar	87
J. B. Thomson	88	H. S. Reed	87
H. A. Bell	88	D. Lucas	86
G. G. Woodruff	86	G. E. A. Whitworth ...	84
J. R. Drinkwater	82	W. T. Lattey	84
H. A. C. Goodwin... ...	79	M. D. Mawe	82
W. Johnstone	77	R. A. Millingham	82
	—	C. M. Sing	79
	682		—
			764

C.U.R.V. v. THE INNS OF COURT R.V.

On Saturday, May 9th, two matches were shot against the Inns of Court, in the morning at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, and in the afternoon at the short ranges, both were won. In the morning the conditions were exceedingly difficult, though the weather itself was fine. The wind was varying from moderate to strong, and in direction from 9 o'clock to 12; it was also very gusty. The sun seemed to be going in and out every few minutes, with the result that elevation was very difficult to keep. These conditions explain the apparently bad shooting. The Inns of Court were leading, at the end of the 800 range, but the University IV. pulled up again at 900. They were lucky in having no misses at either of the shorter ranges, while their opponents had two or three. Tatham for the Inns of Conrt had shot remarkably well at 800 and 900. At 1000 yards the excitement began in earnest, between 15 and 20 misses being registered by the two sides, both sides beginning to think they had lost the match. Just as Goodwin had one more shot to go, the Cambridge side found they had already won by one point, and as Goodwin then made a bullseye Cambridge won a most interesting match by 6 points. Last year they won by 1 only, after another exciting shoot.

C.U.R.V.		I.C.R.V.	
A. V. Hill	75	C. K. Tatham	85
H. A. C. Goodwin... ...	71	J. Freeman...	67
H. A. Bell	70	L. Noon	67
J. B. Thomson	63	A. G. Mathers	52
	—		—
	279		271

In the afternoon the conditions were better although the light was bad. The score of 256 at 500 yards was very good under the conditions.

C.U.R.V.		I.C.R.V.	
J. R. Drinkwater	97	C. D. G. Drayton	96
A. M. Humphry	97	J. P. Somers	91
A. V. Hill	93	L. Noon	91
H. A. Bell	92	J. V. Scully	90
J. B. Thomson	91	C. K. Tatham	90
G. G. Woodruff	90	G. Nye	88
A. P. B. Irwin	90	A. G. Mathers	87
H. A. C. Goodwin... ...	84	J. Freeman...	86
	—		—
	734		719

Series 'B' has been postponed until May 22nd and 23rd.

COLLEGE CORRESPONDENCE.

PEMBROKE.

The Boat Club begs to announce the success of its representatives in reaching the final of the Magdalene Pairs. The sturdy race that these two 'comparatively inexperienced oarsmen,' to quote our vigorous little contemporary the *Granta*, gave the winners has now passed into history, so its narration here would savour of incongruity. Our hats off then to the comparatively inexperienced oarsmen (we are still quoting), M. A. Lloyd and P. V. G. Van der Byl (not to be confused with A. H. of that ilk, for that is another story).

M. N. Falcon and F. T. Mann will perhaps look back upon the Freshmen's Cricket match with as much pleasure as most people,

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while in connection with this match there was one of those pleasing little incidents which do so much to brighten this work-a-day world. One R. B. Cowley, of this college, was described in the posters, placards, handbills and the like as of Trinity. We were readily sensible of this honour, while we understand Trinity consider it a delicate compliment to them. Tactful secretary of the C.U.C.C.!

GONVILLE & CAIUS.

Our reference in last week's notes to the refusal of the laziest man in the College to take upon him the burden of this correspondence has led to a conflict between two second year classical scholars, each of whom claims that the cap is just his size.

We note in that 'bright little contemporary,' the *Daily News*, that at the recent installation of the new Chancellor there were present (*inter alios*) the Vice-Chancellor and the Master of Caius. Surely this 'Jekyll and Hyde' trick is a trifle antiquated! And where was the Master of Gonville?

The Cricket XI. has beaten Trinity Hall and lost to Trinity. Congratulations to A. F. Leighton on having already scored a couple of centuries! A good start for a Freshman! *Macte virtute!* The 2nd XI. is going strong.

Lawn Tennis numbers Trinity among the vanquished, but Selwyn and Emmanuel have overcome us.

ST CATHARINE'S.

Rowing. With the composition of the eight definitely settled, it is to be hoped that the next few weeks will see a decided improvement throughout the boat. Up to the present general unsteadiness has been productive of a good deal of discomfort. However when the crew can sit the boat with any degree of ease we may look for that rhythm and life which is at present lacking.

Cricket. When at full strength the XI. should be good. We have lost to Downing and drawn with Sidney and Jesus. Congratulations to F. E. Maltby on playing in the Seniors.

Lawn Tennis. The VI. has already obtained several victories, and but one defeat, when not at full strength.

The Freshmen's Smoking Concert proved a very enjoyable function on Saturday last. Not the least prominent feature was the speech of the third year President, who treated us to a decidedly 'flowery' oration. Not a little of the success of the evening was due to the genial chairmanship of Mr Rushmore, who so often obliges in this capacity.

JESUS.

The boats are gradually settling down, and will probably be permanently fixed up before long. They select such inaccessible hours to go out in the May Term that we never seem to get the chance of personally inspecting them, and so giving our impressions—valuable as they would doubtless be; and the opinions of those who do know something about it are generally not procurable, or else delightfully vague. We were sorry to see our representatives unsuccessful in their heat in the Pairs; they had lost a great deal by Ditton, and were unable to make it up in the Reach. The general consensus of opinion is that they lost owing to inability to move their ship fast enough, but we will not dogmatize on this point.

At Cricket we have drawn with King's and St Catharine's, and lost to Queens'. The 2nd XI. have beaten Caius II. and Pembroke II., and lost to the Herons. Accounts of the Seniors' and Freshmen's Matches are to be found elsewhere in this paper, so we will not here mention the doings of our representatives, except to highly commend the skilful bowling of our old friend Selwyn Pink.

The Lawn Tennis VI. have been beaten by Clare and Selwyn. The 2nd VI. have as usual shrouded their doings in mystery. Whether there is any ulterior motive we cannot say.

The Farragoes held their annual breakfast on Wednesday at the extraordinary and uncanonical hour of 8 a.m. (nominally), and also lined up in a tasty group in the first court to test the resisting power of Mr Stearn's camera. On Saturday the question of vestments was vigorously discussed before a small but select house, and after much expenditure of eloquence ended in a draw.

Without putting ourselves into the position of financial reformers, we should like to suggest, if we may, that it might be rather an idea if the gas in the courts and on the stairs were not lighted till one hour before sunset at most, and the money thus saved were expended on additional flowers for the courts. The horticultural condition of the first two courts is a very half-hearted effort, especially in the case of the former; and the effect of the sun shining in his strength on gaslight is not artistic.

ST JOHN'S.

How fortunate it is that lack of news in no way affects the substance of these notes, though at times the inventive genius is certainly somewhat paralysed by the want of the raw material to work on. What splendid *Review* correspondents Aesop or Hans Andersen would have made! We were very busy commemorating benefactors during the earlier part of the week, beginning with what looked like a pandonlican congress, and finishing up (after the third dinner) with a 'feu de joie' in the Combination Room. Surely the monotony of these dinners could be vastly relieved by side shows in the second court, a giant's stride or cocoa-nut shies might be set up, or why not——— a football match!

On the River the return of Mr Bushe-Fox is marked by the growth of 'puddles.' The first boat should find great difficulty in going down, and will refuse no really good offer of going up. The second boat is as stately as ever; and as for the fours, could not a 'friendly' be arranged?

Congratulations to E. H. P. Muncey on his reading feat.

TRINITY.

We are glad to see Mr Arthur back, seemingly recovered from his illness. We hope it is so.

Mr Duff has unfortunately been forced to go down for a short time; we are sorry to hear it and hope that he will return before long thoroughly rested.

The Theological Society met on Monday in the junior Dean's rooms. Dr Askwith read an interesting paper on 'The Evidence for the Resurrection.'

The boats continue their labours but news of them is found more conveniently elsewhere.

We hear that Archdeacon Cunningham has resigned his post as Vicar of Great St Mary's. The Church has always been closely connected with this College: so has Dr Cunningham. May it long continue so in both cases.

We trust that either the Corporation or the College authorities will rouse themselves shortly to deal with the detestable and wry-eared demoniacs who make the Backs horrible with gramophones. No preventative measures could be too severe for such a revolting nuisance, and it is to the unanimous indignation of the whole society that it seems to be at its worst in front of the Trinity buildings.

EMMANUEL.

Although no official information respecting any branch of athletics has reached us, laborious investigation has brought to light the following facts:—That the Cricket XI. has defeated Caius, lost to Jesus, by one run only, and drawn with Lincoln College, Oxford, whilst the well known and justly popular though inappropriately designated 'Pagans' opened their season with a visit to Whittlesford; we understand that Royston will be the victims of next week.

Congratulations are due to the authorities on having at last made up their minds to hold the College Ball.

SIDNEY SUSSEX.

Rowing. The eight shows a slight improvement.

Cricket. The XI. has done better this last week, winning two matches and drawing three. We have beaten Christ's (214 for 6 wickets—116) and Corpus (200—88): the matches drawn have been against King's (165 for 6—267), Peterhouse (183 for 7 declared—141 for 6) and the Leys School (107 for 7—159). [Our own scores are in each case put first in the brackets]. Hearty congratulations to C. H. Cole on playing in the Seniors' Match.

Lawn Tennis. The VI. have beaten Corpus, but has lost to Jesus, Trinity Hall and Pembroke II.

Theological Discussion Society. Last Wednesday a good number assembled to hear an excellent paper by R. H. Matterson on 'Asceticism and Aestheticism.'

DOWNING.

A boat has been seen on the river, and a coach on the bank, during the last week. No further details are to hand.

At Cricket we have lost to the Hall, and drawn with Selwyn.

The Lawn Tennis VI. have beaten Trinity Eaglets and St Catharine's.

The Literary Society met on Tuesday, when an excellent paper was read by I. Macdonald Brown on 'Schiller.'

SELWYN.

Congratulations to H. Mark Irwin on getting 2nd place in the Hammer' in the Inter-University Athletic contest.

We hear that there are two boats out; the first is coached, as last year, by Mr Mansell-Moullin of King's. Rumour has it that the occupants of these aforesaid boats are somewhat clumsy at present, but are expected by May week to have attained to a degree of perfection which shall enable them to propel their craft over the limpid waters of the Cam with unprecedented celerity.

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The Cricket XI. contains the germ of greatness: we are hoping to hear of a victory before many weeks have elapsed.

The Lawn Tennis VI. has started well by defeating Christ's, Emmanuel, Pembroke, Caius and Jesus.

FITZWILLIAM HALL.

Our Cricket XI. won their match v. the County School on Thursday last; Saturday's match v. the Perse School was drawn.

At Lawn Tennis we lost v. Emmanuel II. on Saturday, and v. St Catharine's on Monday.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

Honorary Colonel: THE KING.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, by Colonel H. J. Edwards, Commanding.

WEDNESDAY, 13th May, 1908.

RANGE.

Morning, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Afternoon, 2 to 6 p.m.

Thursday, May	14th	Morn.	C.U.R.V. v. London Scottish, at 800, 900 and 1000 yards.
		Aft.	C.U.R.V. v. London Scottish, at 200, 500 and 600 yards.
Friday, ,,	15th	Morn.	M.R.C.
		Aft.	**Class Firing.**
Saturday, ,,	16th	Morn.	Class Firing.
		Aft.	C.U.R.V. v. Stock Exchange R.C.
Monday, ,,	18th	Morn.	Class Firing.
		Aft.	N.R.A. Medals.
Tuesday, ,,	19th	Morn.	Caldwell Cup Practice and Private
		Aft.	**Class Firing.** Practice
Wednesday,	20th	Morn.	Baker Cup and T.R.C.
		Aft.	T.R.C. v. Westminster.
Thursday, ,,	21st	King's Cup.	

The Range is available from 7—8 a.m. every morning for those wishing to fire practices 8 and 9—distance 150 yards.

Officers commanding B, D, and G companies are requested to make a special effort to induce the men of their respective companies to complete their musketry.

Those who have not completed their course are reminded that there will be no opportunity of doing so after 30th September.

All entries for Series B must be sent to the Hon. Sec. of the C.U.R.V. by Tuesday, May 19th.

RECRUIT DRILLS.

Daily at Headquarters from 11.45 to 12.45, 1 to 2, 7 to 8. (No evening drills on Saturdays.)

INSPECTION.

The Commanding Officer will inspect companies at work as under:—

'A' Coy.	7 a.m.	Friday,	May	15th.
'B' ,,	,,	Tuesday,	,,	19th.
'C' ,,	,,	Friday,	,,	22nd.
'D' ,,	,,	Tuesday,	,,	19th.
'E' ,,	,,	Thursday,	,,	21st.
'F' ,,	,,	Friday,	,,	15th.
'G' ,,	,,	Thursday,	,,	21st.
'H' ,,	,,	Tuesday,	,,	19th, on Parker's Piece.
M.I.	7.30 a.m.	Friday,	,,	22nd.

BATTALION PARADE.

The Adjutant will hold a Battalion Parade on Monday, May 18th, at 7 a.m., on the Range. 5 rounds of blank ammunition will be issued.

MOUNTED INFANTRY.

There will be parades at 7 a.m. on Thursday 14th, Tuesday 19th, and Thursday 21st.

SIGNALLING.

There will be parades as follows:—

Flags: Daily on the Range at 7 a.m.

Lamps: Wednesdays at 9 p.m. and Mondays (for beginners) at 8.30 p.m.

Long distance scheme: Thursday, May 14th.

Parade in Uniform at Headquarters 1.30 p.m.

Bicycles must be brought.

SEMAPHORE CLASS.

There will be a class for Semaphore Signalling, open to all members of the Corps, on Saturdays at 7 a.m. on the range.

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY, HYTHE.

The following N.C.O.'s qualified at the examination held at the School of Musketry, Hythe, on the 25th April:

Sergt. W. T. Lattey, 'A' Company.
Lce.-Sergt. A. V. Hill, 'E' ,,
,, R. T. Jenkin, 'H' ,,

There will be a course at the School of Musketry, Hythe, commencing on 1st Sept., 1908. Officers and N.C. Officers desirous of attending must send their names to the Adjutant by the end of term.

CAMP.

The Corps will go into camp at Aldershot from 17th to 30th June.

The Advance Party will leave on June 13th.

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION.

In order to fill up the vacancies in N.C. Officers, a practical examination for promotion to Corporal and Sergeant will be held on the Range at 7 a.m. on May 20th on King's and Clare ground, and on May 21st at Trinity Backs. The Sergt.-Major will be on the Range daily at 7 a.m. with rope appliance for teaching the candidates for promotion.

A written examination for promotion to Corporal and Sergeant will be held at Headquarters on Monday, June 1st at 8.30 p.m. Syllabus, as for Corps 'A' and 'B' Certificates.

CLOTHING COMMITTEE.

There will be a meeting of the Committee appointed to consider a change in the uniform at Headquarters at 1 p.m. on Monday, May 18th.

L. H. THORNTON, Captain,
Adjutant, Cambridge University V.R.C.

NOTICE.

The Revolver Range will be open on Friday, May 15th, and Tuesday, May 19th, from 5—5.30 p.m.

REVIEWS.

The Eumenides of Aeschylus. By A. W. Verrall, Litt.D. Macmillan. 1908.

Nineteen years ago Dr Verrall published his famous edition of the *Agamemnon*, and now he completes the Orestean trilogy. With all his other friends, the *Review*, which has known and valued his help for many years, joins in congratulation on the completion of a task so arduous, so interesting and so inspiring, and hopes, not purely from unselfish motives, that Dr Verrall may find something else to do that shall be as attractive to himself and as useful to scholars in general.

The ground plan of the new volume is that of its predecessors—an introduction, with the discussion of the main features of the play, text and translation facing each other, and notes. It is needless to say that Dr Verrall's treatment is always full of interest and originality—that is understood by now. Those, too, who heard his Praelection a year or two ago will expect that he returns here to the question of Athena's vote, and he does, holding still that 'the proposition,' that this vote was not a judicial one on the merits of the case and was therefore not given till the deadlock occurred on the jury, is 'an article of commentatorial faith.'

The discussion of the Aeschylean and pre-Aeschylean elements in the story takes us into the realm of speculation, for here there is admittedly very little evidence. Dr Verrall holds that the new points due to Aeschylus are the assumption that the case of Orestes, and not that of Ares, was the first tried by the Areopagus, the empanelling of a normal jury of ordinary citizens instead of gods, and lastly the transformation of the Erinnyes into denizens of the city and defenders of this new institution. He will not have it said that matriarchy or 'a transition to succession through males,' or any reminiscence of such a primitive usage as it sometimes suggested, is the real issue of the play. Here, however, we think Prof. Ridgeway's views require rather more consideration. In general, one feels in reading this, as in reading other introductions written by Dr Verrall, that the ground beneath one's feet grows aerial, even aetherial, in many places, without that fine flat solidity which gives us such assurance in the work of some editors. Sometimes, too, the immense significance he finds in word or line recalls the impressive interpretation of 'chops and tomato sauce' by one of England's more famous lawyers. Even so, it is easier to correct such criticism than the other kind; anyone can deduct, but not everyone can aërate the normal exposition of a Classical author to which we are accustomed.

As to the text Dr Verrall has clung to the Medicean MS. Shilleto is reported to have said that the older he grew the less ready he was to say that anything was 'not Greek,' and this saying has recurred to us. Certainly some things in this text would damage a man who wrote them in the Tripos, but that might be the fault of the examiners, not of the Greek. In any case Dr Verrall's ingenuity in defence bids fair to equal his old repute for ingenuity in restoration. So far he is in fashion. But

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again we may say, and so conclude, that whether in this or that instance, or in nine instances out of ten, Dr Verrall is right or wrong, is really immaterial; what is material, and what is valuable, is that here we have the mind of a scholar, so fresh and so original, turned upon our poet, with the result that a great many new questions are asked, and new avenues of thought opened. And why else should poets be read at all?

The Work of John Samuel Budgett, Balfour Student of the University of Cambridge. Cambridge: at the University Press. 1907.

Shortly after the sudden and tragical illness and death of J. S. Budgett in 1904, a meeting of his friends, held at the New Museums, decided to perpetuate his memory by the publication of a collected volume of his papers, with some others dealing with the material he had gathered, but had not worked out. This work is now in our hands. The first eleven papers are those which were written by Budgett himself, between the years 1891 and 1903, and all, with the exception of the first, which is on the Batrachians of the Paraguayan Chaco, deal with the land and fresh water fauna of tropical Africa. They are illustrated by the author's beautiful drawings, so well known to his friends and to other zoologists, and the contents of most of them are already familiar to those who are interested in Vertebrate Zoology.

In the twelfth article, Professor Graham Kerr describes the development of the fish *Polypterus senegalus*. The material on which this paper is based is that which Budgett may be said to have given his life to obtain, and he had already published some contributions to the subject. It is peculiarly fitting that it should be worked out by the friend with whom he made his first expedition in search of material for research on a kindred subject—the embryology of *Lepidosiren*. Professor Kerr finds that on the whole the general phenomena of development in *Polypterus* show striking resemblances with what occurs in the lung-fishes and in lower amphibians, and he believes that these resemblances are enough by themselves to indicate the probability that the bony fishes, the lung-fishes, and the amphibians have arisen from a common stem which would in turn probably have diverged from the ancestral stock of the sharks. The ancestors of the higher vertebrates probably diverged from the region of the stem common to the lung-fishes and amphibians. The thirteenth article is a note by Mr J. H. Budgett on the habits of *Polypterus* studied in captivity. Papers by Mr R. Assheton on the development of *Lymnarchus niloticus*, and on eggs and the young of other fishes from the Gambia, follow. Mr E. J. Bles contributes an article on the development of certain amphibians, the material for which was brought by Budgett from the Paraguayan Chaco and from the Gambia, and a report by Mr G. T. Browne on the fresh-water jelly-fish *Limnocnida tanganicae*, discovered in the Niger by Budgett, concludes the volume. Besides the scientific memoirs mentioned, there is an excellent biographical sketch by Mr A. E. Shipley and a short preface by the editor, Professor Graham Kerr. The work is admirably produced by the University Press, and forms a worthy memorial of J. S. Budgett.

In the review of Mr S. L. Phipson's *Manual of the Law of Evidence* (London: Stevens and Haynes) which appeared in last week's issue, by a misprint the work was made to contain 700 pages instead of 200. The smallness of this book and its conciseness and accuracy were the points the reviewer wished to emphasise as increasing its value to students.

UNIVERSITY PULPIT.

Sunday, May 10.

Sermon in Great St Mary's Church by the Right Rev. C. F. D'Arcy, D.D., Trinity College, Dublin, Lord Bishop of Ossory.

'We that are in this tabernacle do groan, being burdened; not for that we would be unclothed, but that we would be clothed upon, that what is mortal may be swallowed up of life.' 2 Cor. v. 4.

When we endeavour to think out the doctrine of immortality, we find that it is as difficult to satisfy the heart and the imagination as to meet the demands of the intellect. The affections speak their simple language of love which cannot die, of unitings that shall be for ever. But, we ask, in what kind of life, under what conditions, can such eternity be enjoyed? An immortality of such existence as we have in this world is not a thing to be desired, even if we could so adjust our thoughts as to conceive it possible. We often think of life as spoiled by death; it is not unwise to reflect sometimes upon the consolations of mortality. As we are situated here, it would be well, neither for ourselves, nor for others, that we should be immortal. What is called knowledge of the world is always a weariness to the spirit. How dreadful to be burdened with a worldly wisdom of, let us say, twenty centuries' growth! How unfair to the young to have to compete with such elders! Again, we think with sadness of the loss of good men; but surely we might think with joy of the fact that some of this world's greatest men are past and gone. It is much more pleasing to look back upon the lives of such men as Alexander and Caesar than to have experience of their doings; and it is surely a consolation to reflect that Attila, Napoleon, and other scourges can no more afflict mankind—that they are now like bottled snakes in a museum, objects of interest rather than fear. And when we read of torture and outrage, of peaceful populations subjected to tyrannous officials or savage soldiery, is it not a blessing to know that such things cannot go on for ever, that both torturers and tortured must pass soon from the scene. Death sets a limit to every joy, doubtless; but also it sets a limit to every earthly ill. If its silence falls sometimes upon our souls as the hush of a dreadful mystery, at other times it is the silence of peace.

But the Christian hope of a bodily resurrection never contemplated a continuance of the conditions which constitute the characteristic ills of our present life. The future is to be a life from which sin and sorrow are excluded. 'They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more; neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat; for the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall feed them and shall lead them unto living fountains of waters; and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes.' 'And there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain; for the former things are passed away.' These familiar words are among those which have power to stir to rapture the hearts of believers, in anticipation of the fulfilment of the great promise. Their power is derived from the force of contrast. They are for those who know what pain is, who have heard the voice of crying, who have tasted sorrow and seen the shadow of death; but who have not been utterly wearied of life, who feel that life and joy and the companionship of kindred souls are well worth having, if only the familiar ills of our present existence can be abolished.

We know however that for nearly one half of mankind this way of regarding the question has no attraction. The East has no belief in life. The evil which takes away all value from existence is of the very essence of our experience, not in the accidents which happen under special conditions. All life is pleasure and pain, and, for it passes, all pleasure is pain in the making. Our conscious life is essentially concerned with the fugitive, therefore there can be no abiding satisfaction. The Eternal Silence is the only true peace. So speaks the brooding East.

And certainly when we analyse our experience we find much to support this conclusion. The texture of our conscious experience is not of a kind to last for ever. We tire of the round of earthly engagements and even the keenest interests involve elements which wear out. When a man has gained all that the world can give him he finds himself unsatisfied, and should he cease to feel this perpetual need it would mean not that he was satisfied, but that he was satiated—that he had had enough and desired no more. Desire is of the essence of our life here, and desire is dissatisfaction continually renewed. Again, the bodily organs through which all our experience is mediated are essentially perishable. They have indeed a power of inward renewal

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which lasts for a certain period, but this renewal depends on a process of continual destruction and reconstruction. Life, it is said, is an organised decomposition. There can be no finality about such a process but that which belongs to dissolution. There are those amongst the thoughtful people of our time who feel the demands of the bodily organism as a great oppression—a source of weariness and disgust. For them there could be no more terrible thought than an eternity of such physical life as we have in this world. And how, we may well ask, can we conceive of a future life mediated through an organism of any other sort? We have explored the physical universe, we have been able to note the stages of that vast evolution by which creation has advanced through all the forms of being which have led to man. Are we to suppose that the conscious life which has come to itself under such conditions is to find, in the future world, some physical organ of a different sort—a sort so different that, instead of continually undergoing decay in a world where all passes, it will correspond to the conditions of an eternal order of things? This surely seems unlikely.

Shall we then fall back on the old idea of an immortality of the soul? There is much to be said for such a course. Modern idealist philosophy has been able to set the unity of the self in a very clear light. However we may seem to analyse that unity we can never get rid of the fact that the thing we are analysing is itself the agent, pre-supposed in the whole process. Do we take refuge in the hypotheses that the self is but an abstract principle, then we are confronted by the fact that the abstract can exist only where the self has been at work. Such considerations seem to lead directly to the conclusion that the self is the ultimate concrete fact of our experience, a unity which no process that we can imagine is able to dissolve. Are we then to suppose that the decay of the bodily organism which the self has made its instrument can also mean the dissipation of the self? Surely not. It is strange, but true, that the old argument for the immortality of the soul—the argument which holds that the soul being an ultimate unity cannot be dissolved—has come back to us in a new form.

Yet when we endeavour to think out this immortality, do we find it satisfying? Is this self, in its naked isolation,—when the body has been dissolved into its elements—a mere thinking principle, or what is it? We know the self only as we have it in our earthly experience. Here it is, in truth, a name for our experience regarded in a certain way. It is not to be thought of as a hard impenetrable core situated in the centre of our experience. Such an imagination is of course, materialism of the crudest sort. If spatial images are not altogether misleading, we may compare the self to a crystal sphere including all that we know. But, as we endeavour to grasp such a conception, we find the self expanding until it becomes identical with the whole world of our experience. And this is what it is no doubt, with an important proviso. It is this world as made to be a world by the self-conscious principle which contains it. But how can we eliminate the bodily organism from this experience and leave it any coherence? The bodily organism takes its place in this experience as a mediating principle—a principle by which the experience comes to be what it is, a principle by the continual agency of which all the fulness and variety of our life is possible. Get rid of the bodily organism and colour, sound, sensation in every form must vanish. Get rid of the bodily organism, and desire, which forms the raw material of the will, and therefore of that ceaseless effort which is of the essence of our spiritual existence, must either disappear or be greatly limited.

Nor is it evident that thought, as distinct from sensation and desire, can survive where most of its implements and materials have been taken away. Suppose that it can, and it is surely clear that it must be in a condition of very strict limitation. So far then as we can argue from our present experience, it appears that the ancients were right in regarding the life of the soul when separated from the body as a poor thing, a life deprived of all the richness and fulness which belong to our present existence. The conception of the world of spirits as a world of shades is not one to be dismissed as a dream of the poetic youth of the world, an outworn imagination.

There are able scientific minds in our day who believe that there is evidence of the existence of a spirit world. Neither accepting nor rejecting the conclusions which have been drawn from certain observations, it is strangely interesting to find that all the facts which are available seem to point to a condition of spiritual existence in which contact with the world is possible only with great difficulty and by the instrumentality of the living organisms of persons who are in some way specially fitted to give such assistance. Such results of observation agree sufficiently with the opinion of antiquity and with what we have been led to by modern philosophic thought.

It would be obviously vain to build a doctrine of the future life on such a foundation as these considerations supply. We can however safely come to this conclusion that a disembodied state of existence cannot be regarded as an end which would meet the needs either of our hearts or of our capacities. It can be one or other of two things: either the persistence for, probably, a limited period of that inter-related system of thoughts and purposes which forms the centre, or rather frame-work, of our conscious personality; or a state of waiting for a fuller and larger life under other conditions. For those who regard the question from a purely psychological point-of-view the former alternative has a certain degree of probability. But for those who believe either on religious or philosophical grounds, that the self is something more than a psychical ganglion, the latter alternative is irresistible.

It appears then that modern philosophy and psychology are not inconsistent with the faith that there is a life after death continuous, in some way, with our present existence, but that so far as we have been able to see, they afford no means of conceiving such a life as eternal in a manner which can satisfy our hearts or meet the demands of our intelligence.

It seems as if any further satisfaction as regards this great question can be attained only by a great act of faith, reaching out towards that which our merely logical processes fail to grasp. But such a faith is mere dreaming unless it can be shown to be the completion required by our deepest needs and our best experiences. If any doctrine can give us all that our nature demands, and at the same time shed light upon human history, we feel that the faith which receives it is not one to be despised. Now the Christian doctrine of the Resurrection, as interpreted by St Paul, is able to fulfil these conditions. Nor does it seem that St Paul's treatment of the great question has as yet received a full measure of justice in relation to modern thought and the conceptions which have emerged in recent philosophical studies.

There are four passages of special interest in this connexion in St Paul's epistles. Of these we need, for our present purpose, refer to two only: 1 Cor. xv. and 2 Cor. v. The former is well known. In it the Apostle sets himself the question: 'How are the dead raised? With what manner of body do they come?' His answer depends on a distinction between the natural body—the body which corresponds to the needs of the ψυχή— and the spiritual body—the body which corresponds to the πνεῦμα. Out of this distinction arises a doctrine. 'Flesh and blood cannot inherit the Kingdom of God; neither doth corruption inherit incorruption.' There shall be a great change. The corruptible shall put on incorruption, the mortal shall put on immortality. 'Then shall come to pass the saying that is written, Death is swallowed up in victory.'

This whole treatment of the question is based by St Paul on the principle—a principle which he illustrates with a great variety of instances—that God provides for every manifestation of life its own fit embodiment. As the natural life has a bodily organ adapted to its purposes, so the spiritual life—that higher mode of existence to which man has attained—must have its appropriate means of expression. This is a very powerful argument indeed, and is, in truth, coming very prominently to the front in a slightly different form in our own time.

Now there is one word here which is worth our special consideration, the word rendered 'put on.' 'The corruptible must put on incorruption, the mortal must put on immortality.' The higher life is to be like a garment completely enveloping the lower, and, it is added, transforming it. If this idea went no further we might regard it as a device of literary expression and nothing more. But when we turn to 2 Cor. v., we find that it has become the leading conception. 'We know,' says the Apostle, 'that if the earthly house of our tabernacle be dissolved, we have a building from God, a house not made with hands, eternal, in the heavens. For verily in this we groan, longing to be clothed upon with our habitation which is from heaven, if so be that being clothed, we shall not be found naked. For indeed we that are in this tabernacle do groan being burdened, not for that we would be unclothed, but that we would be clothed upon that what is mortal may be swallowed up of life.' Here the resurrection-body is regarded as an envelope, a garment or a habitation already prepared—if we interpret the language with pedantic strictness—an envelope to be put on over our present earthly body, and which, in the putting on, shall completely transform the earthly. 'What is mortal,' that is, the mortal state of existence, shall be 'swallowed up of life.'

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We have here, presented with great clearness, the elements of all those considerations which have been occupying our attention, the transitory and unsatisfying character of our present bodily life. The earthly tabernacle is in danger of being dissolved: it is indeed in process of dissolution; for we must take the words in connexion with the preceding passage in the close of the fourth chapter. 'Our outward man,' says the Apostle, 'is decaying.' Further, the life in the flesh is a life essentially dissatisfying. In it, we groan, longing for something better. We groan, being burdened, and the burden which weighs us down is the burden of mortality, of ever-present and ever-active death. Yet we do not desire to be stripped of bodily life, to be left naked. That is, we cannot find our satisfaction in a disembodied state. Such a condition must be one of deprivation—a life lacking fulness, content, variety. We long, not to be unclothed, but clothed upon. We need, that is, a life fuller, richer, more various, than the life in this world, not a life emptied of such content as we have here.

There is in this conception a perfect correspondence with all those needs which reach out towards a future beyond the bounds of our present experience. How often, when confronted with the infinite variety of nature, or the immense pageant of human history, or the endless array of interests evoked by science, art and literature, do we feel the need of higher powers, greater grasp of detail, a larger capacity for sustained reflection. Or, again, in practical things, how fascinating would the work of life be, if only we had faculty enough. Such thoughts as these alternate with those which find the path of duty a dreary, dusty high road. Yet has not modern mechanical science taught us that a new mode of locomotion may make the mere passage of the high road a thing of delight? The journey which is misery at three miles an hour becomes bliss at thirty. Even from such simple considerations as these, is it not clear that what we really need for our satisfaction is not less of life, but more, not fading away into dim forgetfulness, but attaining to larger powers, and therefore to a life richer, fuller and more various in its hold upon reality?

Now here is St Paul's conception of immortality. The great life of the future, he teaches, will come about as the supervening, upon this life, of higher conditions of existence. Mortality shall be swallowed up of life. The higher shall descend upon the lower and transform it. All that belongs to this world, the limited, the imperfect, but the real life we possess here, shall not be lost, but, rather, assimilated and transmuted in that higher state of being.

St Paul's thought holds to the conception of the heavenly body, the house not made with hands, eternal, belonging essentially to the higher order of things. This it is which is to clothe us and so transform our life. To modern thought, this way of expressing his doctrine may seem *bizarre*, and out of harmony with scientific ideas. Yet, surely, the body is the characteristic expression of the life which we now have. Nor can the body be separated from that life. It sums up the conditions essential to our present existence.

If there is then such a higher life as St Paul describes, how better, I would ask, can its nature be presented to us than in terms of the body which belongs to it? The change from the lower to the higher must take place by means of a process which may be called realisation, the change from the relatively imperfect to the relatively perfect, from the problem to its solution, from the question to the answer, from the need to its satisfaction. Now if there is, in God's vast universe, this glorious answer to the age-long human question, there must, in the higher life, be something corresponding to the body—that central and characteristic element of our experience. St Paul is not wrong then when he takes the spiritual body—as he names it—as the symbol of the great new life. Yet that his thought travels beyond the mere idea of a body is evident from the way in which he varies the imagery by which he conveys his meaning. This body is a garment which is to clothe us, it is a tent to cover us, a house or habitation for us to dwell in. He piles up his metaphors; for what he is conveying to us is the conception of a whole new order of being, higher in the scale than our present life—an order in which all that we know here shall find its realisation. This life is to it as dream to awakening, as shadow to substance, as twilight to the glory of noon.

Such a conception as this is, of course, transcendent; it reaches out towards an object which lies beyond the range of our inspection, and the grasp of our imagination; yet we feel at once that only in the direction which it indicates can lie the heaven which can satisfy the needs of our nature. But the question which arises at once is this: how can such a doctrine meet the demands of the reason? Can our thought bring it into intelligible relation with what we know of the laws which govern our experience? My belief is that it can, and that all that is deepest in the philosophy of our age is pointing to such a solution of the problem of existence.

There has emerged slowly, in modern thought, the idea of *degrees of reality*. The real as contrasted with the unreal does not yield as accurate a distinction as the *more real* contrasted with the *less real*. The presence of contradiction does not mark the false, but rather the incomplete. When the contradiction has been overcome, a higher degree of reality has been attained. So, again, the abstract is less real than the concrete, and the greater the degree of concreteness the higher the degree of reality. The most real thing we know directly is our experience, and it is the most concrete, for it includes all that we know. Yet this experience cannot be the highest form of reality, because when we view it in relation either to the world or to other men's experience, we are involved in contradiction. So we may express the age-long conflict between free-will and necessity, between will and will, between good and evil. So also must we interpret the helplessness of philosophy to form a completed system. There must, if the path which our thought is bound to follow leads anywhere, be a higher reality still in which these contradictions find their solution. It may be insisted that this higher reality must be called God; but, if so, it must also involve a life in which the contradictions of this life are overcome.

That there must be some such ultimate form of life can hardly be questioned by those who have followed any of the many lines of thought along which philosophic minds have been groping during recent years. The one disturbing question is this: What is there to show that the individual consciousness is to have a share in that life?

Here Christianity comes to our aid and gives us two contributions of inestimable value, both of them, when viewed aright, in strict agreement with the principles of modern thought.

The first is a great conviction as regards the trustworthiness of God, and His care for the individual. All our science is based ultimately on the principle that the power which lives and works in the universe is trustworthy. All our conduct of life presupposes that certain values possess an absolute worth. Apart from these great confidences our whole existence falls in ruin about us. And the conscious individual, possessed of moral capacity and moral character, has emerged at the end of the vast natural evolution, and is aware of the absolute worth of his own moral decisions. Can we believe that, in that ultimate form of life in which all creation is to find its realisation, there will be no place for him? If God has spent all the ages of time producing the perfectly individualised moral life, are we to suppose that in the eternal realisation of the whole process this supreme product is to disappear? It is surely impossible. God is not the God of the dead but of the living. He is, as Christ teaches, our Father.

Secondly, Christianity has given us a great fact. The one perfect life ever lived on earth was able to convey to men the conviction that it had triumphed over death. It was the boundless hope inspired by this conviction which sent forth the Christian Church upon her career of conquest. And as it was faith in the Risen Christ which gave the Church her first great inspiration, so in all ages of her history has she found an unfailing source of power in the belief that the Living Risen Christ is with her. Every sign of renewed life in the Church is a fresh manifestation of Christ and the Resurrection.

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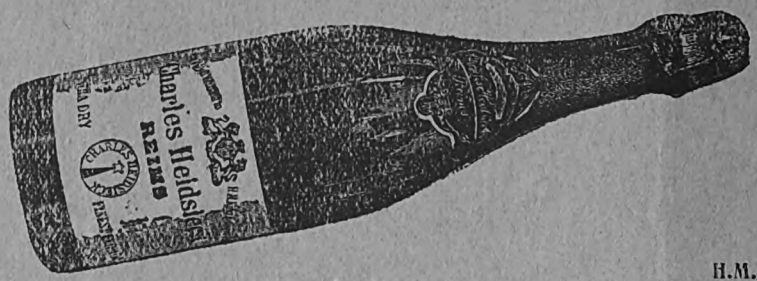

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THE CAMBRIDGE REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF UNIVERSITY LIFE & THOUGHT

VOL. XXIX. No. 732. **THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1908.** PRICE SIXPENCE

CALENDAR.

Thursday, May 21.

Discussion of four Reports at the University Offices, St Andrew's Street, at 2.15 p.m.

King's: Gray in G minor; anthem, 'Justorum animae,' Byrd.

Cricket: Trinity Hall v. Christ's, St John's v. King's, Clare v. Trinity, Peterhouse v. Corpus.

Lawn Tennis: Christ's v. St John's, Jesus v. Caius, Trinity v. Clare, Selwyn v. Trinity Hall.

Shooting: Caldwell Cup.

C.U. Fabian Society: Address by Sir Sydney Olivier, Governor of Jamaica, on 'Socialism, Abstract and Organic,' in Lecture Room 3, Trinity College, at 8.30 p.m.

Lecture by Miss Mary Salter on the discovery of the 'Cup of the Holy Graal' in the C.E.Y.M.S. Rooms, 10, St Edward's Passage, at 5 p.m.

New Theatre: 'Faust,' at 8.15.

Friday, May 22.

King's: Hymn 268.

Cricket: Clare v. Trinity, Pembroke v. King's, Downing v. Emmanuel, Selwyn v. St Catharine's, Corpus v. Sidney.

Lawn Tennis: St John's v. Emmanuel, Clare v. Ridley Hall, Peterhouse v. Caius, Trinity v. Selwyn.

Swimming: 50 Yards Handicap.

New Theatre: 'Rigoletto,' at 8.15 p.m.

Saturday, May 23.

Easter Term divides.

King's: Stainer in D; anthem, 'Thou wilt keep him,' S. S. Wesley.

St John's: Farrant in G minor; hymn 329.

Trinity: Anthem, 'The Lord my faithful Shepherd is,' Bach.

Cricket: Trinity Hall v. St John's, Caius v. London Hospital, Trinity v. King's.

Lawn Tennis: C.U. v. R. HAMBLIN SMITH'S VI.; Trinity v. Emmanuel, Christ's v. Clare, Caius v. Guy's Hospital, King's v. Selwyn.

Swimming: C.U. v. RICHMOND S.C.

Lecture by Sir J. Bampfylde Fuller, K.C.S.I., on 'Land Revenue Administration: the State and the Land in India,' in Caius College, at 8.45 p.m.

New Theatre: 'Lohengrin,' at 2.30 and 'The Bohemian Girl,' at 8.15 p.m.

Sunday, May 24.

Fifth Sunday after Easter.

Sermon at Great St Mary's Church at 2.15 p.m., by the Right Rev. H. E. RYLE, D.D., King's and Queens' Colleges, Lord Bishop of Winchester.

King's: *M.*, Hymns 301 and 288. *E.*, Stainer in B flat; anthem, 'The Lord my Shepherd,' Stanford.

St John's: *M.*, Boyce in C; anthem, 'Blessed be the Lord,' Gibbons; hymn 536. *E.*, S. Wesley in F; anthem, 'Hear, O Thou Shepherd of Israel,' Walmisley; hymn 486.

Sunday, May 24.

Trinity: *M.*, Smart in F; hymn 230. *E.*, Smart in F; anthem, 'I will set his dominion,' Parker; hymn 439.

C.I.C.C.U.: Sermon to Members of the University by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Winchester, in Holy Trinity Church at 8.30 p.m.

C.U. Nonconformist Union: J. T. Sheppard, M.A., King's College, on 'The Religion of Marcus Aurelius,' in Victoria Assembly Rooms at 8.30 p.m.

Monday, May 25.

Examination for Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I., begins.

Special Examinations for Ordinary B.A. Degree in Geology, Botany, Zoology and Physiology begin.

Cricket: C.U. v. LANCASHIRE; Trinity v. Incogniti, Emmanuel v. St John's, King's v. Sidney, Pembroke v. Jesus, Corpus v. Trinity Hall, Caius v. Queens'.

Lawn Tennis: Sidney v. Emmanuel, Clare v. Mayflies, Peterhouse v. Trinity.

Lecture by Mary Salter on the discovery of the 'Cup of the Holy Graal' in the C.E.Y.M.S. Rooms, 10, St Edward's Passage, at 5 p.m.

New Theatre: 'The Taming of the Shrew,' at 8.15 p.m.

Tuesday, May 26.

Examination for Law Tripos, Part I., begins.

Examinations for Mus.B., Parts I. and II., begin.

Special Examination in Music for Ordinary B.A. Degree begins.

Cricket: C.U. LANCASHIRE; Trinity v. Incogniti, St John's v. Christ's, Peterhouse v. St Catharine's, Pembroke v. Jesus.

Lawn Tennis: C.U. v. KENT; Trinity v. Pembroke, Selwyn v. Jesus.

Swimming: 100 Yards Handicap.

Union Debate at 8.15 p.m.

Cambridge Mathematical Club: Prof. J. J. Thomson on 'The coordination of teaching in Physics and Mathematics,' in the Library of Magdalene College at 8.30 p.m.

New Theatre: 'Macbeth,' at 8.15 p.m.

Wednesday, May 27.

Examinations for Mediaeval and Modern Languages Tripos, and Natural Sciences Tripos, Part II., begin.

Trinity College Chapel: Organ Recital at 3 p.m.

Cricket: C.U. v. LANCASHIRE; King's v. Incogniti, Selwyn v. St John's, Caius v. Trinity, Christ's v. Peterhouse, Queens' v. Jesus, Magdalene v. St Catharine's, Emmanuel v. Pembroke.

Lawn Tennis: C.U. v. IPSWICH L.T.C.; Emmanuel v. Pembroke, Christ's v. Jesus, Caius v. King's.

Swimming: C.U. 'A' v. St Paul's.

New Theatre: 'Coriolanus,' at 8.15 p.m.

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NEWS AND NOTES.

The only discussion of any interest last Thursday took place upon the proposed changes in the Classical Tripos. It will perhaps be remembered that the Classical Board's Report, presented in March, was founded on recommendations of last year's Tripos examiners: it was found that in the two papers in which Literature, Philosophy, and Sculpture each make one-third, the 'soft option' (the phrase is historic) was to omit the Literature section altogether: Philosophy and Sculpture can be more easily crammed, and in one paper Philosophy is represented by passages from a set book. There is also another paper in the Tripos, which may be roughly described as consisting half-and-half of Syntax and Philology: the present proposal is exactly to reverse these conditions, so that Literature will occupy a whole paper, and Syntax and Philology one-third of two papers, and be optional with a choice of Philosophy and Sculpture.

It was never probable that such a change would be passed—if indeed it is passed at all—without a struggle. The objections are probably two in number: in the first place, the promotion of Literature to a whole paper rather anticipates Section A of Part II.: this is, however, a small matter. But there is undoubtedly a fear in many minds that a further subordination of grammar and syntax would lead to what we impolitely call here 'Oxford Methods': that the nice and exact knowledge of the precise meaning of the text, which has always been the pride of Cambridge Scholarship, will disappear from amongst us.

It is really almost impossible to pronounce on this theory without actual trial. It does seem certain, however, that to whatever degree the Syntax questions are taken, the Philology questions will be almost entirely neglected in favour of the other options. Philology is distinctly one of the difficult subjects of the Tripos, and it will in future be relegated almost entirely to Part II. if this reform is carried: a man who would read it when it occupied a half of a whole paper will never take the trouble to get it up when it makes a half of an optional third in two papers! We are torn asunder over the proposal. No one can cede to us in our admiration for Cambridge accuracy, and in our belief in the importance of some knowledge of Philology to every serious student of tongues: but the present neglect of the Literature is shameful. Could not the papers be left as they are, but a Literature paper be substituted for the foolish and supererogatory translation paper which opens the Tripos, only to be repeated later on? At present it merely serves as an irritant.

The Craven Studentship is just vacant, and a chance is open to some young classical man of spending a very happy and profitable couple of years. Candidates, who must not be of more than five years' standing from their first degree, must be prepared to study away from Cambridge: the subject of their research is confined to the languages, literature, history, archaeology or art of Rome or Greece, or to Indo-European Comparative Philology. The last two holders of the Studentship, Mr Richmond and Mr Stuart, have been investigators into the text of Latin authors: before their time the Studentship was generally held by diggers: the remuneration is £200 a year, and the Student may be re-appointed twice, provided that he does not get beyond the fatal five years from his B.A. There is also £100 or so out of which money grants may be made for special objects.

Mr Haldane included Oxford and Cambridge in his automobile itinerary last week, and he was evidently impressed by the enthusiasm of his reception at both Universities. It was a well-filled Senate House which welcomed him on Friday evening, and listened with evident attention and interest (as question-time subsequently showed) to his speech about the Special Reserve of Officers and the Officers Training Corps.

Mr Haldane is not ashamed of teutonising in his study of military affairs; and no one will deny that his remarks about the influence of the Universities in the great Prussian development between Jena and Sedan were apposite. For did he not come to invite the aid of the University (and the Vice-Chancellor said that he was the first War Minister to treat Universities seriously) in the all-important task of providing officers enough to make the Regular Army complete, and the Territorial Force competent? The wastage of war can only be met by a reserve of officers, trained in peace to the work of the Regular Unit with which they have been encouraged to identify themselves—at home, in India, in any part of the Empire. There are attractive possibilities, to say the least of it, about a post-graduate year on the Indian frontier: but every B.A. cannot spare twelve months to such training in the reserve, though the position does carry considerable pay and allowances. The year, however, may be reduced to eight or four months by one or two certificates obtained through the Officers Training Corps.

And while this new organization thus facilitates the formation of a reserve of officers on the one hand, it supplies on the other a means of instructing and qualifying those who may, and should, become officers in the Territorial Force. It deserves, then, the serious consideration, the loyal support, of all University men who have the welfare of the Empire at heart.

Thus Mr Haldane: he was followed by Sir Edward Ward, Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the War Office, and by Brigadier-General A. J. Murray, Director of Military Training. The former, as chairman of the special committee appointed in 1906 to consider the whole question of the provision of officers, had much to do with the first-beginnings of the Officers Training Corps: the latter will be its chief.

The vote of thanks to the speakers was proposed by the Master of Corpus and seconded by the Commanding

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Officer of the C.U.R.V. (as for a few days more they may be called). Then Mr Haldane was open to questions, and answered them with adroitness, admirable and imperturbable.

A correspondent having stated that the discovery of a new archaeological method mentioned in last week's issue by Professor Ridgeway and Mr Searle had been anticipated by Professor Boni, in his speech in the Sedgwick Museum here this month last year, Prof. Ridgeway writes to us as follows:

'Mr Searle and I in no wise laid claim to any new discovery, as will be clear to any one who reads our note. We simply wished to call attention to a method which may prove of very great importance to Archaeology. Comm. Boni may have mentioned it last year, though I did not hear him. But the Commendatore is not the inventor, who is really an Italian physicist who made some experiments some years ago. I first heard of his paper from the Earl of Berkeley, F.R.S., and Principal Griffiths, F.R.S., at the British Association last August, and later on Lord Berkeley sent me the reference. Feeling the importance of the matter, and being a complete outsider on the scientific side, I consulted my friend, Mr G. F. Searle, F.R.S., who like other leading physicists thinks that the theory may possibly lead to important results. As it is very difficult to get any physicist to give time to this investigation, we hoped that our brief letter might call the attention of some young physicist to the question, in which case Mr Searle or I can supply him with the reference to the original Italian paper.'

On Friday, May 29, will take place the visit of the German clergy and ministers of all denominations to Cambridge. We hope in our next number, which appears on the 28th, to give an account of the details of the entertainments proposed for them. This visit should do much for the amelioration of the feelings of what may be called the intellectual classes of both countries, while its immediate predecessor, the visit of the German mayors, is believed already to have had an effect on those whose friendship may have been strained by warring commercial interests.

Lack of space prevented us noticing last week a meeting held at the Lodge, Trinity College, to discuss the question of Co-education of boys and girls. The supporters of this movement have doubtless been moved by the strictures of Professor Armstrong, who has stated that to Co-education he attributes a serious lack of robustness in American boys: the answer given is that this is in reality due to the preponderance of women teachers in American schools. The Warden of Bradfield sent a letter regretting his absence and spoke of the loss schoolboys sustained, in their enforced separation from motherhood and sisterhood, and of the mutual advantages boys and girls won by association with one another. We believe that most of our readers will agree that this 'enforced separation' is perhaps the strongest argument for the English school system. The Co-educational system was expounded by the Rev. Cecil Grant: Dr Jackson spoke, desiring to keep apart the questions of Co-education and of boarding-schools, which he described as a necessary evil.

Even opponents of Co-education would admit that it is far less objectionable in day schools, and probably many of us in extreme youth laid the foundations of their education together with the other sex: it is at a more advanced age that we fear the ladies. We may perhaps be permitted to quote a little story from *The Mitre*, the organ of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Quebec, which is patronised by both sexes alike:

> A fair one of sagacity and considerable audacity once with tender pertinacity asked X at the Chapel door: 'If we can find a Minister who is not harsh and sinister, why sh'd I bide a Spinister, and you a Bacheldore?' X had no time for sputtering or stammering or stuttering, and so he hastened, uttering with such speed as he could speak: 'Had I a sit, coronial, or e'en a baronial, I might feel matrimonial—but not on X a week!' She smiled a wee bit cynical, and said—'Well you're the pinnacle of every thing that's finical'—but X said nothing more. And so they found no minister, and X sailed off to Finisterre, and the lady's still a Spinister, and he a Bacheldore!

Dr Inge, from whom our readers will be interested to see a letter in another column, has produced a phrase in Tuesday's *Times* which may have as much vogue, as its spiritual brother, the 'great heart of the people': he speaks of the 'silent majority' of the Church as anxious for a compromise—apparently at any price—on the Education question; it may be remarked, by the way, that 'pseudo-Catholic' is not a pretty word. But why is this 'silent majority' so inarticulate? It was long the custom to decry the lay house of Convocation as unrepresentative and packed, and the 'Representative Church Council' was formed to voice the feelings of the 'great centre party.' And yet when the time comes to vote, the Church Council too seems tarred with the same brush. Can it be that the 'silent majority's' existence is as problematical as that of 'the man in the street'?

Sir J. Bampfylde Fuller, K.C.S.I., late Lieutenant Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, will lecture before the Indian Civil Service Society on Saturday, May 23rd, at 8.45 p.m., on the subject of 'Land Revenue Administration: the State and the Land in India.' By kind permission of the Vice-Chancellor, the lecture will take place in one of the lecture-rooms of Caius College, and will be open to Members of the University and their friends.

We are delighted to see that Cambridge is about to make an attempt to honour one of the most distinguished cricketers, and at one time to shew her appreciation of sport and of the Imperial sentiment. A committee has been formed, under the able secretaryship of Mr Newton Digby to

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give a complimentary and farewell dinner to Ranjitsinhji, Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, on Monday, October 19. The Guildhall has been secured for the occasion, and as 100 out of the possible 300 tickets have already been applied for, we recommend our readers to lose no time in sending in their applications. It is hardly necessary to state that the general committee contains many of the best known names of the town and of the University, and many distinguished patrons of cricket. Applications for tickets should be made to Mr Digby at 9, Mill Road, Cambridge.

The committee of the A.D.C. announce performances for Wednesday, June 10th, and the five following nights beginning at 8.45 p.m. The play to be performed is 'His Excellency the Governor' by Robert Marshall. The A.D.C. are thus reviving an excellent farce which was very well received some five or six years ago in May Week. Tickets may now be obtained at Elijah Johnson's.

The Footlights Dramatic Club are this year producing a new and prehistoric Musical Absurdity in a prologue, three acts and an epilogue by H. Rottenburg (King's), the Treasurer of the club, with music by J. W. Ivimey and C. F. Smyly (Trinity Hall), and extra numbers by Paul Rubens and K. L. Duffield (Trinity). The dates of the performances are Thursday, June 11th, to Monday, June 15th inclusive.

Mr F. R. Benson is coming to us for the week beginning with Monday, 25th May. We are promised for that night *The Taming of the Shrew*; for Tuesday, *Macbeth*; for Wednesday, *Coriolanus*; for Thursday, *Julius Cæsar*; for Friday, Sheridan's *School for Scandal*; for Saturday (Matinee), *The Merchant of Venice*; and in the evening *Coriolanus* will be repeated.

Those familiar with Mr Benson's previous performances in Cambridge will note an absence of Histories, and the introduction in their place of Shakespeare's two most important Roman Plays, *Julius Cæsar* and *Coriolanus*, both of which ought to be specially interesting.

Coriolanus is not often given nowadays, though in former times it was a favourite part with Charles Kemble. Sir Henry Irving produced it late in his managerial career, and we doubt if it was as successful as was expected. Mr Benson seems to have restored to it its old popularity, and we are looking forward to its production here with much interest. Mr Benson will be seconded—and more than ably seconded—by Miss Genevieve Ward as *Volumnia*. No one should miss the opportunity of seeing this consummate artist, whose appearances on the stage are now, having regard to her advanced age, events as rare as they are delightful. We do not intend to reveal how many years have passed since Miss Ward made her first appearance; but it may be safely asserted that when persons now no longer young were in their teens she was well known as an operatic singer. From the operatic stage she passed to what was called in those days 'the legitimate drama,' and at once attained the front rank in such parts as *Lady Macbeth* and *Constance* in *King John*. But playgoers of thirty years ago will chiefly remember her singularly powerful impersonation of an adventuress in a play by Herman Merivale and Crawford Grove called *Forget-me-not*, which for many weeks drew all London; and not so long ago her Blind Prophetess in *The Virgin Goddess* was a singularly beautiful creation. But Miss Ward is not merely an actress who makes a temporary success. She has the secret of the grand style of former days—when noble words were aided by noble gestures—and her voice has still the freshness of youth, aided by the matured experience which a long dramatic career can alone bestow.

With regard to the Editor's willingness—expressed last term—to safeguard the interests of his readers by personal trial of advertised commodities, he now announces that the fur coat in question may be deferred for a few months. However, something has materialised, and on this occasion something of more use to the (present) Editor than the hair-cream of last time: for Messrs Player send samples of 'Gamefeather' pipe tobacco and some 'Perfectos Finos' cigarettes, both of which deserve a word of praise. There is a delusion among those who consider themselves experts in nicotine that the 'Straight-cut' or Virginian cigarette is beneath their notice: and those who think thus are only to be pitied, for it is certain that exquisite sensations may be evolved by alternating Virginian and Egyptian cigarettes: in the same way a pipe smoker who habitually indulges in Birdseye should take once a week a fill of some strong mixture including Latakia. That which is desired is an application of the *Glace Surprise* principle to the use of tobacco.

Dr Foakes-Jackson writes:

'I think that some sentences which appeared in last week's number of your paper are to be regretted, as I know that they have caused no little pain to many of Canon Henson's friends. Whatever one may think of his utterances, no one who knows him can have a doubt as to his honesty or sincerity; and he is, I am sure, convinced that the views held by him are calculated to benefit the National Church.'

We regret that the review of *The National Church* should have caused pain, and are sure that the writer had no desire to impugn Canon Henson's motives with regard to the book.

FAILURE.

Because God put His adamantine fate
  Between my sullen heart and its desire
I swore that I would burst the Iron Gate,
  Rise up, and curse Him on His throne of fire.
Earth shuddered at my crown of blasphemy,
  But Love was as a flame about my feet;
  Proud up the Golden Stair I strode; and beat
Thrice on the Gate, and entered with a cry.—

All the great courts were quiet in the sun,
  And full of vacant echoes: moss had grown
Over the glassy pavement, and begun
  To creep within the dusty council-halls.
An idle wind blew round an empty throne
  And stirred the heavy curtains on the walls.

R. B.

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THE JATAKA.*

The doctrine of metempsychosis, which we are accustomed to associate chiefly with the name of Pythagoras, plays no predominant part in the history of Western thought; but in India it has been accepted as a postulate in all the chief religious and philosophical systems from an early period down to the present day. It does not appear in the Rig-Veda, but was developed during the period which separates the date of the latest Vedic hymns, probably about 1000 B.C., from the rise of Buddhism, about 500 B.C. Henceforth in Indian thought, belief in the transmigration of souls is held to supply an explanation of the existence of evil and the diversity of human fortune; and the present joys and sorrows of the individual are regarded as the reward or the retribution of good or evil deeds performed in previous births.†

Buddha, like Pythagoras, is supposed to have possessed the faculty of recalling to memory events which had happened in past states of existence, and he is represented as habitually using in his teaching illustrations borrowed from this bygone experience to enforce particular points of doctrine or to explain contemporary circumstances. Such stories are called in Pāli '*Jātakas*' or 'birth-stories'; and, as they appear in the earliest sacred books of Buddhism, they are presumably to be traced back to a period anterior to B.C. 380, the date of the Council of Vesālī at which these books were recognised as canonical. They supply frequent subjects in early Indian art as seen in the sculptures of the topes at Sanchi, Bharhut, and Amaravati, the oldest of which belong to the third century B.C.

Five hundred and forty-seven of these stories, often called collectively 'The Jātaka,' now constitute one of the canonical books of that branch of the Buddhist church which continues to flourish in Ceylon. It is not to be supposed that all of these stories are of definitely Buddhist origin. Many of them, no doubt, represent the form which early folk-lore was made to assume in the hands of Eastern religious teachers to whom the fable and the parable were natural means of exposition. The collection which in its present shape probably dates from about 450 A.D. contains materials which are older by many centuries and is important in the literary history of the world as affording early examples of many of those stories and fables which were themselves reborn in various forms in the course of their migration from the East to the West.

The stages by which some of these reached their Western resting-place may be retraced with precision, as, for instance, in the case of certain of the 'Fables of Lafontaine.' Others again, *e.g.* the Jātaka story of 'the ryotoures three' in Chaucer's 'Pardonere's Tale,' appear in European literature like the strange plants which sometimes spring up in a garden, leaving us to wonder how they came there.

* *The Jātaka or Stories of the Buddha's Former Births.* Vol. VI. Translated by E. B. Cowell and W. H. D. Rouse. Cambridge: University Press, 1907.

† Prof. Deussen (*Philosophy of the Upanishads.* Eng. trans. by Rev. A. S. Geden, p. 313) writes, 'In Jaipur I met in December, 1892, an old Pandit almost naked, who approached me groping his way. They told me that he was completely blind. Not knowing that he had been blind from birth, I sympathised with him, and asked by what unfortunate accident the loss of sight had come upon him. Immediately and without showing any sign whatever of bitterness, his answer was ready to his lips—'*Kenacid aparādhena pūrvasmiñ janmani krtena.*' 'By some crime committed in a former birth.'

The original Pāli text of the Jātaka was first edited, between the years 1877 and 1896, by the veteran Danish scholar Professor Fausböll, in six volumes, which comprise altogether some 3200 pages of large octavo. According to the original scheme, as announced on the title-page of Prof. Fausböll's first volume, the text was to have been accompanied by an English translation by Prof. T. W. Rhys Davids, the leading Pāli scholar in this country. Circumstances interfered with the fulfilment of this design, but in 1880 a first volume of '*Buddhist Birth Stories*' was published in Trübner's 'Oriental Series' by Prof. Rhys Davids, who was, however, unable to continue the work. A few years later Prof. Cowell instituted at Cambridge those afternoon meetings for the study of the Jātaka which are remembered with so much pleasure by all who were privileged to take part in them. To these readings, no doubt, is to be traced the project for translating the whole of the Jātaka by means of the co-operation of several scholars working under the guidance of the Professor. Thus was formed the 'guild of Jātaka-translators'—so named by their founder, and so known to students of Indo-Aryan philology throughout the world—Mr Francis, Mr Neil, and Dr Rouse of this University, and Mr Chalmers, of Oriel College, Oxford, now Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue. An interesting notice indicating the genesis of the 'guild' occurs in Prof. Cowell's '*Life and Letters*,' p. 302. Writing to Mr Francis from Weymouth, where he was spending the Easter vacation of 1886, he says, 'I was glad to have your letter and to learn that you really were inclining to the translation of the Jātakas. It will be a new set of metamorphoses beating all Ovid's:

In nova fert animus mutatum dicere Buddham.'

Arrangements were made with the University Press for the publication of six volumes of translation (corresponding to the six volumes of the text) which appeared as follows: Vol. I. (Chalmers, 1895); Vol. II. (Rouse, 1895); Vol. III. (Francis and Neil, 1897); Vol. IV. (Rouse, 1901); Vol. V. (Francis, 1905); Vol. VI. (Cowell and Rouse, 1907).

The kernel of a Jātaka lies in the poetical portion, which is written in a more archaic form of Pāli, and varies in length in different stories from a single couplet (*gāthā*) to more than eighty couplets. These *gāthās* offer far greater difficulties in translation than the prose of the narrative, and, as the twenty-two books into which the original is divided are arranged according to the increasing number of *gāthās* contained in the stories, the task of the translator also steadily increases in difficulty as it proceeds. For this reason Professor Cowell had reserved the final volume for himself; but he had not written out more than about half of the translation when Oriental studies suffered an irreparable loss by his death. The volume has now been completed by Dr Rouse, to whose wonderful energy and enthusiasm we are thus indebted for the translation of two and a half volumes out of the six. Both he himself and his two remaining colleagues—death has, alas, deprived us of two members of the 'guild,' Professor Cowell and Mr Neil—are to be congratulated very heartily on the successful accomplishment of a work, which from the beginning has received an enthusiastic welcome in every part of the world where the ancient classical languages and literatures of India and Ceylon are studied, and which has been acclaimed on every hand as a highly creditable monument of English scholarship.

E. J. R.

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PRO BONO PUBLICO.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

SIR,—To you I apologise for my horrid letter, to the dear splendid Societies of Trinity and St John's I apologize for laughing at their high endeavour. Of the young men whom I singled out for mention (and, believe me, half of them were mythical) I humbly demand pardon.

And yet I am glad of the indignation aroused by my poor jest. Of course my letter was vulgar; the old system of advertised competition was horribly vulgar. Of course it was wrong to take young men from their quiet studies and submit them to the glare of publicity: the old system did infinite harm in this very way, forcing boys on by feverish anxiety for a high place.

But you will say, dear reader, the old system is dying, why revive the embers? Why? I will tell you. I see my Dear One come home weary with many meetings, sick with worry. I see his colleagues look back longingly to the idol they shattered so nobly a year ago. And I wanted to shew them that they were right after all. And those clever boys who denounced me in my own drawing room last Sunday, unconsciously denounced the idol they believe themselves to venerate.

Who am I? Ah! forgive me for my *beaux yeux* that smile beneath the lace-and-velvet mask, but believe the lips which you can see when I assure you that most truly the great reform was

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

May 19, 1908.

O, FUMOSE PUER!*

[Mr Atherley-Jones, K.C., M.P., said in Committee on Juvenile Smoking that those most seriously affected were the young men of the Universities and Army, whom the Bill would not reach.]

Mr Atherley-Jones, your benevolent groans have awakened
an echo in Downing:
The gad-fly now stings the enlightened of King's, and the
M*st*r of Tr*n*ty's FROWNING:
They take it so kind that your statesmanlike mind should
solicitous prove for the Humble,
And themselves—though, of course, by comparison blind
—have remarked how the innocent stumble.

Many pitfalls there be for the Fresher just free from the
sway of the schoolmen despotic,
Yet none that perhaps is so fruitful of lapse as the sly and
seductive narcotic:
One cannot be sure even of the mature—and I would that
I dared to expose a
Scarce credible case of a Tutor demure who's a cigarette-
smoker *sub rosa!*

To the ills that result from this bestial cult our senses
diurnally witness:
Whither's vanished that air of the devil-may-care?—that
poise of a physical fitness?
Hollow-chested and green are our Rugger fifteen, and the
weeds in our 'Varsity crew
So puny that each on another they lean—by Atherley-J.,
it is true!

W. W. MORRICE.

*C. S. Calverly.

CORRESPONDENCE.

'THE NATIONAL CHURCH.'

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

SIR,—I wish respectfully to protest against the insertion, in your last issue, of the ridiculous tirade entitled 'The Erastian's Handbook.' There is room for much divergence of opinion as to the ideal of a National Church, and the best hope of healing our unhappy divisions. But in the *Cambridge Review* we expect to see serious questions treated seriously, and with some regard to the ordinary decencies of debate.

Yours faithfully,

W. R. INGE.

Brook House, Cambridge.
May 15, 1908.

TERM QUALIFICATIONS FOR TRIPOS CANDIDATES.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

SIR,—Now that the order of merit in Triposes is (except in Law) abolished, the time is ripe for a reform which I have long advocated and never heard seriously contested. Why not throw open the Triposes to candidates (i) in any term of residence or after residence and (ii) after previous failure to pass?

Both principles are now partially conceded.

(i) A Tripos may be taken in the first, second, third, fourth or fifth year, with certain complicated red-tape regulations.

(ii) In the case of Mathematics it may be taken after a failure.

Why not make both principles universal?

Students now endeavour, not to surpass their fellows, but to reach a standard. This principle of classification rules all examiners. No candidate can therefore now assert that he has lost a place through the intrusion of a senior man.

Cases are constantly occurring where candidates are turned back from their term-barred Triposes by ill-health.

For their benefit a crowd of vexatious regulations is framed. Aegrotats, allowance of a term, degradation—these have been the grave of many reputations, the source of endless worry to authorities and anxiety to candidates.

Again there are cases where men develop late, and would in a year or two make quite a different figure in the Tripos. There are foreigners, Orientals, men who have in business occupations forgotten their Greek and Latin, and cannot get through the Previous Examination in time. There are men who want to get their degree but cannot devote enough continuous time to Tripos work to pass in three years; they therefore take an ordinary Degree. Instances occur to us at once, of brilliant representatives of the University who were debarred *their own* Tripos here owing to time limits, and whose ability the University was only able to recognise by an ordinary Degree!

Why not allow any student, if he wishes, at any period during or after residence, and after failure, to try for Honours? The University would benefit by examination fees; colleges might in some cases benefit by the continued residence of useful men; and all anomalies and hardships would be swept away.

I remain, Sir,
Yours faithfully,

W. T. SOUTHWARD.

St. Catharine's College.
May 16, 1908.

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MUSIC.

Miss Madeleine Booth's violin recital on Thursday, the 14th, was attended by a moderately large and very appreciative audience. Assisted by Miss Maud Gay at the piano, she played a suite by Schutt, a light and tuneful work; Wieniawski's Polonaise in A, out of which she may be said to have got all there is in it and perhaps a trifle over; and a new sonata for violin and piano by E. G. Alderson, which seemed to us pleasing but not strikingly original. The vocal numbers were contributed by Miss Florence Atkin, who possesses a fine contralto voice, which however she seemed hardly to find in her first selection, Brahms' 'Liebestreu' and Schumann's 'Mit Myrthen und Rosen,' the intonation leaving somewhat to be desired. In her later efforts, Elgar's 'Like to the damask rose' and two songs of Somervell's, this defect was entirely remedied. The concert ended with what was by far its most important item, Schubert's great quintette for strings. This may be described as a quartette with an extra 'cello. In places of his quartettes it may be seen how Schubert wanted his 'cello to do double duty, to play a tune and play the bass also. Here he has provided the means for this. The result may claim to be acknowledged, though with some powerful rivals, as the very finest of Schubert's works for strings; and we are grateful for an opportunity of hearing it in Cambridge. Miss Booth was supported by Misses Margaret Wishart and Sybil Maturin (2nd violin and viola), and Messrs Gershom Parkington and John Mundy (1st and 2nd 'celli). The performance, though not without charm, lacked a little more vigour and *abandon* to make it entirely satisfactory.

ROWING NOTES.

THE LOWE DOUBLE SCULLS.

The race for the Lowe Double Sculls was not quite such a close one as had been expected; in the first heat on Friday Carver and Warrington managed to defeat the Pembroke pair without much difficulty. In the final, the Jesus pair began to gain slowly soon after the start, and, though they won by about 50 yards, had to keep going hard all the way. The winners though by no means brilliant, were a well matched pair; they sat their boat well and were well together, though stroke had a most marked 'hang' over the stretcher. The First Trinity pair are to be congratulated on the plucky race they rowed. Carver particularly sculled exceedingly well.

There is not very much to be recorded about the practice for the May Races during the last week. Many of the crews have just reached that stage of practice when a short rest seems advisable before going into hard training; Trinity Hall for instance have had the week-end off, and now we notice that Stuart is taking a few days' rest. He is sure to return all the better for it, and meanwhile his presence on the bank is invaluable to them.

First Trinity are going through a period of ponderous slowness: if they can manage to pull through this they should turn out a fast crew.

Jesus will appear in their final order on Thursday, meanwhile they have been resting.

L.M.B.C. are progressing slowly.

Third Trinity have had hard luck in crocking their 6 and bow; it will be hard for them to recover from the demoralising effect of this.

Christ's are coming on, but are still very slow in getting their work on.

Pembroke I. with a little more leg work would be quite a fair crew.

First Trinity II. are improving.

Jesus II. seem to take things far too easily and comfortably, they want more dash and life.

Magdalene are developing a bad hang over the stretcher.

All through the lower boats there is a lack of life, and much time is wasted at the finish of the stroke.

CRICKET.

C.U. v. YORKSHIRE.

For this match on May 14, 15, 16, the University had a fairly representative team, consisting of 3 old Blues, 5 Seniors and 3 Freshmen. Rain interfered with the first day's play to a considerable extent; Yorkshire, winning the toss, opened with Rhodes and Rothery to the bowling of Lyttelton and Reunert. The wicket was very dead, and the bowlers were unable to make the ball spin. Runs came slowly, and when rain put a stop to the day's play, the visitors' total stood at 171 for 7 wickets. Play was not possible till after lunch on Friday, when the last 3 wickets added over 100 runs. Lyttelton and Reunert bore the brunt of the bowling; the former, who bowled 18 maidens, was inclined to bowl rather too much off the wicket, and the latter bowled a considerable number of short balls. Young and Baily made a fine start for the University, putting together 52 without being separated before stumps were drawn on Friday. The heavy downpour on Friday night completely ruined the pitch, and a new wicket had to be prepared on Saturday morning. The University batsmen fared disastrously, and after the first wicket fell at 59, no effective stand was made. Young played a grand innings, batting in all for nearly 3 hours and showing masterly defence throughout. The University, following on 189 runs behind, were quickly dismissed a second time. The sun had considerably dried the wicket, and Haigh, on a wicket entirely to his liking, was irresistible, obtaining seven wickets for 23 runs.

YORKSHIRE.

Rhodes, b Reunert	45
Rothery, c Wright, b Lyttelton	10
Denton, c Wright, b Olivier	0
Wilkinson, b Lyttelton	30
Hirst, b Reunert	25
Bates, c Young, b Lyttelton	32
Lord Hawke, run out	7
Haigh, st Young, b Reunert	10
Myers, b Gimson	26
Newstead, not out	70
Hunter, run out	21
Byes 16, l-b 1, w 4, n-b 1	22
Total	298

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

	1st inn.		2nd inn.
R. A. Young, b Haigh	56	l b w, b Haigh	15
R. E. H. Baily, b Rhodes	32	l b w, b Haigh	2
J. F. Ireland, b Newstead	1	b Haigh	4
C. C. G. Wright, b Hirst	0	b Haigh	9
F. H. Mugliston, c Hunter, b Hirst	0	c Denton, b Rhodes	1
D. C. Collins, not out	5	not out	9
C. Gimson, b Haigh	0	b Haigh	9
C. Reunert, b Haigh	0	c Wilkinson, b Rhodes	5
Hon. C. F. Lyttelton, b Haigh	4	c Hunter, b Haigh	1
E. Olivier, c sub., b Rhodes	5	b Haigh	0
D. C. F. Burton, absent hurt	0	absent	0
Byes 5, n-b 1	6	Leg-bye	1
Total	109	Total	56

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ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

YORKSHIRE.—FIRST INNINGS.

	o.	m.	r.	w.		o.	m.	r.	w.
Lyttelton...	42	...18	... 72	...3	Collins ...	9	... 2	... 39	...0
Reunert ...	32	... 9	... 89	...3	Gimson ...	7	... 1	... 20	...1
Olivier ...	26	... 8	... 48	...1	Mugliston	3.4	... 1	... 8	...0

Lyttelton bowled one wide, Reunert three wides, and Gimson delivered one no-ball.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—FIRST INNINGS.

Hirst ...	21	... 8	... 28	...2	Haigh ...	17	... 9	... 27	...4
Newstead	20	...11	... 22	...1	Rhodes ...	13	... 3	... 26	...2

Hirst delivered one no-ball.

SECOND INNINGS.

Hirst ...	7	... 2	... 11	...0	Rhodes ...	8	... 3	... 21	...2
Haigh ...	14.5	... 6	... 28	...7					

PERAMBULATORS v. ETCETERAS.

ETCETERAS.

	1st Inn.		2nd Inn.
T. G. C. Scott, run out	14	b J. Reunert	17
J. F. Ireland, b J. Reunert ...	3	c J., b C. Reunert ...	4
F. T. Mann, b J. Reunert	0	c Cowley, b Priestley ...	54
D. C. Collins, b J. Reunert ...	30	st Tufnell, b Falcon ...	52
C. Gimson, c Naylor, b Mackenzie	30	c Priestley, b Mackenzie	1
A. F. Leighton, l b w, b J. Reunert	12	c Mackenzie, b C. Reunert	21
K. G. Macleod, c Tufnell, b J. Reunert	31	c Mackenzie, b J. Reunert	7
G. M. Bottome, b Lucas	9	c and b C. Reunert ...	1
R. A. Young, c Naylor, b Lucas ...	0	b Mackenzie	30
H. S. Pink, b J. Reunert	19	st Tufnell, b Lucas ...	18
E. Olivier, c Mackenzie, b J. Reunert	0	c Baily, b Mackenzie	4
L. H. Adams, not out	10	not out	6
Byes 2, w 1, n-b 2	5	Byes 11, w 3, n-b 2 ...	16
Total	163	Total	231

PERAMBULATORS.

M. Falcon, b Gimson	55	c Young, b Olivier ...	2
C. Reunert, b Pink	5	b Adams	77
R. T. H. Mackenzie, c Bottome, b Pink	13	b Collins	38
R. E. H. Baily, c Ireland, b Collins	31	b Olivier	0
N. C. Tufnell, c Scott, b Macleod	19	b Adams	11
J. Reunert, c Bottome, b Olivier ...	62	b Adams	6
C. E. Lucas, c and b Macleod ...	7	b Adams	7
R. B. Cowley, c Young, b Adams ...	8	c Pink, b Adams ...	2
P. T. Rawlings, c Pink, b Olivier ...	15	b Adams	5
E. G. Forbes-Adam, c Ireland, b Olivier	9	not out	0
J. M. Naylor, c Young, b Olivier ...	3	b Olivier	0
H. W. Priestley, not out	4	not out	4
Byes 7, l-b 3, n-b 2	12	Extras	1
Total	243	Total (10 wkts) ...	153

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

ETCETERAS.—FIRST INNINGS.

	o.	m.	r.	w.		o.	m.	r.	w.
Mackenzie ...	14	...2	... 47	... 1	Reunert, C. ...	5	... 0	... 23	... 0
Reunert, J. ...	20.3	...3	... 59	... 7	Lucas	7	... 2	... 29	... 2

Mackenzie bowled one wide and Lucas two no-balls.

SECOND INNINGS.

Lucas	12	... 3	... 40	... 1	Mackenzie ...	8.2	... 2	... 20	... 3
Reunert, C. ...	18	... 5	... 48	... 3	Priestley	5	... 0	... 14	... 1
Reunert, J. ...	22	... 3	... 75	... 2	Falcon	6	... 1	... 18	... 1

Lucas bowled one no-ball, Mackenzie two wides, and Priestley one wide and one no-ball.

PERAMBULATORS.—FIRST INNINGS.

Pink	12	... 1	... 41	... 2	Collins.....	5	... 1	... 17	... 1
Olivier	12.4	... 2	... 42	... 4	Macleod	8	... 2	... 20	... 2
Adams	22	... 6	... 50	... 1	Leighton.....	3	... 0	... 13	... 0
Gimson	13	... 1	... 48	... 1					

Gimson delivered two no-balls.

COLLEGE CRICKET.

SCORES OF 50 AND OVER.

F. T. Mann, Pembroke v. Sidney	114
W. Ramsbotham, Clare v. Trinity Hall	68*
F. W. Metcalfe, Sidney v. Pembroke	68
V. W. J. Hobbs, St John's v. Jesus	66
S. L. Thompson, St John's v. Jesus	66
S. L. Thompson, St John's v. Caius	62*
D. T. Glenister, Christ's v. Sidney	62
H. B. Hammond-Chambers, King's v. Queens' ...	60*
F. H. Carroll, Jesus v. St John's	60
G. L. Cole, Pembroke v. Emmanuel	59
C. E. Durrant, Queens' v. King's	56
M. Falcon, Pembroke v. Emmanuel	54
C. H. Pigg, Jesus v. St John's	53
J. W. Dew, Clare v. Trinity Hall	50

BOWLING.

O. C. O. Tudor, Selwyn v. Peterhouse	...	6	wickets for	10 runs.
A. N. Cooke, King's v. Peterhouse...	...	3	,, ,,	8 ,,
O. L. Richmond, King's v. Peterhouse	...	3	,, ,,	8 ,,
G. M. Bottome, Christ's v. Queens'...	...	6	,, ,,	21 ,,
C. H. Cole, Sidney v. Magdalene ...	...	6	,, ,,	22 ,,
A. E. Bellars, Magdalene v. Sidney	...	5	,, ,,	20 ,,
M. Falcon, Pembroke v. Sidney ...	...	5	,, ,,	20 ,,
F. E. Maltby, St Catharine's v. Corpus	...	5	,, ,,	20 ,,
J. N. Owen, Selwyn v. Peterhouse...	...	4	,, ,,	19 ,,

LAWN TENNIS.

C.U. v. LANCASHIRE.

Vile weather on Wednesday, May 13, prevented the Singles being completed, in those that were finished we were handsomely beaten. J. A. D. Naoroji might possibly have won if his game had been played out. We were also defeated in the Doubles. W. S. Andrews and E. K. Blundell played best, J. A. D. Naoroji and E. O. Tancock were the worst.

SINGLES.

W. S. Andrews, Caius, lost to X. Casdagli, Lancashire (3—6, 4—6).

E. K. Blundell, Selwyn, lost to S. E. Charlton, Lancashire (4—6, 7—9).

E. O. Tancock, Selwyn, lost to C. Miller, Lancashire (2—6, 3—6).

J. A. D. Naoroji, Christ's, v. H. King, Lancashire (6—3, 3—1, unfinished).

G. S. Stathers, Trinity, v. C. J. Lamb, Lancashire (5—7, 1—0, unfinished).

G. T. C. Watt, Caius, v. P. Brownsword, Lancashire (2—0, unfinished).

DOUBLES.

Andrews and Blundell lost to Casdagli and Charlton (7—5, 3—6, 7—9); beat Miller and Brownsword (6—2, 6—2); beat Lamb and King (6—2, 6—2).

Tancock and Naoroji lost to Casdagli and Charlton (3—6, 0—6); lost to Miller and Brownsword (5—7, 1—6); lost to Lamb and King (4—6, 6—8).

Stathers and Watt beat Miller and Brownsword (6—2, 6—2); lost to Lamb and King (5—7, 4—6); lost to Casdagli and Charlton (1—6, 0—6).

C.U. 'A' v. SURBITON 'A'.

On Saturday our visitors brought a very weak team, and were defeated by no fewer than eight matches to one. The game was never exciting.

J. A. D. Naoroji, Christ's, and E. Chapple, Jesus, beat G. Sterry and A. Wilson, Surbiton (6—2, 6—4); beat P. G. Branston and A. G. Tomkins, Surbiton (7—5, 6—4); beat C. Beaumont and G. Albert, Surbiton (6—2, 6—4).

G. S. Stathers, Trinity, and G. T. C. Watt, Caius, beat Sterry and Wilson (6—2, 9—11, 6—3); beat Branston and Tomkins (6—1, 5—7, 6—4); beat Beaumont and Albert (6—3, 6—2).

R. J. Hudson, Caius, and H. R. Trench, Trinity, lost to Sterry and Wilson (6—2, 4—6, 4—6); beat Branston and Tomkins (6—1, 7—5); beat Beaumont and Albert (6—2, 10—8).

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C.U. v. NORTH WARWICK.

On Monday, at last we had really fine weather, but could not win. Our first two pairs each won two out of their three matches, but J. A. D. Naoroji and G. S. Stathers were playing very weakly, and lost all three.

W. S. Andrews, Caius, and E. K. Blundell, Selwyn, lost to Capt. Oates and G. M. Parratt (4—6, 7—5, 7—9); beat W. W. Curtis and M. K. Pridmore (7—5, 6—4); beat J. Jenkinson and A. S. Hill (7—5, 6—4).

E. O. Tancock, Selwyn, and R. J. Hudson, Caius, lost to Curtis and Pridmore (4—6, 3—6); beat Jenkinson and Hill (4—6, 6—4, 6—3); beat Oates and Parratt (6—4, 3—0, retired).

J. A. D. Naoroji, Christ's, and G. S. Stathers, Trinity, lost to Jenkinson and Hill (6—3, 5—7, 2—6); lost to Oates and Parratt (6—4, 2—6, 8—10); lost to Curtis and Pridmore (4—6, 7—5, 3—6).

C. U. S. C.

C.U. v. Mr H. BEALE'S TEAM.

On Saturday last the C.U.S.C. entertained Mr Beale's team, when a most interesting contest was decided in favour of the latter team by 3—2. Mr Beale, who is an Old Blue, brought up a very good team consisting of no less than 4 Old Blues. The Cambridge defence kept the opposing forwards at bay for some time, but eventually the combination of the visitors was rewarded by a good goal scored by E. S. Martin; the interval arrived with the score standing at 1—0 in the visitors' favour. Upon resuming, the University made determined efforts to break through the defence of their opponents, and during a 'scrum' round the goal, the ball was dropped into goal, followed a little later by another point from Jenkins. The visitors, however, soon equalised, and eventually won by 3—2.

Cambridge University: W. J. D. Smyth, Pembroke (goal); C. H. Fowler, Trinity, and D. Portway, Downing (backs); I. Mavor, Sidney (half-back); J. H. Barr, Christ's, E. E. Jenkins, King's, and R. E. Grice-Hutchinson, Trinity (forwards).

Mr H. L. Beale's team: H. W. Allison (goal); P. K. Metcalfe and T. Kingdom (backs); H. L. Beale (half-back); E. S. Martin, N. M. Waterlow and F. Ronnfeldt (forwards).

100 Yards Freshmen's Race.—F. V. Fiddian, Emmanuel, 1; C. F. Verrall, Trinity, 2; G. A. Lilley, Caius, 3. Won by seven yards, four yards dividing second and third. Time, 63 sec.

SHOOTING NOTES.

C.U.R.V. v. LONDON SCOTTISH R.V.

On Thursday, May 14th, the C.U.R.V. shot two matches against the London Scottish. A long range match in the morning and short range in the afternoon.

In the morning Cambridge again had the satisfaction of beating a very strong IV., although the Scotchmen were without Gray. The weather was better than for the Inns of Court match, though the wind was strong and variable, and elevation was very difficult to keep owing to showers and a variable light, especially at 800. Cambridge were a few points ahead after 800 with a very satisfactory shoot. The wind, judging by Johnstone and Hill, was nearly always correct: most points were dropped by elevation, both here and at 900. At 900 a really good 33 from Whitworth—who is quite a beginner at long ranges—and a 33 from Hill, with medium scores from the others put Cambridge a long way ahead. At 1000 the wind was very difficult, and the coaches were several times tricked. The Scotchmen went up several points on the first pairs down. The second pair of Scotchmen also made good shooting, and had finished almost before Whitworth and Johnstone had begun. Then it began to look as if the University were losing, as Whitworth began with a miss, and Johnson with two—due to elevation. But managing to pull themselves together and find the target again, and hearing that they had to make 23 in their last seven shots to win both finished very well. The scores were:

C.U.R.V.		L.S.R.V.	
A. V. Hill	86	E. G. Monro	83
G. E. A. Whitworth ...	85	C. W. Wigman	82
A. P. B. Irwin	81	W. Anderson	80
W. Johnstone	78	F. H. Lindsay	73
	329		318

In the afternoon the Scottish won by 7 points. The University shot well until they came to 600 where the rain was rather trying. The light and wind were good. The scores were:

L.S.R.V.		C.U.R.V.	
H. S. Chick	96	H. A. Bell	95
C. W. Wigman	92	J. R. Drinkwater	94
W. Gray	92	W. Johnstone	92
L. Criswick...	91	A. M. Humphry	91
J. W. Wilson	90	G. G. Woodruff	91
W. Anderson	87	J. B. Thompson	88
F. H. Lindsay	84	A. P. B. Irwin	81
E. G. Monro	83	H. A. C. Goodwin... ...	76
	715		708

C.U.R.V. v. STOCK EXCHANGE.

The annual match between the C.U.R.V. and Stock Exchange R.C. took place on Saturday, May 16th, under good conditions. The wind was only moderately changeable, being about 3 feet at 600 yds., and the light was very good. The superiority of the University was evident from the first, as they led from the very beginning.

The most noticeable point was that Cambridge shoot as a team, and the Londoners as individuals. At 200 and 500 yards the University VIII. made 262 and 264 respectively, amounting to the enormous aggregate of 526 points. The match had by then degenerated into an interesting test of how many the University would succeed in making. At 600 yards the shooting was more erratic than at 500, but still the aggregate was not bad. Humphry, Whitworth and Bell who had shot remarkably well till now had bad luck in making only moderate scores.

Thompson is to be congratulated upon his century; he only dropped three points in his first 20 shots, but had the misfortune to get a 'bird' (high) with his last shot. The Cambridge total of 761 is especially noticeable; it beats the record for the Inter-University Match by 25 points, and is a record for the Corps and the range. The team shot the first two distances with an average of nearly 68 out of 70 and an average of 95 for the whole distance. This is in every way a first-class score and has only been beaten 4 times in the last 35 years, in the Kolapore Cup (Great Britain v. the Colonies) at Bisley. The scores were:

C.U.R.V.		S.E.R.C.	
J. B. Thompson	100	D. G. M'Donald ...	93
J. R. Drinkwater	97	G. R. Jackman	91
P. G. J. Güterbock ...	96	A. Denny	91
W. Johnstone	96	R. Inglis...	90
A. V. Hill	95	J. S. Mackay	88
H. A. Bell	94	C. F. Mason	87
G. E. A. Whitworth ...	92	T. E. C. Tommasset ...	86
A. P. Humphry	91	G. Benthell	84
	761		710

SONNET.

Your hand is like an exquisite cameo,
The miniature of beauty: all its grace
Of tiny tints is made, where one may trace
Faint veins that lose themselves and fade below;
And all those little lines that scarcely show,
Creases and straggling folds which interlace,
Are like a wrinkled poppy from her case
Unwound before her natural time to blow.
Thus would your hand to stranger eyes appear,
Perfect as gem or curious-carven cup:
But I have heard it wake wild music up,
Wherefore to me it is more subtly dear.
So your slight frame tells not to stranger eyes
Of the wild spirit that within you lies.

A. Y. CAMPBELL.

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UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Stewart of Rannoch Scholarships—Greek and Latin: R. W. Howard, Trinity College, A. E. Vere-Walwyn, Peterhouse. Sacred Music: restricted scholarship, J. C. M. Ferguson, Emmanuel College; the open scholarships, W. C. Denis Browne, Clare College, M. H. Spinney, Selwyn College, aeq. Hebrew open: 1, K. M. Robathan, Gonville and Caius College, 2, E. C. Inman, Gonville and Caius College. Honourably mentioned, F. V. Nicholson, Queens' College.

Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholarships.—Award (1) A. E. Talbot, B.A., Emmanuel College, (2) F. J. Padfield, B.A., Gonville and Caius College.

Mason Prize for Biblical Hebrew.—Award J. H. Bentley, B.A., St John's College; A. E. Talbot, B.A., Emmanuel College—Aeq.

At a Congregation on Thursday last the following Degrees were conferred:—

LL.D.—J. E. R. de Villiers (by proxy), St John's,

M.D.—R. H. Robbins, Trinity; A. H. Brehaut, H. Selwyn.

Sc.D.—A. W. Rogers (by proxy), Christ's.

B.D.—L. B. Radford, St John's; T. J. Thornburn, Christ's.

M.A.—A. E. Dobbs, H. J. Morland, King's; E. E. McG. Benson (by proxy), A. L. Phillips, Trinity; A. G. Chapman, J. A. Cunningham, St John's; A. H. Crossley, W. B. Grandage, Clare; A. F. Leach-Lewis, A. B. Purchas, Pembroke; D. R. Dobson, Gonville & Caius; F. L. King, W. E. Walkerdine, Corpus Christi; G. S. Davidson, Queens'; C. J. Watkins, Emmanuel; B. G. Prevost, Downing; J. P. Abbey, H. Selwyn.

M.C.—H. T. Gray, Trinity.

M.B. & B.C.—L. S. Smith, St John's.

M.B.—W. P. Morgan, Clare.

B.A.—E. H. Pistorius, Trinity Hall; H. C. Morris, Downing.

B.C.—H. G. Frean, H. E. H. Oakeley, St John's; A. H. Falkner, Peterhouse; W. B. Grandage, Clare.

The Victoria University of Manchester—*The Gartside Scholarships of Commerce and Industries.* The next election for these Scholarships will be made in the month of June, when three Scholarships will be offered. The Scholarships will be tenable for two years. The Scholarships are open to males of British nationality who at the date of the election shall be over eighteen years of age and under twenty-three. Candidates must send to the Registrar of the Victoria University of Manchester, on or before June 1st, evidence of good character, with testimonials and record of their previous work including evidence that they have a knowledge of two modern languages besides English, of which German shall be as a rule one. Every scholar elected shall enter as a student of the Victoria University for one session. The remainder of the period shall be spent by the scholar in the study of subjects bearing on Commerce and Industries in Germany or Switzerland or in the United States of America. The amount of the scholarship during the time spent in England will be at the rate of £80 a year, during residence on the continent of Europe at the rate of about £150, and in America at the rate of £250 per annum. Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, the Victoria University of Manchester, Manchester, or from the Secretary of the Cambridge University Appointments Board, University Offices, Cambridge.

COLLEGE CORRESPONDENCE.

PETERHOUSE.

The boat has begun to train, and has rowed its first course. With three weeks before them, the crew ought to turn out fairly well, as there has been a distinct improvement lately. Apparently one of their chief faults is that they fail to remember that steadiness is the ally of smartness.

The Lawn Tennis VI. have beaten Christ's and lost to Trinity and King's. They should do well later in the season.

The Cricket team is still unfortunate.

CLARE.

At Cricket the first XI. have beaten Queens' by 8 wickets, and Trinity Hall by 9 wickets, thus amply avenging their defeat by the latter last week by two runs. The second XI. have lost to Trinity II. and King's II., and have beaten Emmanuel II.

The Lawn Tennis VI. has now been finally made up in view of the match with Magdalen, Oxford, to-morrow (Wednesday); five freshmen have been included, to whom we tender our congratulations. During the week, the VI. have beaten the Mayflies and lost to Pembroke and Selwyn; the second VI. have lost to Pembroke II.

The boats are, we believe, making satisfactory progress, and, after sundry changes during the week, have now returned to their original order. The first boat have visions of going to Henley if they acquit themselves creditably in the Races. The second boat hope to get on, but will have to improve considerably if they are to do so.

PEMBROKE.

The Classical Tripos commenced last Saturday, the Mathematical Tripos on Tuesday, the Natural Sciences Tripos is timed for next Monday, while many others 'have been arranged and will shortly take place,' to borrow a phrase from one of our colleagues to all concerned, *courage nos amis*, as Mr Imre Kiralfy is learning to say.

More satisfactory news, however, has come to hand about cricket and rowing. The glorious game, as far as our elevens are concerned, is going auspiciously; and the 1st boat, under Dr Michell's *régime*, is improving, but they should still be careful to avoid any bad habits they may have. Rumour has been making free with the name of a 3rd boat, about which we may have more to say.

GONVILLE & CAIUS.

Dear Mr Heditur,

One of my young gennlemen wot rites these notes 'avin' bin confined to 'is bed in konsiquence of a haccident larst Saturday night, 'e 's arst me to do it for 'im.

Cricket. There's bin a couple on 'em nestin' in one of my gyp-rooms an' makin' no hend of a row.

Boats. I went down to the river an' 'eard 'em.

'Oping this finds you as it leaves me.

Yours respectably,

Maria Dobbs.

CORPUS CHRISTI.

The River. We are unfortunate in not having all our May Colours rowing this term, but the boats seem to be shaping satisfactorily and are fairly settled by now. The first boat have not been long in their racing light ship, but they are now getting more at home in it. Plenty of work is being done in the boat; it has lacked steadiness, but is improving in this respect. The second boat, which was out on slides all the latter part of last term, is well together and paddles nicely. They have not shown us what their rowing can do, but if it comes up to their paddling form, they should be good enough to enter for the getting-on races. They are rather a light crew. Both boats have gone into full training this week.

Cricket. *Circumspice.*

Lawn Tennis. We have beaten Jesus II. by 6—3 and St Catharine's by 8—1. In an unfinished match against Fitzwilliam Hall the score was 3—2 in our favour.

Professor Ridgeway of Gonville and Caius visited the College Classical Society and opened an interesting discussion on the Greek Pantheon.

KING'S.

The perpetrator of the secret burglary in Mr Nixon's rooms has been discovered, but the detectives employed on the case refuse to divulge his name; there is an excellent train service to London. *Verb. sap.*

The May boat has recovered from its fracture and progresses under the tutelage of C. J. Morton of Pembroke. The getting-on boat is also presumably improving.

The Cricket XI. has drawn several matches, and the 2nd XI. defeated Clare 2nd on Tuesday.

We cordially join in the protests against gramophones on the river; they are extremely distressing to all whose rooms are within 100 yards of the bank.

JESUS.

First and foremost we offer our congratulations to Hawdon and Fairbairn on pulling off the Lowes, the former for the second time of asking. The boats have now settled down, and ought to be pretty good—at least they seem to have been piling the Clayhithes and lock-to-locks thick enough.

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At Cricket we have drawn with Trinity and St John's, and the 2nd have beaten Christ's II.

The Lawn Tennis results have not been so easy to secure. Apparently we beat Sidney, a match with Trinity Hall was unfinished in our favour, and either we beat Pembroke or Pembroke beat us.

The Farragoes decided last Saturday by a large majority that the maintenance of armaments was the best way of ensuring peace. We hope the government will please note.

CHRIST'S.

The boats have gone into training, and to-day made a journey to Clayhithe. During the past week some courses have been rowed, but the times have not been allowed to leak out, percolate or otherwise be made known. We should like to pass a vote of censure upon the barges that held us up the other day.

By the way, is it possible that there is truth in the report that the presentation of '*Comus*' will be at the New Theatre? Such a procedure would set the great poet fairly spinning in his coffin. We beg to suggest (with all due deference to the authorities) that it be held in the Fellows' Garden. '*Comus*' with stalls and a dress circle! *O di immortales!*

ST JOHN'S.

The happy renaissance of last October has been closely followed by a reformation both desirable and refreshing. Social functions are always welcome in Cambridge where the monotony of academic machinery can only be removed by this wholesome lubricant. At the moment of writing the hall and combination room represent a most attractive colour scheme, while in the library a completely new light has been thrown on the works of ages by our energetic mechanician.

At cricket a quite successful week has to be recorded. Our two-day match with Jesus finished up a most satisfactory draw with two good scores by S. L. Thompson and V. W. J. Hobbs, of 66 each. On Monday Caius fell easy victims, by 116 runs and four wickets, S. L. Thompson again making himself distinctly useful by taking eight wickets for 22 and scoring 62 not out. We drew with Queens' on Tuesday.

On the river there are yet three weeks to the races and we shall want them if we really are going head as so many of our critics seem to think. A little knowledge is bad enough, but a crew of coaches is infinitely worse. The second boat are getting on nicely in their light ship.

MAGDALENE.

The boat at present is full of moods. At times the rowing is quite fair, but is frequently spoilt by a hurried forward swing. By the bye we condole with 'stroke' on his dealings with a hard and unsympathetic world. Even punt poles have their snares! At any rate he can console himself with the knowledge that he is fitted to perform quite half the duties of a street lamplighter.

The Guildhall and Senate House claim for the sacrifice too many of the Cricket XI. to enable that noble band to shine with the lustre they otherwise would shew.

TRINITY.

We believe that the boats are going into strict training and we would give them our encouraging sympathy. We extend this also to all those going in for a Tripos.

Very general dissatisfaction is expressed with regard to the last motion of the M & S. We would remind those concerned that the card is put up in a public place.

We hope that during the coming month gentlemen will refrain from showing off the echo in Nevile's Court. The frantic stamping, foolish ejaculations of surprise and wasted plaudits which follow the inevitable operation of the laws of nature have given, we are informed, much offence to the inhabitants of the Court and the occupants of the Reading Room.

SIDNEY SUSSEX.

Cricket. The team has lost to Pembroke (170—171 for 8 wickets) but has beaten Magdalene (123—55) and Christ's (190—140).

Lawn Tennis. Owing to the continued wet weather only one match has been played. We lost to Caius by four sets to five.

Heartiest congratulations to I. Mavor on being elected Secretary of the University Swimming Club.

DOWNING.

The boat, we are told, is making good progress.

At Cricket, Christ's were defeated on Saturday, and on Monday a 2nd team beat Queens' II. after an excellent match.

At Lawn Tennis, the matches with Magdalene and Fitzwilliam Hall had to be abandoned; an 'A' team have beaten Westminster College.

FITZWILLIAM HALL.

Our Lawn Tennis VI. won their matches v Emmanuel II. on Monday, and v. Westminster College on Tuesday.

The members of the Theological Society accepted the President's invitation to make their Corporate Communion at All Saints' Church on Thursday last, after which they were entertained to breakfast by Mrs Crafer in the Vicarage. May we take this opportunity of expressing our thanks to Mr Crafer for conducting the services for our members in the Brassie Chapel at King's.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

Honorary Colonel: THE KING.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, by Colonel H. J. Edwards, Commanding.

WEDNESDAY, 20th May, 1908.

RANGE.

Morning, 7 to 8 a.m. 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Afternoon, 2 to 6 p.m.

Thursday, May	21st	Morn.	Class Firing till 10.30, Caldwell Cup
		Aft.	M.R.C. [10.30.
Friday, ,,	22nd	Morn.	Class Firing.
		Aft.	Series 'B'* and Trinity Fellows' Cup.*
Saturday, ,,	23rd	Morn.	Class Firing till 12.30 p.m.
		Aft.	Series 'B'* and Trinity Fellows' Cup*
Monday, ,,	25th	Morn.	Class Firing. [1.30 p.m.
		Aft.	Team Practice 2—3, M.R.C. 3—6.
Tuesday, ,,	26th	Morn.	Class Firing.
		Aft.	T.R.C.2—4.30, Team Practice 4.30—6.
Wednesday,	27th	Morn.	Class Firing.
		Aft.	Private Practice, T.R.C. and C.R.C.
Thursday, ,,	28th	Morn.	Class Firing.
		Aft.	C.U.R.V. v. H.A.C.

Entries for 'Trinity Fellows' Cup' must be sent to the Hon. Sec. C.U.R.C. by 12 noon Thursday, 21st inst.

* These competitions will be shot for concurrently.

There will be Recruits' Class Firing on Monday, June 1st, commencing at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. Names to be entered on list in the Saddle Room. Any member who cannot attend on the above date must inform the Sergt.-Major.

RECRUIT DRILLS.

Daily at Headquarters from 11.45 to 12.45, 1 to 2, 7 to 8. (No evening drills on Saturdays.)

INSPECTION.

The Commanding Officer will inspect companies at work as under:—'E' Coy. Thursday, May 21st.
M.I. ,, ,, ,,
'C' ,, Friday, ,, 22nd.

BATTALION PARADE.

The Adjutant will hold a Battalion Parade on Monday, May 25th, at 7 a.m. on Parker's Piece.

COMPANY PARADES. 7 a.m. as under:—

'A' Coy. Wednesdays and Fridays, on King's and Clare Ground.
'B' ,, Tuesdays and Fridays, on Parker's Piece.
'C' ,, Fridays, on King's and Clare Ground.
'D' ,, Tuesdays and Fridays, on Parker's Piece.
'E' ,, Thursdays, on Trinity Backs.
'F' ,, Wednesdays and Fridays, on King's and Clare Ground.
'G' ,, Thursdays, on St. John's Ground.
'H' ,, Tuesdays and Fridays, on Parker's Piece.

TACTICAL EXERCISE.

There will be a Tactical Exercise in Outposts, on Saturday, May 23rd. Those who wish to take part in it will meet Capt. Rushmore at 3 p.m. at the 3rd milestone on the road—CAMBRIDGE—LITTLE ABINGTON.

MOUNTED INFANTRY.

There will be parades at 7 a.m. on Thursday 21st, Tuesday 26th, and Thursday 28th.

Gymkhana Practice, on Friday 22nd, at 7 a.m.

SIGNALLING.

There will be parades as under:—
Flags: Daily on the Range at 7 a.m.
Lamps: Wednesdays and Mondays (for beginners) at 9 p.m.

SEMAPHORE CLASS.

There will be a class for Semaphore Signalling, open to all members of the Corps, on Saturdays at 7 a.m. on the Range.

CAMP.

The Corps will go into Camp at Aldershot from 17th to 30th June.
The Advance Party will leave on June 13th.
Full details will be published in next week's orders.

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STAFF.

Color-Sergeant C. J. Challess, R.M.L.I., has been posted to the Permanent Staff of this Corps, with effect from the 13th inst.

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY, HYTHE.

Second Lieutenant G. A. Boddam-Whetham, qualified at the examination held at the School of Musketry, Hythe, on the 25th April, 1908.

Extracts from the 'London Gazette.

The following extracts from the London Gazette are published for information :—

Cambridge University V.R. Corps :

Captain F. M. Rushmore, to be Instructor of Musketry, dated 6.4.08.

R. J. Tweedy, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant (supernumerary) dated 6.4.08.

Lieut. R. W. Hallows, 2nd. Lieut. R. E. H. Baily } Resign their Commissions dated 6.4.08.

APPOINTMENTS.

Bugler A. H. Royston, ,, L. H. Gathercole } To be Lce-Corporals dated 20.5.08.

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION.

A written examination for promotion to Corporal and Sergeant will be held at Headquarters on Monday, June 1st at 8.30 p.m.

L. H. THORNTON, Captain,
Adjutant, Cambridge University V.R.C.

NOTICE.

The Revolver Range will be open on Friday, May 22nd, and Tuesday, May 26th, from 4—5.30 p.m.

Members requiring grey flannel trousers for Camp from Headquarters, must order them at once.

REVIEWS.

The Poems of William Wordsworth. Edited with an introduction and notes, by Nowell C. Smith. In three volumes. Methuen & Co. London. 1908.

This new edition of Wordsworth contains a poem which is in no other collection of his works (*The Tinker*), but it lacks perforce *The Recluse*, of which Messrs. Macmillan hold the copyright. The introduction is one which Mr Nowell Smith wrote for his volume of selections published in 1901, when (as he modestly tells us) 'it met with the approval of some very good judges'; so he has not rewritten it, and we think he is right. It is a sound and sympathetic treatment of the poet and of the story of his life, which will commend itself to his students. A Cambridge man might 'as in private duty bound' have made a little more use of the third book of the *Prelude* with its engaging picture of our dons, but he could not deny that Mr Smith is very near the mark in his suggestion that poets and Universities are generally ill suited, because in such places 'the standard of the mean asserts itself with tyrannous excess.' It is kind of him, as an Oxford man, not to add that this is probably truer here than in his own University. We may note by the way in passing, and do it with regret, that Oxford has outstripped us, as indeed Dublin has and St Andrews, in the study of our own poet. Before passing from the introduction we should like to call attention to the two pages of very happy criticism, in which the influence of Coleridge upon Wordsworth is dealt with in a really illuminating way.

Mr Smith, supported in his choice by Prof. Dowden, gives us the poems as grouped by Wordsworth himself—a plan which has indeed an interest and a justification. One remembers however the tale which a friend of the family records of the poet being angry with his daughter when she declared that he was not sure whether a certain piece was to be found among the Poems of the Imagination or the Fancy. The chronological order was adopted by Prof. Knight, to whom (despite inaccuracies found in his work by Mr Smith and Mr Hutchinson) every Wordsworthian must still feel a debt of gratitude, and Mr John Morley followed him. We still think this preferable for two reasons. First, there is a marked difference between the young and the old Wordsworth, whether we put the dividing-line between them—the date after which he fell away—in 1808 with Matthew Arnold or at Waterloo with Mr Morley; and to mix the products of the two periods is to burden great poetry with indifferent. Against this it may be urged that the poems of the later years are apt to have too little attention when chronologically packed into the last three volumes of a set. In the second place, the student of the development of Wordsworth and of the movements of his thought must give a much closer attention to the sequence of his poems than is possible by the poet's own classification of them. Yet here again the poet perhaps may claim to be his own interpreter. Happily we can now have both the plans carried out in attractive and workable editions.

The text printed by Mr Smith is that of the last edition revised by Wordsworth—the editor doing the best he can for poems not then published. It has not been part of his scheme to give all variants. Yet such a poem as 'She had a tall man's height and more' is one in the case of which this poet's fluctuations of mind from edition to edition are extremely interesting, and send us back again to Professor Knight, with a hope that we may for once 'take on trust' more of what he prints than Mr Smith allows.

To conclude, Mr Nowell Smith's three octavo volumes, well printed, attractively bound and pleasant to handle, should have a welcome from those who love Wordsworth, and his notes and introduction should be a help to them in their enjoyment (and their use) of the poet.

Collected Mathematical Papers of J. J. Sylvester. Volume II. Cambridge University Press.

In November, 1904, we gave a short review of the first volume of Sylvester's Collected Works, published by our University Press and edited by Dr Baker. We have now to welcome the appearance of the second volume issued under the same careful supervision. The new volume contains papers published between 1854 and 1873 together with the outlines of the lectures on the Partition of Numbers given at King's College in 1859. These lectures, though printed by Sylvester at the time for use by his class, were only published by the London Mathematical Society in 1897.

Perhaps the most noteworthy theory in the volume is the discussion of Newton's rule for the discovery of imaginary roots of an equation. A note in this connection by Sylvester himself gives in a characteristic manner the trend of his work: 'As all roads are said to lead to Rome, so I find, in my own case at least, that all algebraical inquiries sooner or later end at that Capitol of modern Algebra over whose shining portal is inscribed "Theory of Invariants."'

A cursory perusal of the volume will delight many who are not pure mathematicians, for they can revel in the frank revelation of a powerful and original mind. Dr Baker has not, we believe, attempted to prune Sylvester's exuberance, and in this he has acted wisely. None are likely to be offended at this period of time by the characteristic diatribe against J. R. Young, which appears on pp. 509-511, and few will read it without amusement. Dr Baker promises a general index in the last volume: we congratulate him on the progress of his labour, and trust that he will soon be able to carry it to a successful conclusion.

The History of the Study of Medicine in the British Isles. By Norman Moore, M.D., Cantab. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press. 1908.

Dr Norman Moore publishes in this volume four lectures—the Fitzpatrick Lectures for 1905-6—which he delivered before the Royal College of Physicians of London. He

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worthily carries on the tradition and the subject chosen by his predecessor in the Lectureship, Dr J. F. Payne, who discoursed on the History of Medicine in Anglo-Saxon times.

The first of Dr Moore's Lectures deals with Medical Study in London during the Middle Ages, but it begins with a short résumé of the numerous members of the College of Physicians who have dealt with the history as well as with the practise of their profession. He quotes a number of charters—Dr Moore loves a charter—given by Henry I. and his wife Matilda, by John, Earl of Moreton, afterwards King John, and by many church dignitaries of those times. He draws up a medical register of the times of Henry III., and it is noteworthy how many of the physicians in the Middle Ages were at the same time politicians or priests. The Abbot of Crokestone for instance, who attended John in 1216 at Newark, was 'in arte medicina erudito' and made a necropsy, 'facta anatomia de corpore regio.' From his clinical and post mortem observations it seems doubtful if the King died of 'acute pneumonia or of an acute gastro-enteritis aggravated by exhaustion, mental and physical.'

The second lecture is one on the education of physicians in the seventeenth century. There is a full account of Thomas Linacre, who not only founded the College before which the lectures are given, but two Professorships at Oxford—probably at first lectureships—and a lectureship in Physics at St John's College, Cambridge. Linacre and his contemporaries had studied Greek, and to them Galen and Hippocrates were open books. Indeed, in those times physicians chiefly did study books rather than patients, and authority carried more might than observation.

In the third and fourth lectures, however, dealing with the study of clinical medicine, we come nearer to modern times. The epoch-making researches of Harvey, the elaborate clinical studies of Mayerne whose notes of the constitution and the ailments of his royal patients explain much in history, the first complete anatomical and clinical account in English of a specific disease, the Tractatus de Rachitide of the same writer, the physiological and anatomical researches of Glisson, are but a few instances which we owe to the physicians of the seventeenth century; of the return to nature and of the abandonment of exclusive belief in the written word.

The volume is illuminated by the great learning of the author which surely covers an area of knowledge possessed by no one else; it is illustrated by many photographs of grants and manuscripts, but we somewhat miss the wit and humour and gaiety often to be met with in Dr Moore's writings. Perhaps it is a little difficult to be humorous when one has to begin each lecture with 'Mr President, Censors, and Fellows of the College!'

'GIBBY BURNET.'

A Life of Gilbert Burnet. By T. E. S. Clarke and H. C. Foxcroft. With an introduction by C. H. Firth. Cambridge University Press. 15/- net.

This book has the rare fortune of an introduction of forty pages by our greatest living authority on the seventeenth century, the Regius Professor of History at Oxford. Miss Foxcroft has already done valuable service in editing 'A Supplement to Burnet's History of his Own Times', which throws considerable light on the extent to which Burnet's original draft differed from his published work. Her researches have justified her in using some of her materials for a new life of the Bishop. The Minister of Saltoun, in the county of Haddington, where Burnet began his pastoral work, deals competently with his life in Scotland, as minister and as professor in Glasgow. At the age of 31, Burnet left his native land to make his fortunes in England, and here Miss Foxcroft takes up the tale.

Nowhere have we seen Burnet's character and work so judicially treated as it is by the three writers of this volume. There is much in 'Gibby Burnet' which is indefensible, much more which is unattractive, but of his general honesty of purpose there can no longer be any doubt. He was not a politician spoiled, like Swift; the Church was his true vocation, and Salisbury has never had a more hard-working and devoted bishop. His ready and indiscreet utterances, his many changes of view, and his irrepressible vitality exposed him to many attacks, and few men have been better hated. His historical writings also brought him fresh enemies: 'chit-chat and lies, ill tacked together' is a common enough judgement, with only too much to support it.

Burnet was proverbially inaccurate, prejudiced though not dishonest, and lacking in discrimination. Yet, as Professor Firth points out, he was a pioneer in the methods of historical research. 'I laid out for MSS. and and searched into all the offices.' And this was in days when there was no British Museum, and most collections were uncatalogued and some even inaccessible. He gives us, alike from documents and from gossip, what we might never have had but for him. As even Atterbury was forced to acknowledge, 'Damn him, he has told a great deal of truth, but where the devil did he learn it?' Miss Foxcroft says of him, 'he is the first of our historians who is still regarded as readable.' This is to do an injustice to some predecessors, *e.g.* Fuller, who is never dull and is quite as much to be depended on.

LIST OF BOOKS RECEIVED.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Rhine, Its Valley and History. By H. J. Mackinder, with illustrations in colour after Mrs James Jardine. London: Chatto & Windus. 1908. 20/- net.

Colour books of this type—as we have said before and no doubt others have made the remark—are many nowadays and perhaps call for little notice. But they vary a good deal, and this is a distinctly attractive volume. The pictures take us from the snows of Switzerland to the flats of Holland, through all sorts of interesting old towns and natural scenery familiar to us all in these times of travel. They have great variety, and the man would be hard to please who did not find among them something after his own heart. For ourselves we have found them a very pleasant series.

It is not often however that the part which the writer takes with the painter in the making of these books, falls into such skilled hands as those of Mr Mackinder. We are a little afraid that the volume will hardly serve for the idle hour in the drawing room. It is a sound and sensible treatment of the Rhine from source to sea, its gorge, its lakes, its hills and its history; full of learning, expert knowledge, and historical suggestion. To the student it should be valuable. The volume may thus be pronounced a happy blending of the useful and the agreeable.

Between them, however, artist and author might have told us what Drake's statue is doing at Offenburg. The plates facing pages 124 and 172 would have been no loss to the book on the score of art, but the former may suggest gratitude to some for whom Homburg has meant health, and thus perhaps it too serves a purpose. The rest, as we suggested, needs no defence.

Johnson. Life of Milton. S. E. Goggin, B.A., Lond. pp. 99. 1/6 net. University Tutorial Press Limited.

Both these little books are supplied with an excellent introduction, and have also notes added for the better explanation of the text. An illuminating discovery has been made by the writer of the preface to the essays of Bacon who says that notes are rendered necessary from the fact that Bacon's general information differed both in matter and scope from that of the majority of his readers.

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John Greenleaf Whittier. A sketch of his life by Bliss Perry with selected Poems. London. A. Constable & Co. 1908.

Mr Bliss Perry, whose excellent life of Whitman we reviewed some little time ago, has produced an interesting sketch of Whittier's life and career. The selection of poems also is well made, though here we have a reservation. Mr Perry has brought out admirably the scene and influences of Whittier's early life—the limitations with which he had to struggle, not merely in the sphere of material comforts and necessities, but in education, and he dwells briefly but effectively on the battle of his manhood. Perhaps while he recognises the weaknesses of the poetry in general he does not quite do justice to the religious poems. It may be that he assumes their worth to be known. Here the life-long Quakerism tells, and in this region Whittier transcends his day and place with a freedom really remarkable, and rises into the universal mind of Christendom, as distinct from the variety of colours which it takes on in its various homes. For this reason we think Mr Perry might have reprinted more of the religious poetry of Whittier. Still what he gives us is good, and the poems and the biographical sketch well support one another.

Bacon. Selected Essays. Edited by A. F. Watt, M.A. Oxon. pp. 141. 6d. net.

The Poems of T. E. Brown. Macmillan (Golden Treasury Series). l. + 284 pp. 2/6 net.

The Journal of the Gipsy Lore Society. (For the Society, 6 Hope Place, Liverpool).

There is less linguistic matter than usual this month, and public attention is very properly directed to the persecuting legislation directed against gypsies which is being introduced by the sitting parliament. We believe that the Union Society may now be added to the list of members.

Studies in Fossil Botany. Dukinfield Henry Scott. Second edition, vol. 1. A. & C. Black. xx. + 364 pp. 6/- net.

The Open Air. By Richard Jefferies, with 6 full-page colour illustrations by Ruth Dollman. Chatto & Windus. 234 pp. 5/- net.

German Education, past and present. Friedrich Paulsen. (Translated by T. Lorenz). Fisher Unwin. xx. + 310 pp. 5/- net.

A School History of Berkshire. E. A. Greening Lamborn. The Clarendon Press. 256 pp., 62 maps and illustrations. 1/6 net.

The Peak Country. Printed by W. Biscombe Gardner, described by A. R. Hope Moncrieff. A. & C. Black. xii. + 182 pp. 24 coloured illustrations. 6/- net.

The Cotswolds. Painted by G. F. Nicholls, described by Francis Duckworth. A. & C. Black. xii. + 232 pp., 24 coloured illustrations. 6/- net.

The Nationalization of Railways. A. Emil Davies. A. & C. Black. 126 pp. 1/- net.

Mr Davies is an advocate of this policy, and certainly states his arguments admirably.

Elizabethan Drama, 1558—1642. Felix E. Schelling. Constable. 2 vols., xliv. + 606 + xii. + 686 pp. 31/6 net.

School. Murray. 6d.

Chaucer's Prologue and Knight's Tale. Edited by M. Bentinck Smith. C.U. Press. lxxxviii. + 230 pp. 2/6.

The introduction consists of a consideration of Chaucer's place in English literature, a short account of his life and works, and a concise grammar and prosody; there is then a consideration of the sources of these two sections of the poem; at the end are notes, vocabulary, and an unpretentious bibliography.

The Scope of Social Anthropology. A lecture delivered before the University of Liverpool by Dr Frazer. Macmillan.

The Girls' School Year Book. Swan Sonnenschein. 580 pp. 2/6 net.

The third year of issue. This useful publication remains up to its former level, or even travels beyond it. Important additions are lists of Oxford and Cambridge Honour Schools during 1907, and of Teachers' Diplomas and Certificates granted by Universities during the same period.

Cambridge House Magazine. Contains an interesting article by Mr H. Charlewood Turner on 'Religion in Social Clubs.'

The Crown. Dr Peile contributes 'The History of Christ's College.' It is a very instructive paper and gives the bare sketch which space allows of the vicissitudes during four centuries of this college.

UNIVERSITY PULPIT.

SUNDAY, May 17.

Sermon in Great St Mary's Church by the Most Rev. W. SAUMAREZ-SMITH, D.D., Trinity College, Archbishop of Sydney, Primate of Australia.

CONFORMITY TO THE GOSPEL.

'Let your conversation be as it becometh the Gospel of Christ.' (A.V.)

'Let your manner of life be worthy of the Gospel of Christ.' (R.V.) Philipp. i. 27.

Christian character and Christian conduct are the outcome of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. They are the vital proof of Christian faith, set upon God as revealed in His Incarnate Word. Hence the evident urgency of the precept which I have taken for my text to-day: and I ask, to use a familiar and somewhat arrogant phrase, 'Is the precept *up to date?*' Do we need it in this twentieth century as much as the Christians did at Philippi in the first century of our Christian era? The answer depends upon what we understand by 'the Gospel.'

There is no doubt what St Paul meant by it. He uses the term again and again in his letters from the earliest to the latest. In his first letter to the Thessalonians, after saying 'our Gospel came unto you in power and in the Holy Ghost,' he speakes of it as the Gospel of God,' 'the Gospel of Christ.' In his second letter to Timothy he urges his beloved child in the faith' not to be ashamed of the testimony of our Lord,' but to 'suffer hardship with the Gospel,' through which 'our Saviour Jesus Christ' 'abolished death and brought incorruption to light.' And this Gospel is identified with 'the word of the Lord,' 'the word of reconciliation,' 'the word of life,' which was to be proclaimed throughout the world.

It is no narrow, technical term; it is the glad message that God is Love, manifested in Jesus the Christ: a historic fact, a revelation of divine mystery, a remedy for human misery. 'The Gospel of Christ' underlies all Christian creeds, and is the corrective of all perversion of doctrine, all exaggeration of external ritual, all abuse of ecclesiastical authority, in the history of the Church. It is not an arbitrarily imposed dogma, however much it may imply important dogmatic truths; it is God's message in Christ, who is Himself the very Gospel of God, Incarnate among men.

There are, sad to say, some persons who dare to hint that the Gospel is obsolete, or obsolescent, in this 'modern' age, that Christianity is a failure, that (so-called) 'science' must rule, that the early records of the Christian faith must be purged of the supernatural element, and so forth. The profession of 'agnosticism' seems to have an intellectual fascination for some minds. Some agnosticism is indeed reverent, reticent, humble; some is arrogant and militant; some is shallow and superficial. Humbly agnostic of the whole nature, and of all the ways of God, we must all be, from the very fact of the finiteness of our faculties, and the circumscribed sphere of our reasoning powers, but the revealed knowledge of God in relation to us in Jesus Christ is a sure basis on which reverent and grateful faith can build a spiritual structure which can be tested by the fruits it unfolds; and to repudiate this revelation is both arrogant and foolish. Can any doubter or unbeliever offer to men a more potent motive of moral action, of ethical progress, of social reform, of spiritual growth, than that which the great Missionary of the nations, in the first century, proffered when he said 'Only let your manner of life be worthy of the Gospel of Christ?'

We may, indeed, in days of expanded scientific knowledge and historical research need some restatement at times of doctrinal details, some correction of mistaken dogmatic theories, but we want no new gospel, no new theology aloof from 'the mystery of godliness,' that is to say, from Him who was 'manifested in the flesh, justified in the spirit, seen of angels, preached among the nations, received up in glory.'

Christianity must be judged by its effectiveness as a real regenerative force, not by vicissitudes of its external scaffolding in one, or another, particular church.

The real Christian life is both a product and a test of Christian faith, *i.e.*, of the reception into the heart of the gospel message in Christ.

The greatest stumbling block in the way of the acceptance of Christianity, the greatest hindrance to the development of the Universal Church is the fact that so many who bear the name of Christians fall short of the gospel standard of life and do not walk worthily according to it.

Now there are certain fundamental features of the life which

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is informed by the truth of the gospel, and is conformed to its requirements. It is easy to state what these features are—they are obvious; and yet as we recount them, we become conscious that we often fall short of the standard set before us.

1. The first I will notice is *grateful humility*. This gospel-engendered disposition implies a sense of unworthiness in God's sight—a consciousness of dependence upon the grace of God in all things—a heart-felt appreciation of the Supreme Love, manifested in the Incarnate Word of God, whereby we are saved from sin and lifted up into a purer, freer, spiritual atmosphere. The fearful and mysterious fact of sin, as transgression against God, can never be ignored or forgotten by those who have received the Gospel of Christ; nor can the idea of sin be attenuated as it is by certain philosophic speculations.

The Death of Jesus Christ, in its profound meaning, is a condemnation of sin as well as being a divinely provided means of deliverance from it: and the central essence of the gospel-message is forgiveness of sins in order to attain to a higher life.

Humbly acknowledging that we have all sinned, and that we all fall short of the glory of God, we are deeply grateful for the salvation in Christ which faces the problem of sin in the world. 'The love of Christ,' which reveals and reflects the love of our Father in heaven is the prime motive of a self-surrendered and consecrated life.

If, as professing Christians, we are neither humble, nor grateful, we are not walking worthily of 'the Gospel of Christ.'

2. A second feature of genuinely Christian life, to be noted, is *progressive holiness*. A life of righteousness is the sequel of the gift of pardon. 'The love of Christ constraineth us' to strive after a higher, purer life, than that which is engrossed by selfish, or merely worldly considerations. Constant efforts after purity, in the deepest and widest meaning of the word, become natural to us, as living unto Christ. The Spirit of Christ works within us, and stirs us to moral self-control, and to heights of self-consecration in the path of holiness. The whole argument of the Apostle in Rom. vi., where he is combating false antinomian inferences from the teaching of God's grace, comes home to the heart of those who are striving to obey the Gospel. 'Shall we continue in sin that grace may abound?' That be far from us! We 'reckon ourselves to be dead unto sin, but alive unto God in Christ Jesus.' We present our members as instruments of righteousness unto God. 'We have our fruit unto holiness and the end eternal life.'

3. With personal purity of heart, and personal striving after holiness, the gospel corrects *loving helpfulness*.

It is the 'philanthropy' of God (you will remember how St Paul uses the very word in his epistle to Titus) which inspires true philanthropy of man to man. 'The kindness of God our Saviour,' which appeared in Christ, stimulates into activity all forms of brotherly kindness among Christian people. All that is good in that much and variously interpreted term, Socialism,—whereof we hear so frequently now-a-days—is in conformity with the gospel message; whilst the errors connected with certain methods of socialistic tendency are corrected by the very principles that underlie all development of Christian character: for in those who are turned to God the Saviour justice and mercy meet together, righteousness and peace kiss each other.

All missionary work of the Church, all missionary enthusiasm in individual believers who desire to spread throughout the world the Glad Tidings of God reconciling the world unto Himself in the Christ are the consequences of receiving the gospel-message and obeying the mandate of our Risen and Ascended Lord.

All social and relative duties are illuminated for us in Him, who though He was rich yet for our sakes became poor that we through His poverty might be rich. 'The mind of Christ,' which we are exhorted to have, means 'looking not each to his own things,' but 'looking also each to the things of others,' with a view to heal, to help, and to save.

The modern term (a perhaps convenient yet somewhat cumbrous one) Altruism is best realised, and exhibited, by those who have learned from God's love to love and help their fellowmen.

4. One other feature of the Christian life when it is a walking worthy of the Gospel is *persistent hopefulness*.

'Accepted in Christ,' 'abiding in Christ,' by His Spirit given to us (well known phrases,—do we feel their deep significance?), we in Him conquer, and go forth to conquer, all the mysterious forces which assail the Kingdom of God, and we have the assurance that whatsoever monstrous forms of violence and iniquity ran through the visions of the Seer of the New Covenant, the conflict is to end in victory, and the world-kingdom is to become the kingdom of our Lord and His Christ. 'Herein is the patience of the Saints, they that keep the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus.' Pessimistic despair is banished. We are being saved through hope. Whether we think of our personal trials, or of public calamities, or of religious perplexities, we know that 'the end' designed by God will be a triumph of love, and joy, and harmony. There are certain old expressions familiar to the ears of Christian disciples, learned or unlearned, which irradiates, with a hope that never shames us, the upward path to that divine 'end.' We speak of the land of promise; of the city of God; of the rest that remaineth; of the many dwelling-places in the Father's House; of life eternal;—and herein are no poetic dreams, or barren symbols. They are utterances of divine promise which are certain of fulfilment, and they brace our wills for strenuous effort, and comfort our hearts in all present trials of faith and patience. The hope set before us in the Gospel of Christ inspires dauntless aspiration, and ensures constant consolation.

Brethren, I am well aware that I have been reiterating, and pressing upon your attention, old truths. I am not attempting to formulate new theories, or trying to criticize such as are being put forward in these days of restless inquiry and speculation. I have no wish to be an obscurantist, clinging to old theories which have been discredited; and I feel that a reckless denunciation of 'modernism' is contrary to the truth, and to the liberty of the Gospel. Our Master has said, 'Every scribe who hath been made a disciple to the kingdom of heaven is like unto a man that is a householder who bringeth forth out of his treasure things new and old.' It is, of course, a mistake for anyone to think that 'the faith which was once for all delivered to the saints,' was never to unfold itself in new aspects, or to show its adaptability to the varying and expanding conditions of human history. All the development of the Church—and of particular churches—has continually taught new lessons, and corrected erroneous inferences. But I am anxious to recognise and to induce others to keep in mind, that whatever new light may be thrown by historic, or philosophic, or scientific, investigations, or by the changed circumstances of our modern times, upon problems or interpretations of the Christian religion, the old foundation truths which educe Christian character, and inspire Christian conduct, are at the root of all practical Christianity and that we must in no wise sever the new developments from the old roots. There is now a remarkable call in the impending Pan-Anglican Congress and in the informative preparatory literature which is being formed in connection with it, to face very varied problems of Social, Intellectual, Administrative and Missionary requirements as these present themselves to the consideration of the Church in the age in which we live. Yet these new problems can only be faced wisely, courageously, hopefully in the light of the primary Gospel of Christ. The conformity to the gospel-message of which I have spoken to-day indicates the spirit in which the Christian believer can in any circumstances, and in any age, confront the difficulties incident to human life and human history. I have reminded you of four main features of Christian character bearing upon Christian conduct. And these imply four great problems around which cling and cluster all the ideas with which religion is concerned—sin, righteousness, humanity, death. The gospel message in Christ, the glad news of God's love and redemption—gives us the key, supplies the inward motive power, sustains the living hope, which men need in using life, and in looking beyond death.

Cleave we then steadfastly to the old Gospel, which can never be antiquated,—the eternal Gospel for all ages. Cleave we steadfastly to the Christ of God,—not to a phantasmic figure to which some subtle analysts of the gospel records would reduce the veritable Christ of the historic gospels, by paring down and trying to eliminate the necessarily mystic and supernatural elements imbedded in those records of the Word Incarnate! Cleave we steadfastly to the Crucified and Risen and Ascended Saviour, who came into the world that He might save sinners, and who rules until He shall put all enemies under His feet, and judge the world in righteousness!

Cleave we steadfastly to Him, and whether we be placed in one position or in another, in youth or in age, in all the varied conditions of human activity within the University, or beyond it, let us stand fast in one spirit and in one soul, striving *with*, striving *for*, the faith of the Gospel, in no wise affrighted by any adversaries!

Thus, amid all inevitable discussions and differences of view, and difficulties of criticism, or of interpretation, whereby we are being doubtless trained for riper and maturer wisdom in the things of God, we shall hold fast our conformity to the Gospel in a manner of life worthy of that wonderful message from God to man in the One Saviour of the world.

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C. U. M. C.

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Saturday Evening, May 16th, 1908, at 8.15.

1. Trio for Clarinet, Viola and Pianoforte (No. 4) ... *Mozart*
   G. A. Collins, C. R. Wright, J. F. Chubb.
2. Song '"Revenge"! Timotheus cries' (Alexander's Feast)
   C. D. Brooks. *Handel*
3. Pianoforte Solo, 'Ballade' (Variations on a Norwegian Melody), Op. 24 ... ... *Grieg*
   J. F. Chubb.
4. Song, 'Non più andrai' (Le Nozze di Figaro) ... ... *Mozart*
   C. D. Brooks.
5. Duet for two Pianos in E minor ... ... *Parry*
   J. F. Chubb, F. P. Haines.

A. H. MANN, *King's College.*

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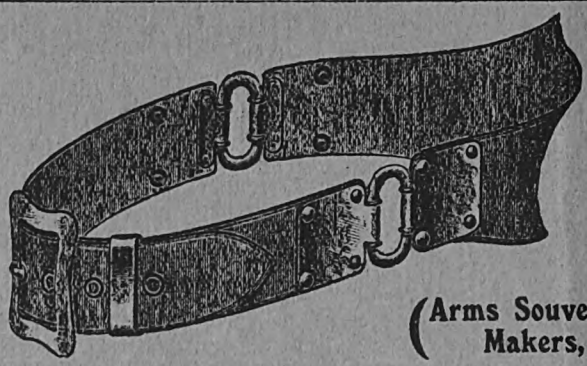

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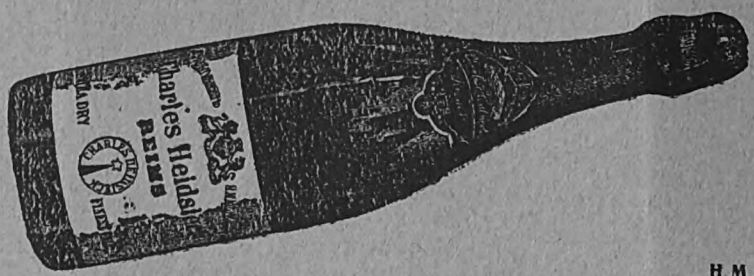

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THE CAMBRIDGE REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF UNIVERSITY LIFE & THOUGHT

VOL. XXIX. No. 733. **THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1908.** PRICE SIXPENCE

CALENDAR.

Thursday, May 28.

Ascension Day. *Scarlet Day.*

Congregation at 3 p.m. Discussion of two Reports after the Congregation.

Sermon at Great St Mary's Church at 2.15 p.m. by the Rev. R. J. FLETCHER, B.D., Peterhouse, Preacher of Gray's Inn.

King's: Noble in B minor; anthem, 'Lift up your heads,' Handel.

St John's: *M.*, Garrett in E; anthem, 'Let the bright Seraphim,' Handel; hymn 143. *E.*, Nicholson in A flat; anthem, 'O Rex gloriae,' Palestrina; hymn 147.

Trinity: *M.*, Parry in D; hymn 147. *E.*, Anthem, 'Hallelujah,' Beethoven.

Cricket: C.U. v. M.C.C. & GROUND; King's v. Incogniti, St John's v. Pembroke, Downing v. Queens', Corpus v. Selwyn.

Lawn Tennis: C.U. v. CHESHIRE; Christ's v. Peterhouse, Caius v. Sidney.

Shooting: C.U.R.V. v. H.A.C.

Lecture by Professor Seward on 'The New Flora of the Volcanic Island of Krakatoa,' in the Botany School at 5 p.m.

Cambridge Theological Society: Meeting in Library of the Divinity School at 8.30 p.m.

New Theatre: 'Julius Cæsar,' at 8.15 p.m.

Friday, May 29.

King's: Hymn 148 (part I.).

Cricket: C.U. v. M.C.C. & GROUND; Trinity Hall v. St Catharine's, St John's v. Downing, Trinity v. Emmanuel.

Lawn Tennis: Pembroke v. Christ's, Jesus v. Emmanuel, Selwyn v. Trinity.

German Pastors visit Cambridge. The Mayor's Garden Party in the Botanic Gardens, at 3.30 p.m.

Social Discussion Society: T. E. Harvey, M.A., Warden of Toynbee Hall, on 'The Place of Volunteer Work in Local Governments,' in Rev. A. S. Duncan-Jones' rooms, Caius College, at 8.30 p.m.

New Theatre: 'The School for Scandal,' at 8.15 p.m.

Saturday, May 30.

King's: Turle in D; anthem, 'The earth is the Lord's,' Spohr.

St John's: Porter in D; hymn 488.

Trinity: Anthem, 'God is gone up,' Gibbons.

Cricket: C.U. v. M.C.C. & GROUND; St John's v. Caius, Pembroke v. Trinity, St Catharine's v. Queens'.

Lawn Tennis: C.U. v. GYPSY L.T.C.; Emmanuel v. King's, Trinity Hall v. Trinity.

Swimming: C.U. v. BECKENHAM S.C.

New Theatre: 'The Merchant of Venice,' at 2.30 and 'Coriolanus,' at 8.15 p.m.

Sunday, May 31.

Sunday after Ascension Day.

Sermon at Great St Mary's Church at 2.15 p.m., by the Right Rev. C. G. LANG, D.D., Balliol College, Oxford, Lord Bishop of Stepney.

King's: *M.*, Garrett in D; hymn 148 (part II.) and 149. *E.*, Garrett in F; anthem, 'Let God arise,' Greene.

St John's: *M.*, Stanford in A; hymn 330. *E.*, Stanford in A; anthem, 'This is the record of John,' Gibbons; hymn 332.

Trinity: *M.*, Walmisley in D; hymn 149. *E.*, Stainer in E flat; anthem, 'He was cut off,' Handel; hymn 292.

Cambridge Church Society: Sermon to Members of the University by the Rev. Canon Willink, Vicar of Great Yarmouth, in Great St Mary's Church at 8.30 p.m.

Monday, June 1.

Examinations for Classical Tripos, Part II., Mechanical Sciences Tripos, Historical Tripos, Parts I. and II., Theological Tripos, Part I., Oriental Languages Tripos, Section I., and Economics Tripos, Parts I. and II., begin.

Cricket: C.U. v. KENT; Trinity v. St John's, Caius v. Jesus, King's v. St Catharine's.

Lawn Tennis: Emmanuel v. Christ's, King's v. Caius, Clare v. Sidney.

New Theatre: 'Sweet & Twenty,' at 8.15 p.m.

Tuesday, June 2.

First List published of Mathematical Tripos, Part I.

Cricket: C.U. v. KENT; Sidney v. St John's, Corpus v. St Catharine's, Jesus v. Pembroke.

Lawn Tennis: Emmanuel v. St John's.

Swimming: Quarter-Mile Handicap.

Union Debate at 8.15 p.m.

New Theatre: 'Sweet & Twenty,' at 8.15 p.m.

Wednesday, June 3.

Vice-Chancellor elected.

Examinations for Mathematical Tripos (second four days) and Moral Sciences Tripos, Part I., begin.

Special Examinations for Ordinary B.A. Degree in Theology, Political Economy, Law, History, Modern Languages, Mathematics, Classics, Chemistry and Physics, Mechanism, Agricultural Science, Geography and Logic begin.

Qualifying Examination for the Mechanical Sciences Tripos.

Cricket: C.U. v. KENT; Emmanuel v. King's, St Catharine's v. Sidney, Christ's v. Pembroke.

Lawn Tennis: C.U. v. REDHILL; Sidney v. Selwyn.

New Theatre: 'Sweet & Twenty,' at 8.15 p.m.

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NEWS AND NOTES.

The list of Honorary Degrees which will be conferred on the occasion of the installation of the Chancellor is of great interest. According to precedent, the names on this particular occasion are supplied by the Chancellor himself, and we have no doubt that he found great difficulty in preparing his distinguished and representative selection. The result is conspicuously catholic in taste: Politics are represented by the Duke of Northumberland and Mr Asquith, Law by Lord Halsbury, the Services by Sir John Fisher, Literature by Mr Rudyard Kipling, Sir George Trevelyan and Sir James Ramsay, Art by Sir Hubert von Herkomer, and Science by Sir William Crookes, Sir Andrew Noble, Mr Parsons and Professor Lamb.

There are also two Cambridge names who are to receive a well-merited honour. Mr Marshall, the late Professor of Political Economy, is to receive the degree of Doctor of Science, as will Professor Liveing, who is about to resign the Chair of Chemistry. In the former case, Mr Marshall also vacated his Professorial Fellowship at St John's, and we congratulate his College on having elected him to an Honorary Fellowship. May he live long to enjoy the peace of retirement and to write many more books.

It is with very great regret that we note the official announcement in this week's *Reporter* that Professor Liveing has intimated to the Vice-Chancellor his intention to resign the Professorship of Chemistry on June the 20th. Professor Liveing was elected in 1861 and has held the chair for nearly 48 years, he is therefore the doyen of the Professors in the University. Few amongst the present generation are aware how deeply the University is indebted to Professor Liveing for promoting the study of chemistry. At the time of his election he applied to the Senate for the modest sum of £400 in order to equip two rooms in the building which, till recently, stood at the East side of the old Botanic Gardens. The grace was however thrown out by the Council of the Senate: he therefore provided the funds himself. From this time he made himself responsible for the financial management of the laboratory and for many years personally defrayed the heavy deficits. Some twenty years ago the present laboratory was built and such has been the success of the department that it has become necessary to add a large wing, now in process of construction, in order to accommodate the ever increasing number of students.

Professor Liveing's name will always be associated with his researches in spectroscopic chemistry, in which he has attained a world wide reputation, and at the present time he is attracting probably the largest class in this subject of any Professor in Europe. Whilst a stern disciplinarian he is a warm friend to all those who have either served under him or have been his pupils.

We can only hope that he will be spared for many years to enjoy the increased leisure he now desires, and that he will add still further to the lustre of his life-work and the honour of his University by continuing his researches.

Two Graces will be non-placeted this afternoon as the result of past discussions, and it may add to the convenience of those who propose to vote either way if their attention is once more called to the fact that the Congregation is at **3 p.m.**, being preceded at 2.15 by the Ascension Day sermon. The Professor of Geology proposes to non-placet the grace adopting the report of the Board of Agricultural Studies, by which new regulations are set up for the Special Examination in Agricultural Science and the Agricultural Diploma. The question at issue is not simple to lay minds: broadly speaking, the Professor protests against the expulsion of geology from the compulsory subjects, while chemistry, physics, botany and zoology are retained.

A far more general question is raised on the other contested subject, to which we have already made reference. The principle at stake is really of importance, and we may be pardoned for delaying our readers a moment with an exact account of the proposed changes, which deal with Part II. of the Historical Tripos. It is stated that the present regulations 'allow *too great an advantage* to Candidates who have taken Honours in Part I. of the Classical or of the Law Tripos,' and demand too much from those who have come over from Economics. It is therefore proposed to forbid the Classic the paper on General Ancient European History: to forbid the Jurist the paper on International Law: to forbid the Economist the paper on Political Economy, and also the paper on English Economic History unless he shall take the Part I. paper on English Constitutional History before 1485. These last regulations, concerning those who come from the Economics Tripos, are on rather a different footing from the others: the whole relations of these two Triposes are somewhat chaotic, and refer back to the time before the establishment of Economics as a separate branch of study.

But in the first two cases an important question arises, and has been excellently pressed home in fly-sheets by Professor Gwatkin and Mr Oscar Browning: do the Triposes exist for a kind of sporting contest, man against man—too often College against College—or are they to find out what a man knows about the subject he has taken up, and whether he knows it aright? There would be no limit to such a principle once introduced. If a Theologian wishes to take the Semitic Languages School after his own he must leave the Hebrew and learn Persian: the Mathematician who goes on to Mechanical Science must turn (we suppose) to those parts of Mechanics—if there are any—in which Mathematics are not essential: there is in fact no limit to the logical results of such a theory: unless it be that we should institute a qualifying examination for school-boys when they first come up, so that we may find out what they know and then force them to do something

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else! Any poor little wretch, for instance, who has collected butterflies and beetles must be warned off Zoology, for his previous knowledge of *Lepidoptera*, *Coleoptera*, and *Scarabaei* would allow him *too great an advantage* over his fellows who only began the subject when they commenced their University career.

We congratulate Oxford and ourselves on the appointment of another Cambridge man as Professor: the first occupant of the Chair of Engineering is Mr C. F. Jenkin, of Trinity, Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers and son of the late Professor Jenkin of Edinburgh. Mr Jenkin, who was born in 1865, was a Senior Optime of 1886, and has been engaged in engineering ever since. The Professorship carries with it a Fellowship of New College, already a home for three or four Cambridge men. We wish him every success in building up a school in the new science.

One of the chief interests of the proposed Milton Exhibition at Christ's College will consist in the portraits of Milton which will be exhibited. The two most important portraits of the poet cannot be traced, but Mr Lewis Harcourt is lending from Nuneham his replica of the Onslow portrait, made by Van der Gucht when the original was in Lord Onslow's possession. The celebrated drawing from Bayfordbury, which was once in the possession of Jacob Tonson and is also believed to have been in the possession of Jonathan Richardson, is being lent by Mr H. Clinton Baker, and has never before been seen by the public. Dr Williamson is lending his large collection of prints and engravings, numbering considerably over a hundred, and these will be supplemented by engravings from other collections, notably from that of Mr Shipley, so that it is expected that over 150 will be shown. There will also be two remarkable drawings by Vertue, both of which were at one time at Strawberry Hill, and some miniatures, including one which the public have never seen which belonged to Milton's second wife. An important feature of the exhibition will be the collection of early editions of Milton's works gathered from various libraries in Cambridge. The catalogue, which Dr Williamson and Mr Charles Sayle are preparing, will be richly illustrated and form a serious work of reference on the portraits of the poet and of utility in connection with the editions of his works.

The exhibition will be open from 12 till 1 p.m. and from 3 to 5 p.m. from June 12th to June 24th and from July 6th to July 11th. There will be no charge for admission.

We have received three numbers of College Magazines, and give all our best wishes for the future. The *Eagle* enters upon the fifty-first year of its career, and does not belie its reputation of being the best, as well as the oldest, College magazine in existence: it contains reminiscences of its founders, several literary articles, and a remarkably well-kept chronicle and obituary. St John's is really the only College that keeps a serious record of its past members. The *Pem* is rather difficult to an outsider: for a full appreciation of its humour, a knowledge would be necessary of the initials, characters, and personal history of all members of the College: the parts that the initiated can understand are full of amusement. The latest recruit to College journalism is the *Fitzwilliam Hall Magazine*, and we hope that it may attain to the *Eagle's* record. Non-Collegiate students are necessarily a somewhat scattered body, and a magazine should do much in providing a common centre to record the various movements of its members. It contains a somewhat bitter letter from the Censor: we doubt if general ignorance as to the merits of the Non-Collegiate system is so crass as he suggests.

The sight of the Colleges on Sunday would have gladdened the heart of Lord Meath: flags were flying from almost every staff, and it is to be hoped that in future years a more organized ceremony may shew the importance of the day as representing the closer ties between the Colonies and ourselves. References were made from many pulpits—including that of Great St Mary's at the University Sermon—and on Monday a procession perambulated the town, shewing that the youth of Cambridge is not backward in Imperial sentiment. Perhaps next year some kind of display or pageant might be organised by undergraduates, who have not as yet shewn much interest in the movement.

The list of May-week festivities is unusually long this year. Without anticipating our calendar, some mention may be made of the Balls, which last over a week. On the Thursday of the Race-week the Hawks begin: the Magpie and Stump follow on Friday. Monday is the heaviest day, no less than six dances taking place that evening—Trinity Hall, King's, Pembroke, Jesus, Caius, and Downing; Tuesday sees Trinity, Clare, St John's and Christ's; and on Wednesday the ever-popular Masonic holds the field alone. The concerts begin even earlier: Selwyn on Tuesday, June 9: Queens' on the Wednesday, Corpus on the Thursday, the C.U.M.S. on the Friday, with Sidney Sussex, and Christ's and Caius on the Saturday: on Monday, June 15, Pembroke, St John's, and St Catharine's, and on Wednesday, June 17, King's. Visitors will have nothing to complain of this year.

The Pastoral Plays this year are a week sooner than usual: they take place on Tuesday, June 9, and will be in the afternoon *The Taming of the Shrew*, and in the evening *Much Ado about Nothing*. On the previous day, we are delighted to see that the same company are giving in the Theatre Mr Shaw's *Arms and the Man*.

This afternoon, at 5 p.m., an open lecture will be given by Professor Seward in the Botany School, on 'The New Flora of the Volcanic Island of Krakatoa.' This should prove a most interesting subject: the vegetation of the

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island was completely destroyed by the volcanic eruption of 1883, and a recent examination by Professor Ernst of Zürich shews that a great part of the island is now covered with vegetation. It is a striking example of the colonisation of land by plants in the course of 25 years.

An interesting musical event of the term will be the performance of Beethoven's Mass in D in King's College Chapel on Tuesday afternoon, June 16th. Dr Mann's Festival chorus of 200 voices has been at work since last October. As on previous occasions the services of the London Symphony Orchestra have been retained, and the soloists will be Miss Gleeson White, Miss Phyllis Lett, Mr Alfred Heather, and Mr R. Radford. The expenses of this large undertaking will be hardly less than £300; we hope, therefore, that it may be generously supported. The Mass belongs to the greatest period of Beethoven's creative work, when he was engaged on the Ninth Symphony and the Hammerklavier Sonata. He was completely absorbed in the work and would shut himself up, and go without food for a whole day, shouting and stamping as he wrestled with the fugue at the end of the Credo. The Mass was designed for use at the installation of his patron and pupil, Archduke Rodolph, as Bishop of Olmütz. It was not finished till three years later in 1823, and together with the Ninth Symphony received its first performance in a Vienna Theatre the next year. Its stupendous size, apart from other reasons, has always stood in the way of its liturgical performance, and opportunities of hearing it in anything but a concert hall are sufficiently rare to make the present occasion of special interest.

Mr Rootham announces an Organ Recital in St John's Chapel, on Sunday evening, June 14, at 8.45 p.m. In this case, as before, admission to the antechapel will be free: for the Chapel, tickets may be obtained at the Porter's lodge, on and after Thursday, June 11.

From Sotheby's advertisement of a book-auction, in the *Athenaeum* of May 9.

Biblical and Liturgical Literature, including Arabian Nights Entertainments, Tales from the Arabic, and Aladdin.

AMOR OMNIPOTENS.

Even as a man, whose flesh lies newly dead,
Hears great cries out of Hell, of souls that swoon
For unassuaged desire, and Loves that croon
To unresponsive Loves, and feet that tread
Life's wine-press, that with wine was never red;
And Folly, wailing in Life's afternoon
O'er wasted morning hours, and weeping June,
With fair fresh foliage untimely shed:—
So, life-distraught, I tremble, till I see
That all my Life is Thou, and all in Thee;
Then pain and loneliness give sudden way,
For soul throbs close to soul throughout the night;
And soft and swift, as on some northern height,
The rose of eve becomes the rose of day!

N. H. W.

RECENT TENDENCIES IN UNIVERSITY CHANGE.

This paper is intended to raise a question, and not to settle it: and the question that is going to be stated may be bluntly put thus: 'For whose profit does this University at the present moment exist?' Of course to the word 'profit' no commercial meaning is to be attached: unfortunately, nobody at Cambridge receives anything at all near an adequate reward for his labours: but it must be understood as an intellectual, mental, spiritual profit. If this question can fairly be put, another question of the nature of a corollary at once arises: 'For whose profit *ought* the University to exist?': and if the answers to these two questions differ, consideration will clearly be necessary as to the means of bringing them into harmony.

It is perhaps as well that we have not got to answer the same questions about the Colleges: in some cases the discrepancy is only too clear between the ideal and the actual recipients of all that a College has to give. In Colleges it is certain, if any regard at all is to be paid to the wishes of Founders, that the College exists for the undergraduate, and not the undergraduate for the College. However, the improvement on this head has been so rapid in late years that we may hope for the best even in what appear the most obstinate cases.

But when we turn to the University, the case is different, and the present writer is by no means sure that circumstances change for the better as time goes on. The University exists for two purposes almost wholly distinct, education and research: it will be convenient to examine these separately: their chief point in common is that both are handicapped by lack of means. Education includes examination, or the testing of the results of education, and this latter part the University performs, on the whole, admirably: the greatest care is taken in choosing the best men as examiners, and the pains taken by them when appointed is well known to everybody who has at any time officiated in that capacity. But in the actual teaching does the University do her duty to students of all branches of learning and of all grades of capacity? The answer must surely be that while the greatest credit is due to Cambridge scientists for the way in which brilliant and stupid alike are looked after, in almost all other subjects the teaching is essentially for the good man: the less clever has to depend far more upon his College and upon private tutors: and the pass-man is wholly neglected, and will continue to be so unless some such scheme as that adumbrated by the Archdeacon of Ely in the *Cambridge Review* is considered and perhaps at least partially adopted. The average man is not sufficiently considered in University teaching.

Turn now to research. If it be right to adopt the line of argument that the only research of any value is that of brilliant men, Cambridge does her duty admirably. As far as her slender means allow, the University puts her best men into positions where time and material are able to let them do their best, and very good it is. But surely it is true that everybody's research is valuable; and does everybody get the best possible chance to do all they can for the advancement of the world's knowledge? Every time that an appointment is removed from the power of graduates at large to an *ad hoc* body, however admirably constituted, every time a change is made for the convenience of experts without assurance that it is not to the inconvenience of others, every narrowing of the charmed circle of governance, it is a step towards the exclusion of the ordinary man from the possibility of such useful work as he is able to do.

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That the hide-bound Conservative or oligarch should rejoice at this tendency is comprehensible: but how those who pride themselves on the grand name of Liberal in any kind of politics can approve this type of reform is not easy to understand. The average man is not sufficiently considered in the encouragement of research.

As much care as possible has been taken to discuss these questions on purely general grounds. It is by no means intended here to suggest that any one particular study or institution has consciously narrowed its bounds against the many in favour of the few: but it does not seem that there can be much doubt, taking into consideration the various changes in University affairs in the last ten years, that it is not the average man who is considered, and if we thus answer the first of the two questions placed at the beginning of this article, a very few words will suffice for the second. It is certain, of course, that our business in Cambridge is to provide the best men with opportunities to do the best work; but this must be done without disadvantage to those who are not the best men. To put it on no higher ground, in the first place, it is not the most intellectually brilliant who hold the purse-strings: if endowments are to come at all, they will come from average men, and then only if they feel they have had the consideration due to them; and again the average man is the ultimate court of appeal, not merely in the Senate, but as a Parliamentary elector, and in the last resort the University is responsible to Parliament as representing the country at large for the manner in which she carries out her trusts. Both these are somewhat selfish and self-interested arguments, but is it not clear without further discussion that the primary duty of a University is towards that class which makes up the vast majority of her members?

There are perhaps some who will boldly answer this question in the negative, who believe that the duty of Cambridge is to advance knowledge at any cost, without regard to the weaker brethren who pass through the University; and if they answer thus they are to be honoured for their consistency. But there is a larger class which professes to be afflicted with a conscience—always rather a superabundant commodity in Cambridge—who believe that they are entrusted with certain positions, advantages, materials, for a particular end: but they are not usually quite sure what that end is; and if this paper has done anything to arouse even a single mind to a momentary feeling of discomfort as to that end, it will richly have fulfilled the object with which it was written.

Space will not allow any constructive proposals for bringing into harmony the ideal and the real, and the few lines left must be occupied with an attempt to sum up in a word or two what has preceded. It is here contended, then, that the University at present exists too much for the exceptional man, and too little for the average man, and that the general trend of change in the last few years tends more and more in the same direction instead of attempting to redress the inequality; and that such a state of things, if allowed to continue, and probably to intensify, is fraught with danger, material and spiritual, to the place for which we all wish to do our best. To a large number of the readers of the *Cambridge Review* such a warning will seem unnecessary, or even absurd: but they are none of them average men. Yet if anything is to be done, or rather if anything is to be stopped, it must be soon. *Serum est cavendi tempus in mediis malis.*

UTIS.

THE VISIT OF THE GERMAN CLERGYMEN.

The visit to England of about 150 representatives of the German Christian Churches—both Protestant and Roman Catholic—is another link in the chain of recent earnest endeavours to re-establish the old cordial relations between the British and the German nations. Much had been done during the last ten years by certain writers for the press on both sides of the North Sea to estrange nations which are not only near blood relations but whose past history and general characteristics should make them work side by side in the great field of European civilisation. About three years ago many thoughtful Britons and Germans, alarmed at the growing estrangement between the two peoples, made up their minds that it was high time to put a stop to the misrepresentations and incessant bickerings that were going on in the press. A number of mutual visits were therefore arranged with the intention of affording people in responsible positions exceptional facilities for personal observation and a free interchange of views. Such visits were the visits of mayors of towns and of pressmen, the visit of the Yorkshire Choir to the Rhine country, and others. These are now followed by the visit to England between May 26 and June 3 of a most representative body of divines from all parts of Germany, who have accepted an invitation sent out by a special joint committee representing the Christian Churches of the United Kingdom, in co-operation with the London Free Church Federation.

The proposed interchange of visits between the Christian bodies of England and Germany can be traced to the influence of the Hague Conference of last year, for it was one of the British delegates appointed to present to the Conference the memorial signed by the religious bodies of Great Britain, America, and Germany, Mr J. Allen Baker, M.P., President of the London Free Church Federation and now President of the Joint Committee, who first conceived the idea which has led to the invitation of the German Clergy. At the Hague Mr Baker met with many who, like himself, were deeply interested in the cause of international peace and goodwill, and it was in a discussion with Baron Edward de Neufville, of Frankfort-on-Main, on the satisfactory effects of the exchange of visits which had taken place between German and English editors and mayors, that Mr Baker suggested that the Christian churches of the different countries had been backward in taking any concerted action in the promotion of peace and goodwill. He went on further to say that he believed a visit of German clergymen to London would be the source of much good in strengthening the spirit of mutual understanding and goodwill between the two peoples. The late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman gave his full approval to the suggested scheme and promised that, if he could do so, he would preside at the principal meeting which the visitors to London would attend and which is to take place on Monday evening, June 1, in the Albert Hall. With this encouragement the proposal was laid before a meeting of the London Free Church Federation last December. The Federation unanimously adopted it and at the same time invited the co-operation of other Christian bodies—Anglican, Roman Catholic and Unitarian alike. The appeal met with a generous response, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and Archbishop Bourne of Westminster, readily consented to unite with the leaders of the various Non-conformist Churches. As a result a strong committee, representative of every section of Christians, was appointed to organise the visit, and an invitation to the Clergy of the German Churches was prepared. Mr Baker, as the bearer of this invitation, visited Berlin and Cologne. Everywhere he met with a most cordial reception on the part of the chief dignitaries of the Protestant and Roman Catholic bodies. He was also received by Prince von Bülow, who expressed his warm approval of the object of the visit. When it was made clear that the visit was not of an ecclesiastical character but had for its object the promotion of international peace and goodwill, the invitation was immediately and warmly accepted. Thus in both countries all religions are joining heartily in this noble attempt to draw closer the bonds between Christians of different countries.

The visitors left Bremen on Tuesday by the Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamer 'Kronprinzessin Cäcilie' and arrived in London yesterday evening. For a week they will be fulfilling a round of engagements, festive and serious, including a banquet given by the Lord Mayor, tea at the House of Commons by invitation of Members of both Houses of Parliament, a reception by the King, and a visit to Windsor Castle by the gracious invitation of

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His Majesty. They will leave on Tuesday evening, June 2nd, for Plymouth to catch the Hamburg-American steamer 'Deutschland' for Hamburg. During their stay in London the German visitors will be entertained at the homes of their London friends. They will only be away from London on one whole day—the day of their visit to Cambridge.

As the visit paid to Cambridge on June 27th, 1906, by the German journalists had proved a very great success, it was suggested by Dr Breul that an invitation to the representatives of the German Churches to visit our ancient seat of learning would be sure to be most gratefully accepted, and would prove a powerful agent in promoting friendship and goodwill between the enlightened spirits of both nations. This suggestion was most readily and generously taken up by the Divinity professors who resolved to invite the German clergymen to luncheon in the Hall of Trinity College at noon on Friday, May 29th. Shortly afterwards the Mayor (Mr H. G. Whibley) came forward with the proposal of giving a large garden-party in honour of the German divines for which the Botanic Garden was at his request kindly placed at his disposal by the University. Thus the University and the Town will unite in bidding the ministers of peace a hearty welcome, and it is hoped that our ancient Colleges, stately halls, beautiful gardens and the ready hospitality accorded to them will leave on their minds impressions which they are not likely ever to forget and which will doubtless bear good fruit.

Among the guests who are expected to visit us to-morrow will be nineteen distinguished University professors, many presidents of ecclesiastical boards, Ober Kirchenräte, Ober Konsistorialräte, several court preachers, two ministers of state, a number of other clergymen of all denominations in the highest and most influential positions. Every important German town will be represented. It is hoped that the Emperor's own Court preacher, His Excellency Dr Dryander, will be able to be one of the party. Our guests are expected to arrive here about 11 a.m. by a special Great Eastern train. There will be little time for sight-seeing before luncheon, but they will be able to see a good deal between 1 and 3.30 o'clock. On hearing that the visitors must leave before 5 p.m., the Mayor has most kindly suggested that all the guests invited to meet the clergymen should come to the Botanical Gardens half an hour earlier, that is at 3.30 instead of 4 o'clock as mentioned on his cards of invitation, in order to give them an opportunity of seeing the German guests at greater leisure. At five they will leave Cambridge by special train for Liverpool Street, where a banquet will be given in their honour at the Great Eastern Hotel. It is perhaps not too much to hope that the impressions they will take away from our ancient University will linger with them long after they have returned from what will no doubt be for many of them their first and perhaps their only visit to England.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE KING'S COLONIALS YEOMANRY.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

Sir,—May I, through the medium of your pages, call the attention of Colonials at the University to a matter of considerable Imperial interest, and one which particularly affects them as Colonials?

The King's Colonials Yeomanry was formed in London at the end of the Boer war, for Colonials resident either permanently or temporarily in England, in recognition of their services rendered at the front, and especially with the view that it might form a distinctive corps, representative at the centre of the Empire of all the self-governing States, with headquarters in London.

A detachment was formed at Oxford University just over a year ago, and their number is 48. A similar detachment was formed at Cambridge in December last, and our strength is now 28.

The three senior officers are regular soldiers, and it is particularly hoped that the University detachments may be a medium for giving such a sound rudimentary military training (without interference with other occupations), as may make those of their members who desire it, competent to hold commissions in their own forces, on their return home.

Some of the best Colonial regiments are allied to the King's Colonials, and appear in the British Army List; and it is hoped that arrangements may shortly be completed to make all members of allied units interchangeable, in view of which negotiations are now in progress.

I might add that there is no expense incurred by men joining the corps; arms, horse, saddlery, travelling expenses and uniform, with the exception of boots and leggings, are provided free of cost.

Riding lessons and drills are arranged at the convenience of the members.

Might I ask those Colonials at the University, who are interested in the defence of the Empire, to communicate with me by person or letter, when I shall be very glad to give them any further particulars they may require?

J. N. MacDonald.

5, Park Parade (Caius).

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

Sir,—*Pro Bono Publico* in his delicious letter on the Senior Wrangler has made a curious error. Of the 55 Tutors and Assistant Tutors named in the 1907—08 Calendar there is no one who was fifth wrangler. The only fifth wranglers of the years to which these 55 Tutors belong, who have held Tutorships, were Hill, St John's, Pirrie, Queens', Dickson, Peterhouse, Glazebrook, Trinity; but their tenures of office terminated not less than some nine or ten years ago. If a man who is in a bracket of two (or more) as fourth wrangler has to be reckoned with, then we may include Temperley, Queens', Wallis, Trinity, Dodds, Peterhouse; but this seems to be stretching the point.

I am,

Yours, &c.,

X.

[As our correspondent *Pro Bono Publico* last week apparently changed both point of view and sex, it may be assumed that in the original letter there were no reflections upon real personalities.—Ed.]

'THE NATIONAL CHURCH.'

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

Sir,—There is not, as is often asserted, a lack of the sense of humour in Cambridge: but it is somewhat unevenly distributed. That which is wanting in those who take *au grand sérieux* a letter on 'The Last Senior Wrangler' in the *Review* is certainly present in an exaggerated degree in the Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity, who is not able to see anything serious in the examination of Canon Henson's book.

It is a delusion to believe that controversy on theological matters should be conducted on gentler lines than others: on the contrary, in proportion as they are of more importance than other things, so must the condemnation of error be the more severe. I will argue with Dr Inge the geocentric question or Avogadro's hypothesis as gently as any sucking dove. It is another delusion—chiefly of the half-penny press—that forcible attack and defence in these things brings discredit upon Christianity. Not at all. It shews the world that there are those who are in earnest.

In the present case severity, if necessary at all, should be the more distinctly expressed because the writer of the book occupies a position which renders him immune from ecclesiastical censure expressed through the ordinary channels: but I fully associate myself with your editorial remarks of last week and would be the last to wish to cause pain to Canon Henson's friends or stigmatize his motives as other than honest, and, according to his own lights—terribly mistaken and worse than dangerous as I believe them to be—proposing what he thinks best for the Church.

I apologize for any trouble my remarks may have caused you, and hope to remain

Your Reviewer.

FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

Sir,—I came across a pleasant retreat the other day, which I should like to recommend to your readers. It is a real country

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inn of the old sort, a posting house on the Old North Road, the Hardwicke Arms at Arrington. In the visitors' book were a few Cambridge names, but they were mostly the same again and again repeated; hence I feel sure that the place is not well known here. There is excellent accommodation for man and horse, and I believe a garage for degenerates. The house is large and roomy, and it would be an ideal place for a week-end visit, or a spring holiday. Children would have plenty of space to play in, gardens and meadows, and if they were nice children perhaps they might go into Wimpole Park which is next door. I hope, Mr Editor, you will keep this letter for your readers only, as it would be a pity to overrun the place with visitors less select than they are.

Yours faithfully,

W. H. D. Rouse.

Perse School,
May 25, 1908.

MUSIC.

The C.U.M.S. gave a successful concert in the Hall of Trinity College, on Wednesday the 20th. The Orchestra was that of the Society, that is, mainly amateur, but stiffened with a small number of professionals from London. Mr E. J. Dent conducted. They played very acceptably Gluck's Armida ballet-music; also Haydn's Symphony in D, which went well except that the Minuet was rather unsteady. Fare of a very different description was provided in Debussy's Danse sacrée and Danse profane, written originally for harp and orchestra, but published for pianoforte and orchestra. Dr Alan Gray played the piano. The music requires a certain amount of concession from old-fashioned ears; but responds liberally if approached in a proper spirit.

Mr and Mrs Haydn Inwards gave two invitation recitals at Werneth, Tenison Road, on May 12th and 22nd. At the second of these they gave Brahms' two sonatas for clarinet and piano, the clarinet part being arranged for the violin, for which the composer made provision.

THE UNION DEBATE.

Wednesday, May 20th, 1908. Visitors' Debate.

Mr E. P. Swain, St John's College, Oxford, Secretary, Oxford Union Society, moved:—'That this House would welcome the success of the Tariff Reform Campaign.'

Ayes.	*Speakers.*	*Noes.*
Mr E. P. Swain, St John's College, Oxford, Secretary, Oxford Union Society.		Mr W. M. Ogilvy, University College, Oxford, Junior Treasurer, Oxford Union Society.
„ J. K. Mozley, Pembroke College, Ex-President.		„ A. C. Pigou, King's College, Ex-President.
„ H. I. P. Hallett, Christ Church, Oxford, President, Oxford Union Society.		„ W. T. Layton, Caius College

Ayes, 115; Noes, 131. Majority against the motion, 16.

The Hon. Mover said he was anxious for the success of the Tariff Reform campaign, because it would relieve politics of the monotony of party cries. The result of every bye-election was hailed as a victory for or against Tariff Reform, when as a matter of fact other questions were the deciding factors. The prosperity of trade was threatened by the uncertainty at present existing. Social reform demanded a higher revenue which could only be provided by a tariff—and some form of preference was indispensable to Imperial unity. The hon. mover wandered far and wide in the course of his speech. His reflections on certain political paradoxes were interesting, but he hardly ventured as far as the motion.

Mr W. M. Ogilvy (University College) Junior Treasurer of the Oxford Union Society, opposed. The principle of Free Trade was that those industries should flourish for which the country was naturally fitted. Tariff reformers wished to bolster up dying industries. Dumping was not to be stopped by a 10 per cent tariff—and the only result of a policy of retaliation would be a general heightening of tariff walls. Equality of treatment was impossible for all the Colonies. The hon. opposer made a good speech, and still better personal explanations. His native wit delighted the house.

Mr J. K. Mozley (Ex-President) saw no inconsistency in a convinced Liberal being at the same time a progressive in the matter of Tariff Reform. It was not true that tariff reformers wished to bolster up dying industries. They wished to protect natural industries suffering from unfair and injurious foreign competition. He distinguished between taxes on manufactured goods to assist trade, and taxes on food to enrich the exchequer. Why did a tax become unorthodox because it happened to assist a particular trade in addition to producing revenue! Mr Deakin repudiated a desire for equal treatment of the Colonies. The only demand was for the right of each colony to strike the best bargain with the mother country. Tariff reform was the only alternative to Socialism. The Ex-President from Pembroke still retains his influence over the house, and is always greatly appreciated.

Mr A. C. Pigou (Ex-President) maintained that the indirect disadvantages to the whole community outweighed the particular advantages which a particular industry might gain from a protective tax. The Imperial aspect of the question was placed in the background. A tariff might be possible if controlled by a perfectly honest and perfectly wise autocratic Government. In a democratic country the strong industries who could coerce governments would be protected, and not the weak industries. Any attempt to remove protection would at once be met with cries of widows and orphans. The purity of political life would be corrupted. To do justice to a great speech by a great Economist in a few lines is impossible. Mr Pigou is a master of the technique of speaking. Both as an orator and as a debater he is unrivalled.

Mr H. I. P. Hallett (Christ Church) President of the Oxford Union Society, complained that no alternative had been proposed by the other side of the house. The labour party offered consolation. Mr Masterman suggested emigration. The President of the Oxford Union Society had a difficult task in following the last speaker—but he made a vigorous and comprehensive speech, and thoroughly held the attention of the house.

Mr W. T. Layton was excellent. He made the most technical difficulties clear and interesting.

Tuesday, May 26th, 1908.

Mr A. C. Larmour moved: 'That this House would view with favour the extension of the franchise to women.'

Ayes.	*Speakers.*	*Noes.*
Mr A. C. Larmour, Trinity		Mr R. H. E. H. Somerset, Queens.'
„ F. Rönnfeldt, Christ's.		„ H. E. Wethered, Trinity.
„ J. R. M. Butler, Trinity.		„ C. E. Raven, Caius.
„ G. S. Shaw, Trinity.		„ C. Bethell, Trinity, Vice President.
„ R. W. Coit, King's.		
„ F. H. Keeling, Trinity.		„ R. D. Macrae, Sidney.
„ N. Compton-Burnet, King's.		„ B. W. Vann, Jesus.

The honourable opener having waived his right of reply the House divided:—

Ayes 83; Noes 70; Majority for the Motion 13.

The Hon. Opener based his case on two principles: that what concerns all should be approved by all, and that there should be no taxation without representation. Taxation fell most heavily upon the breakfast table, and women were able to understand the needs of the house better than men. Mr Larmour tends to use slang and become conversational. His speech lacked arrangement, but otherwise he made a good speech.

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Mr SOMERSET based his case on the sterling prejudice which had made England a great country. Moderation was a word not printed in the suffragettes' lexicon. We will neither praise nor blame the hon. opposer's speech, but that he found favour with the house was very evident.

Mr RÖNNFELDT suggested that arguments were more valuable than the jokes of the last speaker, some of which were very good, some very bad. Mr Rönnfeldt is clear and fluent, and should develop into a really good speaker.

Mr WETHERED was not successful.

Mr BUTLER has a good command of language, and speaks with an independence of judgement, but he lacks force.

Mr RAVEN had long been a familiar figure in the house, and we wish he had spoken earlier.

Mr SHAW professed himself a convert, and made one of the best speeches we have yet heard from him.

Mr BETHELL is a most excellent debater, and he applied his logic with great effect to the proposer's arguments.

Mr COIT was excellent.

Mr MACREA made a successful maiden speech.

Mr KEELING perhaps is too verbose, but he is one of the few speakers at present who discuss questions on a broad basis.

ROWING NOTES.

The crews for the May Races have now settled down for the final stage of practice, and most of them have shown considerable improvement during the past week.

On the whole we consider that the boats are up to the average, but there is a decided tendency, among the lower boats especially, to take things rather too easily. The result appears particularly in one or two boats who have a slack, sleepy method of rowing, with no life or dash about it. The beginning is conspicuous by its absence, and the finish is very slovenly.

D. A. Wauchope has now taken over Trinity Hall, and Stuart is again rowing. They should come on a lot before the Races, but at present they seem to be tired and rather stale.

First Trinity are now well on the road to recovery. If they continue to improve they might become quite fast.

Jesus have now appeared in their new boat and final order. They are a powerful crew, but spend too much energy in tearing their blades out of the water instead of moving the boat along.

L.M.B.C. are disappointing.

Third Trinity have now got a permanent coach, C. W. H. Taylor. They are improving considerably.

Christ's have not changed much in the last fortnight. Perhaps they sit their boat rather better, but its pace appears to be the same.

Pembroke have not come on much lately.

Emmanuel have improved considerably, and show a good deal of life when rowing.

First Trinity 2 will have to row hard to keep their place. Their speed is not very great.

Corpus sit their boat nicely, but are rather weak.

King's are improving fast, but there was need for improvement.

Selwyn have come on a lot, and should do well in the Races.

Sidney Sussex are too weak to be very effective.

Magdalene are very slovenly at both ends of the stroke; they want more life,

Queens' are coming on, but can they last?

Peterhouse and Downing should have a good race.

CRICKET.

C.U. v. LANCASHIRE.

The following was the score at mid-day on Wednesday, at the time of our going to press:

LANCASHIRE.

	1st. inn	2nd inn.
A. H. Hornby, b Reunert ...	59	
A. Hartley, c Goodwin, b Reunert	8	c Baily, b Lyttelton ... 14
Tyldesley, c Baily, b Lyttelton...	105	c Wright, b Lyttelton... 68
Heap, c Falcon, b Goodwin ...	12	
Sharp, c Wright, b Reunert ...	69	c Baily, b Falcon ... 46
L. O. S. Poidevin, c Lyttelton, b Goodwin	27	c Goodwin, b Macleod... 59
H. D. Stanning, c Reunert, b Goodwin	0	c Goodwin, b Reunert... 31
Harry, b Reunert	4	
Cook, not out	14	not out 5
W. Brearley, run out	1	
Worsley, c Collins, b Reunert ...	11	not out 4
Byes 12, l-b 2, w 5, n-b 5 ...	24	B 5, l-b 1, w 1 ... 7
Total	334	* Total (5 wkts) 234

* Innings declared closed.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

C. C. G. Wright, b Brearley	7
R. E. H. Baily, b Heap	4
F. H. Mugliston, b Heap	109
R. A. Young, c Worsley, b Brearley	1
M. Falcon, b Brearley	11
D. C. Collins, b Heap	0
H. J. Goodwin, run out	16
J. Reunert, c Harry, b Brearley	8
K. G. Macleod, b Brearley	27
L. H. Adams, b Brearley	1
Hon. C. F. Lyttelton, not out	17
Byes 3, n-b 1	4
Total	205

SECOND INNINGS.

C. C. G. Wright, not out	6
R. E. H. Baily, b Heap	3
F. H. Mugliston, c Poidevin, b Harry	56
R. A. Young, b Cook	44
Extras	2
Total ... ... (3 wkts)	112

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

LANCASHIRE.—FIRST INNINGS.

	o.	m.	r.	w.		o.	m.	r.	w.
Lyttelton	23	3	81	1	Adams	11	0	63	0
Reunert	23.1	2	100	5	Goodwin	17	1	66	3

Lyttelton bowled four wides and five no-balls, Reunert one wide.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—FIRST INNINGS.

	o.	m.	r.	w.		o.	m.	r.	w.
Brearley	29	4	114	6	Cook	2	1	2	0
Heap	29·1	8	69	3	Poidevin	1	0	8	0
Harry	3	1	8	0					

Brearley delivered one no-ball.

COLLEGE CRICKET.

SCORES OF 50 AND OVER.

E. L. Goodman, Jesus v. Christ's	188
C. E. Durrant, Queens' v. St John's	125
J. Colman, Incogniti v. Trinity	124*
J. W. Stretton, Caius v. London Hospital	109
A. L. Sutcliffe, Sidney v. Corpus	104*
R. C. Lyle, Corpus v. Trinity Hall	103*
W. N. Kempe, Corpus v. Queens'	102*
R. R. Fletcher, Sidney v. Corpus	100*
C. E. Hoffmeister, St Catharine's v. Peterhouse ...	86
J. H. Greathead, Caius v. London Hospital... ...	82
V. G. Thew, Trinity Hall v. Magdalene	82
G. L. Cole, Pembroke v. King's	77*
E. W. Sutton, St Catharine's v. Selwyn	75
R. P. Gregory, St John's v. King's	74
J. W. C. Turner, Queens' v. St John's	72

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T. Ramsbotham, Clare v. Felsted School	70
A. G. Seymour, Jesus v. Christ's	70
H. W. Malcolm, Clare v. Emmanuel	70
A. R. Rawlence, Clare v. Emmanuel	69
M. H. C. Doll, Trinity v. Clare	68*
C. E. Whelon, King's v. St John's	68
Rev. R. Swan-Mason, St Catharine's v. Peterhouse	67
N. C. Tufnell, Trinity v. Incogniti	66
D. C. Collins, Trinity v. King's	64
H. Guy, Queens' v. Peterhouse	59
H. W. Partridge, King's v. St John's	59
A. A. Tyer, King's v. Sidney	57
A. L. Sutcliffe, Sidney v. King's	57
F. Ashcroft, Emmanuel v. Clare	54*
J. I. Piggott, Pembroke v. King's	54
F. E. Maltby, St Catharine's v. Selwyn	53*
S. H. Stevens, Corpus v. Peterhouse	53
C. Gimson, Emmanuel v. Sidney	52
A. F. Grimbler, Magdalene v. Trinity Hall	51
F. G. Wallis, Emmanuel v. St John's	51
O. C. Tudor, Selwyn v. St Catharine's	50*
C. E. Lucas, Trinity v. Incogniti	50

BOWLING.

H. J. Goodwin, Jesus v. Christ's ...	7	wickets for	36	runs
M. Kershaw, Peterhouse v. Queens'	9	„	68	„

LAWN TENNIS.

C.U. v. MR R. HAMBLIN SMITH'S VI.

This was the first time this term that the weather was really suitable for Tennis. Some good games were witnessed, the brothers Allen who were playing for the visitors being in exceptionally good form and causing much mirth: they won all their matches and thus procured the match for their side by 5 to 4. Andrews and Blundell, although slightly better, do not yet combine as well as they might. Naoroji showed great improvement and should turn out well.

W. S. Andrews, Caius, and E. K. Blundell, Selwyn, lost to E. R. and C. G. Allen (4—6, 4—6); beat R. Hamblin Smith and A. E. Hunt (6—2, 6—3); beat L. L. R. Hausberg and W. Blackwood-Price (6—2, 4—6, 6—3).

E. O. Tancock, Selwyn, and J. A. D. Naoroji, Christ's, lost to E. R. and C. G. Allen (1—6, 1—6); lost to Hausberg and Blackwood-Price (6—3, 3—6, 4—6); beat Hamblin Smith and Hunt (6—2, 6—1).

G. S. Stathers, Trinity, and G. T. C. Watt, Caius, beat Hamblin Smith and Hunt (6—2), 6—1); lost to Hausberg and Blackwood-Price (0—6, 1—6); lost to E. R. and C. G. Allen (1—6, 6—8).

C.U. v. KENT.

This match was won by the University by 6 to 3. Naoroji and Stathers combined well and put up a very good fight in all their matches: the former wants to put a little more devil into his shots. Andrews and Blundell combined much better, winning all their matches. Hudson and Watt did well, but the latter returns the ball too softly. On the whole there was a marked improvement in the University team.

W. S. Andrews, Caius, and E. K. Blundell, Selwyn, beat A. D. Prebble and F. W. Canning, Kent (5—7, 6—3, 6—3); beat F. Longstaffe and A. Hayman, Kent (6—2, 6—4); beat C. D. Beater and C. H. Dinwiddy, Kent (1—6, 6—2, 6—3).

J. A. D. Naoroji, Christ's, and G. S. Stathers, Trinity, beat Beater and Dinwiddy (6—3, 3—6, 11—9); lost to Prebble and Canning (3—6, 8—6, 3—6); beat Longstaffe and Hayman (6—2, 6—4).

G. T. C. Watt, Caius, and R. J. Hudson, Caius, lost to Longstaffe and Hayman (6—4, 2—6, 3—6); beat Beater and Dinwiddy (6—4, 6—3); lost to Prebble and Canning (1—6, 2—6).

SHOOTING NOTES.

On Tuesday, May 19th, the Oxford representatives visited us to compete for the N.R.A. medals. Their recruits were more successful than their T.V.'s.

Scores.	1st	A. H. Thomson (Cambridge)	98	*Winner.*
	2nd	W. Johnston ... „ ...	96	
	3rd	J. R. Drinkwater „ ...	94	
	4th	P. G. J. Güterbock „ ...	93	
	5th	H. A. Bell ... „ ...	91	
	6th	H. S. Reed ... „ ...	90	
	7th	M. E. Crane (Oxford) ...	89	
	8th	R. F. Burnand „ ...	85	
	9th	R. S. Findlay ... „ ...	Retired.	
	10th	W. Amir Ali „ ...	„	
Recruits.	1st	F. R. Radice (Oxford) ...	95	*Winner.*
	2nd	M. Whitwell ... „ ...	93	
	3rd	O. Western (Cambridge)	90	
	4th	H. A. C. Goodwin „ ...	86	

SWIMMING.

The 50 Yards Handicap was held last Friday in the river at Grantchester, when some excellent racing was seen. The Leysian freshman, J. V. Fiddian, scratch man, covered the distance in his heat in 26 1-5 sec, whilst in the final, owing to a bad start, he only managed to finish 3rd.

50 Yards Handicap.—S. W. Wills, Trinity, 5 sec. start, 1; R. C. Martin, Clare, 3 sec., 2; J. V. Fiddian, Emmanuel, scratch, 3. Won by a touch, one yard dividing second and third. Time, 30 2-5 sec.

C.U. v. RICHMOND.

On Saturday the University met Richmond S.C. in a series of races and Water Polo match. Richmond won the 90 yards. Cambridge won the 60 yards, also the team race.

90 Yards Race.—J. S. Parvin, Richmond, 1; F. W. G. Fisher-Brown, Richmond, 2; E. E. Jenkins, Cambridge, 3; K. M. Ward, Cambridge, 0. Won by three yards. Time, 62 2-5 sec.

60 Yards Race.—J. V. Fiddian, Cambridge, 1; K. L. Waterlow, Richmond, 2; F. W. G. Fisher-Brown, Richmond, 3; D. Pritchard, Cambridge, 0. Won by four yards in the good time of 35 1-5 sec.

In the Team Race the following competed:—

C.U.—J. H. Barr, Christ's, I. Mavor, Sidney, E. E. Jenkins, King's, C. H. Fowler, Trinity, D. Portway, Downing, J. V. Fiddian, Emmanuel.

Richmond.—E. R. Wild, S. Parvin, K. L. Waterlow, W. H. M. Marx, H. R. Sanders, A. B. Wild.

Each man to swim two lengths making a total of 360 yards. Barr established a lead of $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards, which was gradually increased and resulted in the University winning by 7 yards. Time, 4 min. 10 secs.

In the Water Polo, the University soon settled down to attack, but failed to score. Richmond then improved and after some brilliant passing and individual play registered two points in quick succession; the interval arrived with the score at 2—0 in favour of the visitors. Upon resuming Parvin again was prominent for really smart play. A little later Gunn, the Corpus freshman, scored for the University; then for some little time the ball passed quickly from end to end without any score until Parvin again came to the front and defeated the home custodian for the 4th time. Smyth in goal played his usual game, shewing his merits as a goalkeeper to be of no mean order. We should hear of Smyth figuring well in swimming circles later. The game resulted in a win for the visitors by 4 goals to 1.

Cambridge University.—W. J. D. Smyth, Pembroke (goal); C. H. Fowler, Trinity, and D. Portway, Downing (backs); I. Mavor, Sidney (half-back); J. H. Barr, Christ's, capt., E. E. Jenkins, King's, and L. L. Gunn, Corpus (forwards).

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Richmond.—G. G. Blake (goal); E. R. Wild and H. R. Sanders (backs); S. Parvin (half-back); K. L. Waterlow, A. B. Wild, and W. H. M. Marx, capt. (forwards).

Following this match the University 2nd played Mr H. L. Beale's 2nd, when some interesting play was seen, and some of the freshmen taking part will give a good account of themselves next year. Mr Beale's team showed its superiority in the early stages of the game, and eventually won by 3 goals to 1.

COLLEGE CORRESPONDENCE.

CLARE.

The Cricket team during the past week have drawn with Felsted and Emmanuel, the former game being distinctly in our favour, and have lost to Trinity.

The Lawn Tennis VI. just managed to beat Magdalen, Oxford, by five matches to four, and gained an easy victory over the Mayflies, but were defeated by Trinity. The 2nd VI. beat Jesus II. by 9 matches to love.

The boats are now, we hope, finally settled, and both have been doing satisfactory times during the last week. On Saturday the Playfair Sculls were won by R. C. Martin for the second time while the Clayton Pairs were won by N. E. Trier and W. D. Galloway.

PEMBROKE.

In these notes last week a certain full-stop was omitted by a playful printer. The effect was so unexpectedly refreshing to the jaded Review *readers, that we have decided to forestall the compositor this week and to send our news entirely unpunctuated.*

The Lawn Tennis VI played Balliol Oxford last week and in default of the result of that encounter we will give one or two interesting and at the same time little known facts about the College our opponents represented it is not generally known that Mr Asquith was a Balliol man and Dr Jowett the famous master of that day is reported to have said 'Asquith will go far he is so direct' and we need hardly add that Mr Asquith is now Prime Minister not to mention First Lord of the Treasury with this example before them there is no knowing what great things the members of our Tennis VI will not do I saw a ship a-sailing a-sailing on the sea if we may quote Mr Austin who by the way is one of the few people who has not written an Empire Day poem perhaps he meant well but we should like to warn the Laureate that the Earl of Meath may be on his trail nevertheless to return to the ship a-sailing on the bright blue sea we understand our boats are forging ahead and that they have definitely decided to take part in the May Races Cricket is still being played and the results on the whole we believe are favourable the only other news is the return of the Bannerman just too late he fears to take part in the popular examinations that are so pleasant a feature of this part of the term.

CORPUS CHRISTI.

Some slight alteration has taken place in the composition of the boats, which are doing satisfactory work.

Lawn Tennis. We have beaten Pembroke II. by 7—2 and Jesus II. by 9—0; Queens' beat us by 6—3.

Cricket. Peterhouse and Trinity Hall have succumbed to us; in latter game R. C. Lyle made 103 runs not out and the final score stood at 318 runs for four wickets. The 'A' Team has beaten Queens' 'A', W. N. Kempe making 102 runs not out. On May 22nd we lost to Sidney.

JESUS.

Of the boats there is as usual little to say except that they still seem to be getting along satisfactorily. The second, we hear, is relatively the best at present, and the third is nothing out of the ordinary, but ought to go up.

At Cricket we have drawn with Emmanuel and beaten Bedford County School and Christ's (340 for 4—59: Goodman 188 and Goodwin 7 wickets for about 30). The 2nd have lost to Pembroke II.

We received one of our periodical ratings last week, this time from one in authority in Lawn Tennis circles, in that our reports were not sufficiently accurate. When pressed he could only discover that the Pembroke match was a draw, and not as stated, and that was told us by one still more in authority. This week (accuracy not guaranteed) we have beaten Caius and been beaten by Selwyn, and the 2nd have lost to Trinity II. and Clare II.

We congratulate P. Gardner-Smith on obtaining the Corrie Prize. The fate of the Otter is still in the balance.

The Farragoes, last Saturday, enjoyed the hospitality of the Dabblers (Trinity), and both societies were almost unanimous in condemning disarmament as a means towards peace. We forget details, except a good comic turn by 'Appy 'Awding, who informed us that he was a dreamer—(No!)—and advised us to go to the ant; and the able opposition speech by the hon. member for Manor Street, who as usual identified himself with his old friend and protegé, one Isaiah. We should here like to express our thanks to our hosts for the way in which they entertained us, and our hopes that it will be our turn next year.

CHRIST'S.

'The time has come' (as the Sea-monster remarked to the mechanician) to express the deepest sympathy with those condemned to the trip.

The Boat club had arranged a most successful smoking concert for last Saturday, and we are extremely grateful to those who were kind enough to come from other Colleges to help us. With a vocal band, equipped with so much talent and experience, no concert could fail to please.

The May boat are in a new centre-seated ship which seems to suit them.

ST JOHN'S.

The crews went into exile last Monday. The first boat will have to improve; at present it leaves much to be desired from our own point of view as well as that of the boats behind. In fact one member took it to heart so seriously that he has had to retire altogether. The second boat is neither slow nor sure.

Another successful Cricket week; on Monday we beat Emmanuel, and on Tuesday Christ's, thanks to Morton's five wickets for 40 and 40 runs, and a draw with King's.

S. L. Thomson has received his First XI. colours.

Prof. R. H. Kennett, of Queens' College, read the last paper to the Theological Society on Friday, but by no means the least interesting. His treatment of Isaiah lii. 13 and liii. was most instructive if somewhat startling to our more conservative spirits.

SIDNEY SUSSEX.

The River. The boat has now gone into training. It is difficult to imagine that the Fates can treat us more harshly than in the Lents last term, but illness has unfortunately already made its presence felt.

Cricket. We have beaten Corpus (272—131) and King's (118—115) but lost to Emmanuel (111—201).

Lawn Tennis. The annual match with Wadham, Oxford, ended in a win for us by seven sets to two, but we have lost to Mayflies (3—6) and Trinity Hall (Singles, 1—8).

SELWYN.

The boat is said to be making good progress; we hope for at least four bumps on the first night.

The Cricket team has achieved its first success by defeating Peterhouse: two matches with St Catharine's have been drawn. We lost to Magdalene on Monday. The 2nd XI. has defeated Emmanuel 2nd XI.; A. G. Boycott tapped up 127 not out with some skill.

The Lawn Tennis VI. has been beaten by Pembroke, Clare, Emmanuel and Trinity Hall; we have defeated Clare, Jesus and Trinity; our defeats have been incurred when we were not fully represented.

M. H. Knowles read a paper to the Logarithms on Bismarck.

FITZWILLIAM HALL.

Our 1st Lawn Tennis VI. won their matches v. Caius II. (5—4) and St Catharine's (7—2) and lost v. Queens' (4—5). The 2nd VI. won v. Selwyn II. (6—3) on Saturday last.

The annual meeting of the Amalgamated Clubs was held on Saturday, and according to the revised rules the officers for next year were elected. We believe that the Clubs will be in excellent hands, and wish them good luck.

The first number of 'The Fitzwilliam Hall Magazine' is now published. We congratulate the Editor and his Committee on the very neat and interesting production. Those of us whose days in Cambridge are numbered are glad to go down knowning that their connection with the resident body may be continued by means of the Magazine. We sincerely trust that the Censor's letter to the Editor may be widely read.

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C. U. M. C.

(405th Concert).

Saturday Evening, May 23rd, 1908, at 8.15.

1. Pastoral Quartet for Pianoforte, Violin, Viola and Violoncello in G.... *Laura Wilson Barker (The late Mrs Tom Taylor)*
   (*a*) 'Morning Walk.' (*b*) 'Noon, bells at a distance.'
   (*c*) 'Spring Winds.' (*d*) 'The Skylark.'
   E. W. Naylor, H. Inwards, F. Fisher, T. P. Pemberton.
2. Song 'Qui sdegno non s'accende' ... ... *Mozart*
   From Act II. of 'Il Flauto Magico' (1791)
   A. F. Hall.
3. Clavier Pieces (*a*) 'La Xenophone'
   (*b*) 'La Sybille'
   (*c*) 'La Complaisante'
   (*d*) 'Les Langueurs Tendres' } ... *C. P. E. Bach* (1714—88)
   E. W. Naylor.
4. Songs [Tennyson's 'Maud']
   (*a*) 'Birds in the high Hall-garden'
   (*b*) 'Go not, happy day' } ... *A. Somervell*
   A. F. Hall.
5. Sonata for Violin and Pianoforte in E minor... *Michel Esposito* (Œuvre couronnée au Concours International de Musique, Paris, 1907.)
   Haydn Inwards and E. W. Naylor.

E. W. NAYLOR, *Emmanuel.*

NEWNHAM COLLEGE.

A Fellowship at Newnham College has been awarded to Miss Maud Sellers, who is engaged in historical work in connexion especially with the early history of the Merchant Adventurers. The 'N' Fellowship has been renewed to Miss E. G. Willcock for one year to enable her to continue her work in physiological chemistry.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

Honorary Colonel: THE KING.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, by Colonel H. J. Edwards, Commanding.

WEDNESDAY, 27th May, 1908.

RANGE.

Morning, 7 to 8 a.m. 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Afternoon, 2 to 6 p.m.

Thursday, May 28th	Morn.	Class Firing.
	Aft.	C.U.R.V. v. H.A.C.
Friday, ,, 29th	Morn.	Class Firing.
	Aft.	M.R.C.
Saturday, ,, 30th	Morn.	Class Firing.
	Aft.	Team Practice.
Monday, June 1st	Morn.	Recruits' Class Firing 10 a.m.
	Aft.	Recruits' Class Firing 2 p.m.
Tuesday, ,, 2nd	Morn.	Class Firing.
	Aft.	Team Practice 2—3, M.R.C. 3—6.
Wednesday, 3rd	Morn.	Class Firing.
	Aft.	Team Practice.
Thursday, ,, 4th	Morn.	Mounted Infantry 7—8, Class Firing
	Aft.	T.R.C. v. Harrow. [9—1.

All Recruits must attend for Class Firing on Monday, June 1st, as above. Those unable to attend must inform the Sergt.-Major.

RECRUIT DRILLS.

Daily at Headquarters from 11.45 to 12.45, 1 to 2, 7 to 8. (No evening drill on Saturdays.)

COMPANY PARADES. 7 a.m. as under:—

'A' Coy.	Wednesdays and Fridays, on King's and Clare Ground.
'B' ,,	Tuesdays and Fridays, on Parker's Piece.
'C' ,,	Fridays, on King's and Clare Ground.
'D' ,,	Tuesdays and Fridays, on Parker's Piece.
'E' ,,	Thursdays, on Trinity Backs.
'F' ,,	Wednesdays and Fridays, on King's and Clare Ground.
'G' ,,	Saturday, May 30, on St. John's Ground.
'H' ,,	Tuesdays and Fridays, on Parker's Piece.

MOUNTED INFANTRY.

There will be a parade on Thursday 28th, at 7 a.m.
Gymkhana Practice, Friday 29th, at 7 a.m.
There will be no drills next week.

SIGNALLING.

There will be parades daily on the Range at 7 a.m.
The Commanding Officer will inspect the Signalling Class at work on the Range at 7 a.m., on Friday 29th inst.

SEMAPHORE CLASS.

There will be a class for Semaphore Signalling, open to all members of the Corps, on Saturdays at 7 a.m. on the Range.

CAMP.

The Corps will go into Camp at Aldershot from 17th to 30th June.
Members are reminded that all drills and musketry must be completed before Camp.
Advance Party will leave on June 13th.
Parade: At Headquarters, 7.30 a.m.
Dress: Marching Order with Slouch Hats and Plumes.
The kit bags of this party and Officers' baggage (properly labelled must be brought to Headquarters by 7.15 a.m.

The Main Body will leave on Wednesday, June 17th.
Parade: On Market Hill at 8.15 a.m.
Dress: Marching Order with Slouch Hats and Plumes.
Kit bags (properly addressed with coloured labels) must be brought to Market Hill by 8 a.m., and placed in the baggage wagons, Officers' baggage must be sent to Headquarters by the same time.

The Band will leave on Monday, June 22nd.
Parade at Headquarters 9 a.m.

A Rear Party will leave on Tuesday, June 23rd.
Parade: Headquarters at 3.45 p.m
Dress: As above.
Kit bags and Officers' baggage to be at Headquarters by 3.30 p.m.
Train: Cambridge ... dep. 4.35 p.m.
Special train across London will be provided.

The Mounted Infantry will leave on Saturday, June 20th, proceed to St Albans by train, and thence by Route March to Longmoor, arriving about mid-day June 22nd.
Parade: at the corner of Lensfield—Trumpington Roads at 8.30 a.m.
Dress: Marching Order, with Dress Kerseys and Slouch Hats with Plumes.

TICKETS.

Members joining Camp other than with the above parties must obtain their tickets from Headquarters.

EQUIPMENT.

The rifles and bayonets of men actually joining in Camp will be taken by the Corps on their giving their names and the numbers of their rifles into Headquarters. No other equipment of any kind will be taken by the Corps.

SWORDS.

Officers are reminded that swords must be worn on all occasions when under arms.

Extracts from the 'London Gazette.'

Cambridge University V. R. Corps.

The undermentioned Officers to be Captains:—

Second Lieutenant N. B. Favell
,, ,, C. L. Riley
,, ,, E. L. Litton } Dated 27th April, 1908.

CERTIFICATES.

The following have been granted certificates as stated:—

Lce.-Sergt. L. C. Crockford,	B Coy.		Certicate 'A.' Dated 20.5.08.
Pte. A. J. M. Williamson,	,,		
,, J. M. Cossar,	,,		
,, O. Western,	'E' ,,		
Lce-Sgt. W. N. Rae,	'A' Coy.		Certificate 'B' Dated 5/12/07.
Sgt. A. P. B. Irwin,	'C' ,,		
,, J. C. Armstrong,	'C' ,,		
,, G. E. A. Whitworth,	'E' ,,		
Corpl. A. V. Hill,	'E' ,,		
Lce-Sgt. R. D. White,	'E' ,,	(M.I.)	
Corpl. M. D. Mawe,	'F' ,,	(M.I.)	
Lce-Corpl. J. M. Y. Trotter,	'F' ,,		
,, H. A. Forrer,	'H' ,,		

COMPETITIONS.

Baker Cup:—
Winner: Pte. H. A. C. Goodwin, 'H' Coy. Average 91.
Caldwell Cup:—
Winner: Pte. O. Western, 'E' Coy. Score 36.
N.R.A. Medals (Oxford and Cambridge Universities).
Trained Volunteers' Medal:—
Winner: Pte. J. B. Thomson, 'E' Coy. Score 98

GYMKHANA.

The Eighth Annual Gymkhana will take place on the Range on Monday morning, June 15th. Tickets: Admission 1/-; Enclosure 1/-. [Members of the Corps may obtain one Entrance Ticket each *free* on application at Headquarters before June 13th.]

L. H. THORNTON, Captain,
Adjutant, Cambridge University V.R.C.

NOTICE.

The Revolver Range will be open on Friday, May 29th, and Tuesday, June 2nd, from 4—5.30 p.m.

Members requiring grey flannel trousers for Camp from Headquarters, must order them at once.

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REVIEWS.

A History of the Christian Church since the Reformation. By S. Cheetham, D.D., Archdeacon and Canon of Rochester; Honorary Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge; Fellow and Emeritus Professor of King's College, London. xii. + 474 pp. Macmillan & Co. 10/6.

This volume is the third of a series of which the first is also by Dr Cheetham, the second by the late Archdeacon Hardwick. An immense amount of valuable information has been compressed into its pages, much of which—especially the parts which refer to the by-paths of German Protestantism—was not readily accessible to English readers. The book is really more a work of reference than a history. The author passes abruptly from Church to Church, and from country to country (perhaps the subject precludes any treatment except by compartments) so that it is very difficult for the reader to gain any clear view of the general trend of religious thought during the last three-and-a-half centuries, or of the leading principles which the various forms of Protestantism have tried to embody. He seems to be confronted with little but a procession of fleeting movements—some of a very objectionable kind—till he is tempted to think that there may be something after all in the view that coherence and consistent development depend upon communion with Rome. The treatment of the Papacy strikes us as the least successful portion of the book: justice scarcely seems to have been done to its extraordinary recuperative power, of which we may live to see another instance. And we should have liked to see the Oxford movement approached from a wider point of view. We are far enough removed from its source now to see that the forces behind it were not purely religious, like those which produced the Evangelical Revival of the 18th century. The Irish Church Temporalities Act of 1833, and Keble's famous sermon, were the point of departure; not the cause. We think that the whole movement ought to be treated as the religious side of a general revival of interest in antiquity, which brought with it a taste for ceremonial. This revival may owe a good deal to Sir Walter Scott's novels, and has perhaps reached its climax in the Pageants of the last three years. Goldsmith was thoroughly respresentative of his time when he 'could see nothing interesting' in the Coronation Chair.

If sober orthodoxy, uprightness in public administration, and a conviction that God is no respecter of persons are important fruits of Christianity, we cannot agree with Dr Cheetham that 'there is probably no country upon which the religion of Christ has a firmer hold than upon the United States of America,' (p. 327).

A page devoted to 'Essays and Reviews' without any mention of Temple's name fails to account for the ferment which the book produced; and justice is not done to the modern Church of Russia by a sketch which does not even mention one of its noblest sons, Innocent, the apostle of Kamschatka. But all students of ecclesiastical history will be grateful to Dr Cheetham for having compressed so much learning into one volume, and the footnotes suggest many further lines of research.

Theognostus Pierius and Peter. By L. B. Radford, Rector of Holt, sometime Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge. At the University Press. x. + 86 pp.

Mr Radford has set himself to collect all the available information about the lives and teaching of three successors of Origen. His book is full of minute learning, and will be very useful to students of an important, but unfortunately obscure, chapter in the history of Christian thought. We wish there were more country rectories where work of this calibre was done.

LIST OF BOOKS RECEIVED.

[*Acknowledgement in this column does not preclude a fuller notice elsewhere.*]

THEOLOGY.

The Religion and Worship of the Synagogue. W. O. E. Oesterley, D.D., and G. H. Box, M.A. Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd. 1908.

This book opens a new field to readers and students, setting forth the origin of the Synagogue system, and the religious usages of the Jewish people. The authors have won the testimony of Jews, who can speak with authority, to their sympathy and accuracy; while for others this is perhaps the only available book of the kind in English. The sources are regularly indicated in the notes, and table of contents and index combine to make the volume serviceable. It is a reproach to Christian scholarship that Judaism has been on the whole so unfamiliar, though the cause has perhaps been reluctance to study the vast and bewildering Rabbinic literature. Now, at all events, a clew is given us here, and the subject is put before us in an inviting way—briefly, clearly and fully.

The Gospel of Pain. T. J. Hardy. George Bell & Sons. 223 pp. 3/6 net.

Mr Hardy has written a very interesting book. He sets himself to attack the sentimental materialism, which assumes that all pain is an evil, and that suffering is incompatible with Divine Love. The nine short essays which make up the book are all thoughtful and suggestive. In fact they are so good that we wish they were a little better. For with all its merits the book has a good many serious blemishes. Mr Hardy's love of epigrammatic phrasing betrays him into making thin generalisations, and he is sometimes inconsequent. He seems to have mistaken the meaning of 'symbolum' as applied to a Creed, and in the sixth essay ('The Problem and the Conflict') he is quite out of his depth. Books of this kind are certainly required at the present time, and we should like to see this one carefully re-written—if possible with the help of a friend.

Faith in Man. By Gustav Spiller. 190 pp. 1/6 net. Swan Sonnenschein & Co. 1908.

If historic Christianity had anything to do with the rubbish which Mr Spiller dissects in his opening chapter, under the title of 'The Essence of Religion,' it would deserve to be as obsolete as he thinks it is. Under those circumstances his book would, doubtless, be interesting and valuable.

Agenda. Vol. 2, No. 2. Hall & Son. Cambridge.

There are two interesting papers in the present number: an account of Dr Hastings Rashdall's lectures, in which his citation of St Thomas to support his own views on the Trinity is subjected to a rigorous examination; and the first of a series, entitled 'Some Cambridge Guides in Matters of Faith.' The first Guide whose principles and tenets are examined is Mr Lowes Dickinson.

The Four Gospels in the Earliest Church History. Dr Thomas Nicol. Blackwood. xxii. + 326 pp. 7s. 6d. net.

A Litany of St Charles, King and Martyr.
The Acts of St Charles, King and Martyr.

The S.K.C.M., 8, Westbourne Gardens, Hove. 2d. each. We wish the Society every success in its efforts to widen the *cultus* of the Royal Saint.

Light Arising. Caroline Emelia Stephen. Heffer & Sons. viii. + 194 pp.

The Old English Bible, and other essays. By Abbot Gasquet. New Edition. George Bell & Sons. x. + 343 pp. 6/- net.

The Confessions of Augustine. J. Gibb and W. Montgomery. C.U. Press. lxxiv. + 480 pp. 7/6 net.

Cardinal Newman. Charles Sarolea. T. and T. Clark. 174 pp. 3/-.

Hints on Old Testament Theology. Archibald Duff. A. & C. Black. 188 pp. 2/6 net.

HISTORY.

The Rise of Man. C. R. Conder. Murray. viii. + 368 pp. 12/- net.

Col. Conder is much to be congratulated on this volume, which contains in the most convenient shape we have yet met the story of man's progress from savagery to civilisation. He has rightly shortened his account of the period we know only from neolithic remains, and devoted particular attention to the beginnings of history, and in no other book can the story of early Asia be read so accurately and agreeably; the account of the rise of the three

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great races from their Armenian home is wholly admirable, and so is the story of the replacement of the Turanian civilisation by the Semitic Assyrian Empire. Col. Conder clearly has the whole of the world's history up to 500 B.C. at his finger's ends. The later part, with the account of the rise and progress of Christianity, is perhaps not quite so satisfactory, as he puts down all changes in what may, for the sake of convenience, be called a 'Catholic' direction, as corruptions; but given his premises the story is wonderfully complete considering the short space in which it is recounted. We think so highly of the work as a whole that we may be forgiven if we point out a very few places where further consideration might induce some change in a future edition: there is, for instance, rather too strong a statement on p. 13, that 'the man who first discovered the use of the lens did more for us than Plato': p. 40, 'about fifty simple roots will be found to run through the whole known languages of the world': p. 48, 'there was a common term for seed and sowing (*se*) which may have been derived from the hissing sound which is to be heard when corn seed is scattered in the furrows.' This onomatopoeic derivation will hardly hold water. On p. 161 the Egyptian hieroglyphic for the *ka* is wrongly explained; it is the breast and uplifted arms of a man, and does not include the other sign that Col. Conder mentions: and on p. 335, the derivation of the word *Mass* from the 'Aryan word for a cake, or from the Hebrew Massoth or unleavened bread,' is quite exploded in favour of the dismissal words at the end of the service. We trust that these will not be considered as carping criticisms: *The Rise of Man* is the best book on its subject for the general reader that has appeared for many a long day, and ought to be studied by all who make pretensions to archaeology of any kind whatever.

Time Table of Modern History, A.D. 400—1870. Compiled and arranged by M. Morison. London: A. Constable & Co., Ltd. 1908.

This useful compilation has reached a second edition. The reader of mediaeval and modern history has here in parallel columns a conspectus year by year of all the leading events of Europe, America and India. Sometimes less is given than in Mr Hassall's Handbook (476—1871) which has the further merit of being in crown octavo rather than in Atlas form. Against this must be set a wider range of historical notices, for Mr Hassall has little to say of America. Furthermore there is an index, though this is far from complete; British colonies are all but neglected in it, with the curious exceptions of South Australia and Natal, in spite of the fact that a tolerable number of references occur in the book. Yet even the Canadian Confederation is omitted. Such omissions must be, we suppose, and without grumbling at them we welcome the reprint of a very useful book, which after all contains a very great deal of useful information in handy compass.

Slavonic Europe. By R. Nisbet Bain. Cambridge Historical Series. pp. 434. 5/6 net. Cambridge University Press. 1908.

Mr Nisbet Bain makes an important addition to Dr Prothero's series of historical text books in his treatment of the political history of Poland and Russia from the middle of the Fifteenth to the end of the Eighteenth Century. Possibly a superfluity of fact and a too frequent use of technical terms may cause the earlier chapters to lose some of their interest for the reader who wishes to study the somewhat depressing period of early Polish and Russian history, but Mr Bain's treatment of the great Russian despots of the Eighteenth Century is admirably clear and well written. Indeed, Mr Bain throughout seems to have a greater mastery over Russian than Polish history. As stated in the general preface, considerable attention is paid to political geography, and the result is well shown in the three excellent maps which accompany the volume.

The Development of Modern Europe. Vol. I. James Harvey Robinson, Professor of History in Columbia University, and Charles A. Beard, Adjunct Professor of Politics in Columbia University. Ginn & Company. Boston, U.S.A. 1907. pp. 362. 6/6 net.

This little book is intended as 'An introduction to the Study of Current History,' and the editors state in their preface that 'they have consistently subordinated the past to the present.' Unfortunately, the result of this laudable policy is that only the barest outlines of history are given, and the book cannot be considered of any great value as an historical manual. The first volume goes down to the year 1815 and is supplied with some excellent maps, but the picture of the bedroom of Louis XIV. at Versailles might well have been omitted without impairing the literary or historical value of the book. A fairly adequate list of references is supplied at the end of each chapter.

The Black Death of 1348 and 1349. By F. A. Gasquet, D.D., Abbot President of the English Benedictines. London: George Bell & Sons. 1908. 2nd Edition. pp. xxv. + 272. 6/- net.

Messrs. Bell have done good service to students in republishing Abbot Gasquet's well known monograph on the Black Death at a reasonable price and well printed. There is practically no change from the edition of 1893 except the addition of a preface giving a short notice of the bubonic plague in India. The book would be improved by the insertion of a single table giving a conspectus of the mortality all over England, and combining the statistics of each separate diocese. The only misprint we have noticed is 1385 for 1358 on line 1 of p. 241.

CLASSICAL.

A School Latin Grammar. H. G. Ford. Methuen & Co. viii. + 248 pp. 2/6.

The arrangement is simple, and the syntax is clear enough to make the book suitable for beginners. The writing of huius is objectionable, as it introduces a sign unknown to the Romans, who did not deal in italics. If a distinction must be made for the semi-vocal i, the old fashioned j is preferable.

Poems from the Greek Anthology. Attempted in English Verse by G. H. Cobb. Blackwell, Oxford. 32 pp. 1s. net.

The translator has not avoided the difficulty that besets everyone who attempts the Anthology—that of being longer in English than in Greek. But he is scholarly and maintains a high level. We quote one translation which contains both good and ill: it is Agathius' εἰμὶ μὲν οὐ φιλόοινος (Anth. P. V. 291).

The wine-cup seldom tempts my thirst,
Yet, if thou biddest me
To pledge thee, taste the goblet first,
And I will drink to thee.

If thy dear lips but touch the brim,
I can abstain no more,
Nor any longer turn from him
Whose task it is to pour.

For straight the cup, so blest by thee,
Transfers thy honied kiss
And doth communicate to me
The joy that first was his.

The fault is obvious—the last word grammatically refers back to the *οἰνοχόος* and not to the cup: the Greek is unambiguous—'the cup grants to me the gift *it* received (from thee).' But the merits are equally clear—there is a taste of Ben Jonson in the lines.

Joseph Hall, Mundus Alter et Idem. With introduction, notes and glossary by H. J. Anderson. Bell. xvi. + 134 pp. 2/-.

Mr Anderson's idea is to make Hall's *Mundus* serve the part of a Latin *Lucian*, to be read before approaching the severities of Caesar. If school-boys could once get interested, we believe that they would be amused by the satire, though the Latin is not extraordinarily easy. It will certainly do them good to know about the keen-witted Emmanuel undergraduate, whose first literary efforts were publicly burned by order of the Archbishop, but who died the death of a Confessor during the Rebellion.

Helps to Latin Translation at Sight. E. Luce, with introduction by the Headmaster of Eton. Spottiswoode, Eton. xxiv. + 368 pp. 6/- net.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Human Justice for Those at the Bottom from Those at the Top. C. C. Cotterill. Smith, Elder & Co. 2/6.

The author of this book is one who has realised very keenly the pitiable condition of the very poor in England to-day, and the shocking contrasts of society as it exists at present. These cannot long continue. But as the regeneration of society will probably be slow, it is intolerable that those at the very bottom should have to wait. He puts forward a plan by which the very richest should instantly and voluntarily come to the help of the very poorest in the land, since both chiefly owe their condition to the same cause, our modern commercial system. The success of this plan would not only remove an enormous blot on our civilisation, but give a splendid example of national feeling for future work, and inaugurate by love and goodwill that social change that must otherwise come about by ill-feeling and hatred. The author bases his appeal on the goodness of human nature, still so splendid and lovable in natures tarnished by the infinite meanness of 'the vulgarest warfare ever waged'—our modern commercial life, and on the real worth of the characters of those at the top. He discusses the various obstacles, wealth and the commercial

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system, party politics, and the education and lack of imagination of the upper classes, with sincerity and an absence of prejudice in either direction. Finally, he insists on the right spirit, on unity of action, and on personal service as necessary for success. The whole book is filled by a splendid atmosphere of faith and idealism; besides its large practical value. It is primarily directed only to those at the top, and we hope it may achieve its purpose. But it is of the greatest interest to a much larger audience. For it displays a plan which will appeal to all men of all creeds and parties, and a spirit of love and an earnest faith in human goodness that are too rare in many of our modern reformers

Ballads and Lyrics of Love. Edited (with an introduction) by Frank Sidgwick, illustrated after Byam Shaw. Chatto & Windus. xviii. + 180 pp. 6/- net.

The Problems and Perils of Socialism. J. St Loe Strachey. Macmillan. 126 pp. 6d.
Reprinted, with introduction and appendices, from the *Spectator*.

Toggerais, or the Cow Avenged. Alden & Co., Oxford (The Bocardo Press). 72 pp. 1/- net.

Queen Victoria as I knew her. Sir Theodore Martin. Blackwood. 158 pp. 3/6 net.

The Grammar of Philosophy. David Graham. T. & T. Clarke. xii. + 384 pp. 7/6 net.

The Shakespeare Apocrypha. (Fourteen plays which have been ascribed to Shakespeare). Edited, with introduction, notes, and bibliography, by C. F. Tucker Brooke. Oxford: the Clarendon Press. pp. lvi. + 448, with 13 facsimile title-pages. 5/- net.

The Persian Mystics. II. Jámí. (The Wisdom of the East Series). F. Hadland Davis. Murray. 108 pp. 2/- net.

The Service of the State. Four lectures on the political teaching of T. H. Green. J. H. Muirhead. Murray. xvi. + 118 pp. 3/6 net.

The Architectural and Topographical Record. For the Society, 33, Old Queen Street, Westminster.

This is the first number of the publications of the Architectural and Topographical Society. After directions as to the method of description, there are full accounts of six parishes—two in Dorset and four in Kilkenny. Among the former Corfe is most interesting, and is sufficiently illustrated by sketches. In a few years local historians should have a vast amount of material ready to their hands.

The Book, its history and development. By Cyril Davenport, V.D., F.S.A. London: Constable. pp. vi. + 258. 6/- net.

In a single small volume Mr Davenport has sketched the history and progress of book production and decoration from papyrus rolls to William Morris and Mr Douglas Cockerell. Five out of the nine chapters into which the work is divided are concerned with the binding and external decoration of books, while 'Printing' and 'Illustrations' are rather meagrely treated of in a chapter apiece. The interesting chapter on 'Paper' concludes with the following statement, shocking, perhaps, but not without its consolations: 'There is no doubt that the large majority of our modern books will not be in readable condition in about a hundred years' time from the date of their publishing.' Well equipped with bibliographies, and with numerous illustrations, mostly of bindings, it should prove useful as a popular introduction to a vast and fascinating subject.

With the M.C.C. to New Zealand. By P. R. May. Eyre & Spottiswoode. 1907. pp. 133. Illustrations 53.

Since Mr Warner's account of the Recovery of the Ashes it seems inevitable that the return of a touring team from the Antipodes should herald the arrival of a very full chronicle of their doings. Unfortunately, interest in the tour after it has concluded must be confined to a small circle, and it is difficult for the writer to criticise justly the performances of his fellow players. Mr May's book overflows with the milk of human kindness, but cannot be said to take a very high place in the literature of the English languages, though slang is avoided where possible. For the rest Mr May writes with due modesty of his own achievements, which were not inconsiderable, and the book is illustrated by many photographs of varying interest.

Our Life in the Swiss Highlands. John Addington Symonds and his daughter Margaret. Second Edition. London: Adam & Charles Black. 1907. pp. xxii. + 278. 7/6 net.

It is surprising that we have had to wait sixteen years for a second edition of John Addington Symonds' charming series of essays on his life in the Highlands of Switzerland. His daughter, Mrs. Vaughan, contributes a preface to this edition which contains an account of the changes at Davos, and some interesting reminiscences of the author's social life and his work in his retreat. Perhaps no book has ever been written which gives a better idea of the simple life of the sturdy Swiss and their very practical aims. It is enough to recall the descriptive passages, the sights and sounds of the Swiss seasons, translations from the anthology, sonnets of moods and feelings which give the book its peculiar charm. The coloured illustrations are by Mr J. Hardwicke Lewis and are good, though Alpine hues can hardly be reproduced in artificial media even with the heaviest of dark margins. Still the Piz Julier and the Schriahorn show up well on pp. 82 and 238.

REPRINTS.

University Teaching. J. H. Newman. Longmans Green. viii. + 232 pp. 2/- net.

The Church of the Fathers. J. H. Newman. Longmans Green. viii. + 206 pp. 2/- net.

These are numbers of Longmans' Pocket Library, in which we have already had the *Apologia*. There is also a superior leather binding at 3/-. The first of the two volumes is the first part of *The Idea of a University defined and illustrated*, while the second is from Vol. ii. of *Historical Sketches*.

Cavendish's Life of Cardinal Wolsey. Notes and introduction by Mary Tout. Macmillan. xvi. + 114 pp. 1/-.
'English Literature for Secondary Schools.'

The Diary of John Evelyn. With an Introduction and Notes by Austin Dobson. Globe Edition. Macmillan. 3/6.

Little change is made in the substance of this re-issue of Mr Dobson's 'Evelyn'—a few new notes, and 'some unsuspected errors corrected.' The immense scope for error in such a work might well have left room for such corrections even for a more careful editor than Mr Dobson, if there is one—which we doubt. The editor and his work are so well known that words are not needed to recommend them. To have so good an Evelyn at so low a price is a great gain. As in other volumes of the Globe series, we have double columns, but the print, if small (as it has to be), is also clear. There are many reprints nowadays, but of Evelyn none more desirable, with the one exception of Mr Dobson's three octavo volumes.

The Complete Works of George Gascoigne. Cambridge English Classics. Volume I. The Posies. Edited by J. W. Cunliffe, M.A., D.Lit. (Lond.) Professor of English, Wisconsin. Cambridge University Press. pp. 506. 4/6 net.

This is another of the cheap and excellent reprints by the Press, for which the general public and not scholars alone should be duly grateful. The Press are fortunate in obtaining so well qualified an editor as Professor Cunliffe. His text has been compiled from the second edition of 1575, which has Gascoigne's corrections and alterations. The first edition of 1573, issued during Gascoigne's absence in Holland (see the Fruites of Warre), and the third of 1587, have been used for variants, and for Jocasta a MS. in the British Museum which had belonged to Roger, Baron North. Gascoigne has probably no very large public to-day, and his favourite mottoed Italian conceits are occasionally tedious. But the tragedy Jocasta has some fine passages, and the sweet lyric, the Lullabie of a Lover, and the simple Gascoigne's Good-morrow will always preserve their appeal. His campaigning experiences in the Low Countries are written with a rugged humour and show a real enthusiasm for the great William. See also Gascoigne on Dutch Pilots (353–63). Finally the Notes of Instruction on Making Verse are the first serious English contribution to criticism, and some of the advice, always sensible if scanty, ought still to be considered by budding poets.

'The first and most necessarie poynt that ever I founde meete to be considered in making of a delectable poeme is this, to grounde it upon some fine invention. For it is not enough to roll in pleasant woordes, nor yet to thunder in *Rym, Ram, Ruff*, by letter (quoth my master Chaucer), not yet to abounde in apt vocables, or epythetes, unlesse the invention have in it also *aliquid salis*.'

Horace Walpole's Letters on the American War. Blackie. 6d.

Le Bourreau de Charles Premier. Blackie. 8d.
Adapted from *Vingt ans après*. By K. C. Auchmuty, with notes, phrase-list, questionnaire and vocabulary.

Choix de Fables de la Fontaine, avec Commentaire par H. Taine. Blackie. 1/6. Rédigé par H. B. Dawes, avec introduction et notes françaises.

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UNIVERSITY PULPIT.

SUNDAY, May 24.

Sermon in Great St Mary's Church by the Right Rev. H. E. RYLE, D.D., King's and Queens' Colleges, Lord Bishop of Winchester.

'I will bring thy seed from the east, and gather thee from the west; I will say to the north, Give up; and to the south, Keep not back; bring my sons from far, and my daughters from the ends of the earth.' Isaiah xliii. 5.

The 24th of May, the birthday of Queen Victoria, is being observed as Empire Day in all parts of the world by our countrymen. And if we wish to recognise the full seriousness of the conception of Empire, we shall strip that title of every shred of arrogance with which it is too often invested. In order to do so, we could not do better than associate such a commemoration with the memory of our great Queen, to whom have been applied the striking words of Charles Lamb: 'She gave her heart to the Purifier, and her will to the Will that governs the universe.' This is neither the time, nor the place, on which to discuss any of the many aspects of Empire. Politics, finance, commerce, military defence, each make their different claim in the discussion of this great topic. A preacher better equipped for such a purpose might have done well to seize the opportunity to institute an historical comparison between the distinctive features of the modern British and the ancient Roman Empires. There is a similarity between them in their dependence, for existence and for security, upon the rapid means of communication. There is a similarity in the difficulty of arriving at a full understanding between the mother State and the peoples in the component provinces, which represent different races and civilisations. There is a similarity in the extraordinary diffusion of the luxuries of life, and in the growth of the passion for pleasure. There is a similarity in the reluctance to bear arms for purposes of imperial defence. May be the elements of dissimilarity will be found to be more striking than those of resemblance. But the resemblance is sufficient to make men pause and think.

The recognition of the responsibilities of Empire has been forced upon the better feelings of the people. The country has learned—and the lesson has been conveyed by the teachings of suffering—that the nation is called to perform an allotted task in the life of the human race. The British Empire wields an unparalleled sovereignty over a fifth portion of the globe, containing a population of nearly 400 millions. She has her vocation, not for power only but for good. The Empire is not for her own good alone, but for that of the world. As St Bernard would have said: the motto of the mother-country must be: Non Dominium, sed Servitium—Not Domination, but Service. And the call to service may be abroad to train up free peoples in Colonies and dependencies, or to direct the destiny of uncivilised and undeveloped races, and at home to solve the social problems entangled in the inheritance of an old-world civilisation. Service, not Domination. The half-century which saw in its opening years the Indian Mutiny, and in its closing years the great Boer War, must have left upon the more thoughtful minds of the people a nobler conception of imperial rule, and a higher sense of duty towards our fellow-men, than was possible in the earlier half of the Nineteenth Century. The far-off land is not any longer regarded as the mere theatre of personal exploit: the Colony is no longer merely the place for amassing treasure and gratifying ambition. The service of the Empire makes its demands upon the self-sacrifice of the people. Problems of race have to be studied with infinite patience and thought: justice has to be administered in the spirit of reason and sympathy, taking account of the differences in character and civilisation. On every side we see that the service of the Empire makes an increasing claim upon the highest gifts of trained intelligence, discipline and education. We no longer rely upon the genius of the adventurer, nor tolerate schemes of aggrandisement in the mere spirit of militarism. We no longer think of rudely and forcibly imposing English customs or European religion upon the inheritors of an entirely different tradition of civilisation. The cohesion of the Empire has been won, not by the forces of compulsion, but by the influences of wise conciliation. The spirit of service has been the good genius of the Empire. And as we endeavour, on this 24th of May, to take account of it, it would seem as if the forces of Christianity had been strong enough to hallow the opportunity of British sovereignty. There is, indeed, little room for boastfulness as we survey the opportunities that have been lost, the influences that have been dissipated, the openings for good that have been rejected. But, on Empire Day, we may thankfully acknowledge the heritage of the past, and pray God that every member of this great British brotherhood may strive to realise, in an increasing measure, the possibility of a larger influence for righteousness, and of stronger union for the cause of goodness and for the maintenance of peace. No wonder that the famous words of Browning are often quoted as expressing the true sentiment of imperial patriotism. He penned the lines, we are told, as his ship was passing the scenes of some of Great Britain's most wonderful victories:—

> Here and here did England help me: how can I help England? Say—
> Whoso turns as I, this evening, turn to God, to praise and pray.

In the great problems of Empire, the true patriot seeks the opportunity of service, not to boast, but to work. 'Here and here did England help me': how can I help England in her task of the future?

Shall I be wrong if I transfer your thought from that of Empire to that of the Anglican Church? The Church cannot separate itself from the movements of the day, nor from the forces that have shaped and are welding together the component parts of the Empire. There is a striking similarity between the thought of the problems of Empire and the thought of those problems which are coming under discussion in the approaching Pan-Anglican Congress. There is the same overwhelming sense of the recent, rapid, and vast expansion of influence: there is the same thankfulness for wonderful conquests in the past: there is the same sense of shame in the failures and shortcomings, in the sins of pride and intolerance and insular self-satisfaction: there is the same anxiety because of the multiplied burdens of responsibility, and the infinite variety of the problems connected with and arising from differences of race and civilisation, differences of climate and education, differences of sentiment and religion. As in the case of the Empire, so will it be—nay, so it also already is, in the case of the Church. The contact with the questions raised by the needs of our brethren in the Colonies, or in the Mission Field, reacts with blessing upon the Mother Church: it reveals the insularity of common thought, and rebukes the narrowness of view, which characterizes the controversies between English Churchmen. In the presence of the common foe of heathenism, men forget their minor differences, and learn to acknowledge the strength and happiness of brotherhood in Christ. A larger spirit fills the heart. To select but one group of problems alone, the needs of the epoch of revolution in the religious life of India, of Japan and of China, make a claim upon the largest intellectual sympathies of our age. Is there faith enough and knowledge enough to entrust young religious communities with a larger measure of independence? Will the vital unity of the Church be impaired or modified by the withdrawal, or by the modification, of the essentially English characteristics hitherto stamped upon the Christianity of far-off lands, in its outward forms, its organisation, its presentation of doctrine, its standard of ethics?

As with the Empire, so has it been with the Church. During the past half-century the revolution which has silently taken place in every department of thought which has transformed our conception of the universe and has altered the landmarks of philosophy, has stimulated and profoundly affected the life of the Christian Church. It has been truly said by an American writer 'The teacher of religion can stand aloof from the reconstruction which the new science and the new philosophy are determining, only by standing aloof from the world itself.' (Shailer Matthews, p. 13).

The coherence of the extraordinarily varied component parts of the great Pan-Anglican communion must largely depend upon their capacity to assimilate the newer influences, and, in the spirit of comprehensiveness and tolerance, to promote the mutual advantage of the younger and the older churches.

The two most influential forces of religious conservatism in our communion are represented by worship and dogma. Symbolism and doctrine hallowed by time, strengthened by sacred association, tested by experience, are potent centripetal influences which have ever sufficed in the history of the Church to prevent precipitate change.

Over against these must be set the two centrifugal forces of practical activity and intellectual enquiry. However much, in the present day, their expression in the socialism and the liberal thought of certain of the Clergy may seem to justify the alarmist warnings against anarchy and atheism, there can be no manner of doubt that these two forces must be allowed a free current in the healthy life of the Church. Unquestionably the swift stream requires strong banks on either side. The catastrophe that is dreaded will not be averted by attempts altogether to block the stream.

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The wonderful development of practical energy which has been witnessed in the Church during the past 30 years has been coincident with the rise of the democracy. The spirit which has stirred the age has quickened the Church. The Church's power for good has revived in the work strenuously done for the people, both at home and abroad. It is easy to reproach our Clergy for excess of zeal, for exaggeration.

But what they have done in our great towns by faithful self-denying ministration to the poor, has been an undying honour to their name: it has furnished the stimulus for splendid laymen's service in the Oxford and Cambridge Houses, in the settlements in the College Missions, in the varied machinery of social effort.

The conscience of the Church has made itself felt as a force for social purification. The solution of these problems awaits the action of the people in the legislature or in the municipalities or in the parishes. As in the Empire, so in the Church, progress has been effected by service, and effective service by infinite study, by careful investigation, by thoughtful sympathy. We are a long way yet from realising that the Church's charity is to be measured, not by the doles administered by the clergy to the poor, but by the personal effort made by every Christian citizen to love and help and strengthen the weak and helpless and fallen. But by the action of the Church, social service has, at least, been lifted into its rightful place of universal duty.

Practical activity however is but one aspect of service. In a certain sense, it is the easier. It will always be the more popular. The Church's progress cannot ignore, with any security, the intellectual movements of the time. It is not possible to subsist by practical philanthropy alone. The Church, if it is to be true to humanity, must think as well as work. The mind must be duly honoured

It is here that our gravest danger has been incurred. It was a grievous misfortune that the leaders of the great historic Church parties during the latter half of last century, were, for the most part, strenuously opposed to the movements of intellectual change in science, criticism and philosophy. We have suffered for it; the Church both at home and abroad is suffering for it now.

On the one hand, it is not hard to perceive that the many strange enthusiasms and semi-Christian cults—often as spiritual and generous in tone as they seem to be wayward, shallow and fanciful in character—mark the reaction of a generation which was brought up under the refusal of Church thought to tolerate any but old traditional views. The necessity of recognising the Divine in all life and of welcoming every form of truth has resulted in the rise of many forms of belief, from which the Church may learn the penalty of its own neglect, or of its own mistrust, of intellectual ferment.

On the other hand, the dread of the encroachments of science which produced so much unwise clamour and denunciation, left a fatal legacy in the minds of the unlearned and the poor, which remains long after the better educated have begun to find the emptiness of their alarms. The privileged atmosphere of the University is 30 years in advance of that which prevails in quarters where there is little reading and less thought, where Church teaching on such subjects is rarely given, and then only at second-hand, derived may be from the pages of some safe ecclesiastical apologetic authority composed some 40 years ago. Hence it is that the thought of the Church is still too often peopled with old spectres, and that the working classes and many who live in our colonies and dependencies still suppose that the science they have in their simplest text-books has dealt a death-blow to the Bible, and that the clergy are either hypocrites for professing their faith, while they believe in science, or fools for rejecting the science which everyone accepts and for clinging to the Bible which science has rendered obsolete.

Such is the crop of misunderstandings which have sprung up from the failure on the part of those who were regarded as the Church's spokesmen, to understand, to conciliate, or to make the best of the intellectual current of their day, to render the full service of the mind as well as of the affections and the impulses of philanthropy.

At the present moment, in our own country, and, I trust, in all parts of the Anglican Communion, there is a widespread endeavour (let us pray, not too late) to apprehend and to win, for the glory of God, the gifts of modern science and of altered thought. The futility of erecting Chinese walls as a barrier against the encroachment of modern methods of study is realised to the full. Nevertheless the adaptation of mind to newer ideas, which is comparatively easy in the atmosphere of the University, is beset with difficulties and fears in less favoured localities: the Church opinion in a colony might differ very widely from that in the mother country. As it would be disastrous to press for uniformity so it is imperative to plead for charity and liberty. At every point, where perplexities assail us, whether at home or abroad, it would be terribly easy to fan the heat of minor differences into a flame.

The spirit in which the idea of the Empire is commended to us is that in which our Church and its wide communion will, we pray, discuss the possibilities of closer relations and of more effective co-operation. We are summoned by the thrilling voice of our Brotherhood in Christ, from every quarter of the globe, to realise our individual duties for the common highest service. The ordinary English Churchman, intent upon the duties of his calling, absorbed in the interests of politics, of commerce, or of literature, has had little occasion to reflect upon the gradual building up of this Empire of the Church. The gathering of the Congress next month brings up before his vision the picture of this Church—no longer merely the communion of the majority of his fellow townsmen or his parishioners—but as the mother of mighty daughter Churches, as the home and centre of a thousand Church organizations that stretch from continent to continent, and embrace the world in the meshes of their Apostolic purpose. Canada, Australia and New Zealand; India, Burmah; Southern, Western and Eastern Africa, China and Japan, Siam and Borneo, the Islands of the Pacific, the West Indies and South America—the mere recital of the names makes the heart throb with new enthusiasm, with hopes for the future, and added thanksgiving for the Saviour in whom the many are one, members of the same family, soldiers in the same army, citizens of the same kingdom.

The object of Empire Day, as Lord Meath has reminded us, is 'to inculcate on British subjects the honourable obligation which rests upon them of preparing themselves each in his own sphere for the due fulfilment of its duties and privileges.' The analogy speaks for itself.

God grant that through the witness of the great Anglican gathering many of us may similarly be aroused to the sense of the honourable obligation resting upon us for the due fulfilment of the duties and privileges as members of this swiftly expanding brotherhood that is spread over the whole globe; and that the bond of union and of freedom between all members of the Anglican Church, east and west, north and south, may grow in strength for the increase of unity and for the larger knowledge of the truth, for the salvation of souls, and for the glory of God.

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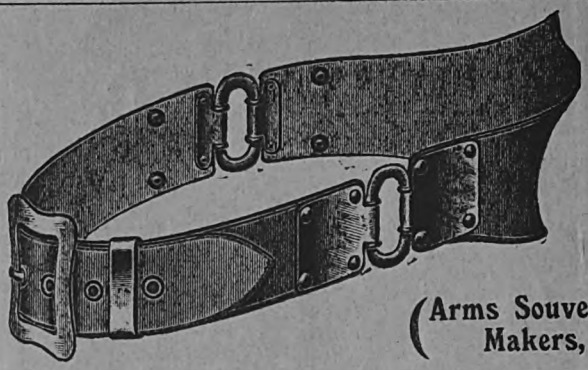

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THE CAMBRIDGE REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF UNIVERSITY LIFE & THOUGHT

VOL. XXIX. No. 734. **THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1908.** PRICE SIXPENCE

CALENDAR.

Thursday, June 4.

Discussion of two Reports at the University Offices, St Andrew's Street, at 2.15 p.m.

Examinations for Mathematical Tripos, Part I. (New Regulations), Moral Sciences Tripos, Part II., Mathematical Tripos, Part II., begin.

King's: Wood in E flat; anthem, 'If ye love me,' Tallis.

Cricket: C.U. v. SUSSEX; Peterhouse v. St John's, Christ's v. Caius, Downing v. Sidney, Corpus v. Magdalene, Jesus v. Trinity Hall, Pembroke v. Clare.

Lawn Tennis: TOURNAMENT; Trinity Hall v. Emmanuel, King's v. Caius.

Pembroke College Chapel: Organ Recital at 5.30 p.m.

New Theatre: 'Grierson's Way,' at 8.15 p.m.

Friday, June 5.

Examinations for Theological Tripos, Part II., and Law Tripos, Part II., begin.

King's: Hymn 241.

Cricket: C.U. v. SUSSEX; Emmanuel v. Queens', Sidney v. St Catharine's, Pembroke v. Clare.

Lawn Tennis: TOURNAMENT.

New Theatre: 'Grierson's Way,' at 8.15 p.m.

Saturday, June 6.

King's: Stanford in B flat; anthem, 'O taste and see,' Goss.

St John's: Elvey in A; hymn 359.

Trinity: Anthem, 'O Holy Ghost,' Macfarren.

Cricket: C.U. v. SUSSEX; Pembroke v. Trinity Hall, St John's v. Jesus, Clare v. Caius, St Catharine's v. Downing.

Lawn Tennis: TOURNAMENT; Trinity Hall v. Clare.

Swimming: C.U. v. SUSSEX COUNTY S.C.

New Theatre: 'Grierson's Way,' at 2.30 and 8.15 p.m.

Sunday, June 7.

Whitsunday. *Scarlet Day.*

Ramsden Sermon at Great St Mary's Church at 2.15 p.m. by the Right Rev. C. O. L. RILEY, D.D., Gonville & Caius College, Bishop of Perth, Western Australia.

King's: *M.*, Stanford in B flat; anthem, 'Come Holy Ghost,' Attwood; hymn 154. *E.*, Gray in A; anthem, 'The Wilderness,' S. S. Wesley.

St John's: *M.*, Walmisley in D; hymn 346. *E.*, Walmisley in D; anthem, 'The Wilderness,' Wesley; hymn 153.

Trinity: *M.*, Gray in D; hymn 157. *E.*, Goss in A; anthem, 'The Wilderness,' Wesley; hymn 154.

Sunday, June 7th.

C.U. Nonconformist Union: Prof. G. Sims Woodhead on 'Some Factors Determining Physical Deterioration,' in Victoria Assembly Rooms, at 8.30 p.m.

Monday, June 8.

Whitsun-Monday.

End of Third Quarter of Easter Term.

General Examination for Ordinary B.A. Degree begins.

St John's: Reay in F; anthem, 'God is a Spirit,' Sterndale Bennett.

Trinity: Anthem, 'O taste and see,' Goss.

Trinity College Chapel: Organ Recital at 3 p.m.

Cricket: FIRST XII. v. NEXT XVI.; St John's v. Selwyn, Downing v. Jesus, Corpus v. C.C.C. Mission.

Swimming: UNIVERSITY SPORTS.

New Theatre: 'Arms and the Man,' at 8.15 p.m.

Tuesday, June 9.

Whitsun-Tuesday.

St John's: Kelway in B Minor; anthem, 'Loquebantur variis linguis Apostoli,' Palestrina.

Trinity: Anthem, 'Come, Holy Ghost,' Attwood.

Cricket: FIRST XII. v. NEXT XVI.; Corpus v. Downing, Jesus v. Peterhouse.

Swimming: UNIVERSITY SPORTS.

Selwyn College Concert in College Hall at 8.15 p.m.

Union Debate (Change of Officers) at 8.15 p.m. Subject: 'That in the opinion of this House the Socialist Movement is inimical to the progress of Social Reform, and to the best interests of the Nation.' Proposed by Mr W. G. Elmslie, Pembroke College (Retiring President). Mr Chiozza-Money, M.P., and Mr Harold Cox, M.P., and Mr Keeling, Trinity College, will also speak.

Pastoral Plays in Downing College: 'The Taming of The Shrew,' at 2.30, and 'Much Ado about Nothing,' at 8.30 p.m.

Wednesday, June 10.

Boat Races.

Cricket: FIRST XII. v. NEXT XVI.

Swimming: C.U. v. ST BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL S.C.

Shooting: C.U.R.V. v. VICTORIA and ST GEORGE R.V.

Lecture by Dr E. W. Naylor on 'Beethoven's Mass in D' in Archaeological Museum, at 8.15 p.m.

Queens' College Concert in College Hall at 8.30 p.m.

A.D.C.: 'His Excellency the Governor,' at 8.45 p.m.

Next Wednesday morning will be published the MAY WEEK NUMBER *of the* REVIEW, *which will contain all the information most needed at Ditton Corner—the Chart of the Course, the Names and Weights of the Crews, the College Colours—together with contributions in prose and verse, suited more or less to the season of May Week. All contributions must be received not later than 9 a.m. on Tuesday morning.*

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NEWS AND NOTES.

We congratulate the University and the Master of Pembroke on his election as Vice-Chancellor, which took place yesterday. For some time Dr Mason has been preparing himself for his high office by really hard work on the Council of the Senate, and he will prove himself, like his predecessor, a true Man of Business.

The result of the votes at last Thursday's Congregation were not unexpected. The new regulations for the Agricultural Special and Diploma were carried by a large majority, and the proposed changes in Part II. of the Historical Tripos were handsomely defeated, the non-placets standing to the placets in the relation of two to one. The combination against the proposals was very strong, consisting of many eminent classics as well as some of the historical leaders: the result is most gratifying, and could never have been in doubt except for the existence of a class of members of the Senate who experience the pleasant warmth of Reform by consistently voting *placet* at every change. We do not of course include the historical proposers of the change under this category: their opinions were due to a very natural desire for a kind of Protection, for they could not be expected to like to see those who have been their pupils from the beginning possibly defeated by others who have only read History for a year and have come in from another Tripos. We heartily welcome any sign that there is any lessening of the fallacy to which we have referred time after time in the last few weeks—the fallacy that a Tripos is a competitive examination.

It is remarkable that no attention has been directed to a proposal made in these columns a fortnight ago by Mr Southward of St Catharine's. His idea is that the recent change in the Mathematical Tripos has made the time ripe for a radical reform in the conditions of entering all Triposes, and that any member of the University should be able to take any Tripos at any time, whether or no he has taken another or the same before. We are not sure that we wholly endorse the latter case, though there is much to be said for it, but there seems no possible objection to allowing anybody to take a new subject at any period of his career. We fancy, for instance, that many who take Holy Orders would like to take the Theological Tripos as they grow older and obtain more leisure, and professed Theologians might well desire to turn to Oriental Languages; almost any combination can be conceived in particular cases. Mr Southward's suggestion ought at least to be debated and be ready for decision by the time that the same change takes place—as it probably will soon—in the Law Tripos, and the order of merit finally disappears.

As to this order, further suggestions will be found as to Mathematics in an article in another column signed G. We do not accept responsibility for the views, but they are worth thinking about, and are of interest as coming from the pen of one who has had great experience in the past, both as candidate and examiner. However, the new regulations have been for so short a time in force that a fair trial is needed to see how they work.

On Saturday, Mr Pigou, of King's, was elected to the Professorship of Political Economy. Mr Pigou is perhaps the youngest Professor in either University, being but just over 30; he was educated at Harrow, and pursued at Cambridge a distinguished career, taking First Classes in History and Moral Science with a succession of prizes:—Burney and Cobden and Adam Smith; a notable ex-president of the Union and a keen fives-player. His appointment vacates the Girdlers' Lectureship in Economics.

Can this be he—Professor A.C.P.
This slim young man, whom tailors court in vain,
Whose tastes are simple and his habits plain,
Whom Proctors chase suspecting his degree,
Through sultry evenings? Yet this, this is he,
Who, in precocious childhood, sought to find
The independent Not-self of the mind:
And, in the nursery, proved that trade was free,
Skilfully framing with a steady hand
The tortured curves of composite demand.
We wish him all success, his books a sale
And lectures crowded with the wise and fair;
And patience—for we, all of us, are frail,
And mathematics drive men to despair.

The Directorship of the Fitzwilliam Museum was on the same date filled by the appointment of Mr S. C. Cockerell, well-known as William Morris' right-hand man. He has lately devoted himself with great assiduity to illuminated manuscripts, and the description of the (Perrins) Gorleston Psalter is one of his latest works in this line. We trust that he will devote himself to extracting money and pictures from those rich collectors who wish to see their collections perpetuated in a place where real use will be made of them, and that our one fine-art collection may be made more and more worthy of us.

Gonville and Caius has not been long in turning to good account its Monro bequest. A Fellowship, bearing the name of the benefactor, has been created, and filled by Mr Wood, the Drapers Professor of Agriculture, and with that public spirit for which the College has long been noted, the Master and Fellows have put £1,000 to the credit of the Squire Law Library, the interest of which is to go to the purchase and binding of foreign books. This handsome gift to the University is also marked by Mr Monro's name.

An interesting report has been issued by the Proctorial Syndicate on the vexed question of motor-cars. The University has long been a laughing-stock for the rule which made it necessary to get leave to drive a dog-cart, in which a man can get ten miles away from Cambridge, but left unrestricted the motor-car with a good deal more than ten times the range of the former. The present pro-

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posal is to give the Proctors powers to issue licences—analogous to those given for boating on the upper river—depending on permission from the College Tutor. The only doubtful regulation is that the candidate must give 'a sufficient description' of his car so that it may be identified in cases of furious or inconsiderate driving; perhaps the Proctors have never tried to recognise a car from a description alone, and motor-bicycles will have to be discriminated from each other with great nicety. It would be simpler to issue a further set of numbers for the University, just as London motor-cabs bear two numbers, that of the cab system and their motor registration number. It is proposed to make those who hire motor vehicles sign a book kept by the tradesmen: but how will the Tutor's permission come in there? Financially, a man may ruin himself as easily by reckless hiring as by owning a car. It is clear that some regulations of the sort must soon be found, and these, with or without a few slight alterations, should serve the purpose admirably.

We much regret that lack of space does not allow us to print two sermons a week, as that preached by Mr Fletcher, the reader of Gray's Inn, on Ascension Day well deserves a place among the other University Sermons that we record: he gave a reasoned and eloquent view of the Ascension from a modern point of view, having regard to the fact that the ideas of space now current are not the same as those present to the minds of the writers of the Gospels. An occasional visitor to the Sermon is shocked by a modern innovation in ceremonial: there are now some members of the University who conduct their preliminary private prayers in a kneeling position, as at an ordinary service of the Church. This is wholly incorrect: those who attend the Sermon should pray standing, covering their face with their college cap. Doubtless in the case of the younger members of the congregation the mistake only occurs through ignorance, and the University Marshal might well be instructed to inform them of the ancient and proper practice.

Mr Shipley writes to the *Times* on June 3:—

'In preparing an exhibition of paintings, miniatures, engravings and busts of John Milton, which will be opened next week at Christ's College, Cambridge, in commemoration of the tercentenary of the birth of the poet, Dr G. C. Williamson has made the interesting discovery that the well known Janssen portrait of Milton at the age of ten years is in the possession of Mr J. Passmore Edwards. It is the portrait referred to by Aubrey in his notes written shortly after Milton's death: "He was ten yeares old, as by his picture, and was then a poet; his school master was then a Puritan in Essex, who cut his (i.e. Milton's) hair short." It is one of the pictures seen by George Vertue in the possession of Milton's widow (his third wife) and was enumerated in the inventory of her effects at Nantwich after her death in 1727. It was purchased in 1760 by Mr Thomas Hollis, the Republican, and passed into the possession of Mr Thomas Brand, who took the name and arms of Hollis. He bequeathed it to the Reverend Dr Disney, who in turn left it to Mr Edgar Disney, who appears to have sold it. From that moment all trace of it seems to have disappeared. Yesterday Dr Williamson found it in the library of Mr Passmore Edwards, who is, I understand, willing to lend it for the Exhibition, which will be opened on the 12th of June.

May I add that the Exhibition will be open, free, from that date to the 24th of June, and again from the 6th to the 11th of July? The entrance to it is in the south-west corner of the first court of Christ's College.'

The Cambridge Antiquarian Society is much to be congratulated on its first exhibition of Cambridge portraits and caricatures now on view at the Fitzwilliam Museum, ranging from 1500 to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman; especial thanks are due to Mr H. D. Catling, who has lent a large number of pictures connected with early Cambridge life, and gave at the opening of the exhibition some amusing stories relative to the caricatures. We hope that the Society will be able to repeat their experiment many times.

A much circulated pamphlet about 'ragging' at Trinity Hall is rather stale news by now, and we do not propose to repeat any part of it, with or without comment. Quite apart from the merits of the case we have a sneaking hope that a small crop of libel actions may be produced. Assuming that the victims circulated the original pamphlet, much may be forgiven them for a very natural irritation; but the wide publicity given to the names by the *Cambridge Daily News* would give grounds for an action if any of those mentioned were not really concerned in the business; and in one case, where an imputation is made on the parentage of a particular member of the College, we venture to hope that proceedings will be taken and substantial damages claimed. With all friendliness to a vigorous Cambridge journal, we do not like to see the names of members of the University thus freely quoted in an unfavorable light. Mr Keeling's letter, too, to yesterday's (London) *Daily News* is a monument of unnecessary indiscretion.

We notice that the Rolleston Memorial Prize for 1908 has been awarded to Cecil Clifford Dobell, B.A., Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge. This is not the first time that Oxford has honoured Cambridge biological research by awarding to one of our students the prize in memory of their great anatomist.

The visit of the German Clergy, the preparations for which we described last week, took place on Friday with great success. We need only mention again the lunch in the Hall of Trinity, at which German speeches were made by the Vice-Chancellor and the Master of Peterhouse, the Master of Trinity and Professor Stanton speaking in English: cordial replies were made by Professor Rade, of Marburg, v. Soden, of Berlin, and Rietchel, of Leipzig.

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On Saturday last, May 30, a complimentary banquet was given to Mr Oscar Browning, in the Hall of King's College, the hosts being the Political Society, of which Mr Browning was the founder and perpetual President. Letters were read from many well-known past members of the Society regretting their inability to be present, including Lord Curzon, Mr Alfred Lyttelton, and 'Adrian Ross.' The chair was taken by Sir Herbert Stephen, who was ably supported by Mr Austen Chamberlain and Mr C. P. Trevelyan. There was a large attendance of the most distinguished members of the present and past King's history school, and the speeches introducing the toasts were of a high order. Mr Browning replied with a most interesting account of his own historical and political development, and his connection with the study of history in its infancy at Cambridge. Mr Corrie, the able and energetic present secretary of the Society, is much to be praised for the successful result of the dinner.

A lecture on Beethoven's Mass in D will be given in the Archaeological Museum on Wednesday, June 10, at 8.15 p.m., by Dr E. W. Naylor, Organist of Emmanuel College. It will be open to all without ticket. In the Library of the Fitzwilliam Museum there is an interesting memento of the first performance in England of this great work, which took place on December the 24th, 1832. Printed on a pale pink card, with elaborate borders in blue, are the names of the soloists, chorus and orchestra that took part in the production. The soloists were Miss Clara Novello (just deceased), Miss H. Cawse, Mr E. Hawkins, and Mr A. Novello. The chorus differed considerably in numbers from that which will perform the same work in King's College Chapel on June 16th, as there were only 3 sopranos, 4 altos (1 lady only), 7 tenors, and 5 basses. There were 29 performers in the band, Vincent Novello being at the organ and Mr Moscheles conductor. The first performance was probably given at the residence of Mr T. M. Alsagar, where Cherubini's 'Requiem' also was first performed in England, Mrs H. R. Bishop, who was principal soprano, being one of 3 sopranos singing in the Mass. Vincent Novello published 5 volumes of the Fitzwilliam Music in 1825, and at various times from 1830-45 made several gifts to the musical portion of the Library, this interesting document being among them. Novello has written his opinion of the composition on the face of the card, which may be read with interest at the present time:—'I had great pleasure in taking a part in this first performance of Beethoven's own favourite Mass in England; and in playing the organ part afterwards also, when this extraordinary composition was performed at the Hanover Square Rooms by my brother Members of the Philharmonic Society. The Mass itself is one of the most wonderful specimens of originality and inventive genius that has ever been produced even by Beethoven himself, the most wildly-grand, strikingly-impressive, and poetically-imaginative of all composers.'

THE MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS.

When Sir William Thomson was examiner in the prosperous days of the Mathematical Tripos, 30 years ago, in 1874, there were nearly 120 candidates, of whom over 100 received Honours, and 50 were placed in the first class as wranglers.

The ardent reformer thought this not good enough, and could not rest till he had split the examination into two parts, of which the Second Part, reserved to wranglers alone, was to provide the great competition for distinction.

Some 40 wranglers entered for the new scheme, on the first occasion in 1882; but the examiners had prepared a little surprise, with the intention, as they said afterwards, of setting a high standard; and so two-thirds of these candidates, already of the first class, found themselves dubbed second and third class, to carry the dubious distinction about for life, unable to shake it off, and sorry they were so rash as to enter.

Next year of course the number of candidates fell considerably, and still the standard went on being raised towards infinity; so that soon candidates were not so numerous as examiners (this year there are two candidates among the four examiners), and there were not enough to fill the various pigeon holes of classification, into which the conscientious examiner felt bound by his regulations to distribute the numbers as equally as possible; and it was felt that a candidate who was so rash as to present himself ran more risk of dishonour than of the reverse.

The system has dragged on a lingering existence, with no influence on the study of Mathematics, and ignored by the outside world, which was interested only in the wranglers and senior wrangler of the mutilated First Part of the Tripos; and here too the candidates kept on dwindling in number.

This week marks the inception of the newest scheme, in which a candidate can present himself for the First Part after one or two terms of work, with a two to one chance of life-long dishonour, branded second or third class.

The prospect is not alluring, and the 120 candidates of Sir William Thomson's day of 1874 have dwindled to 45, who may be considered the forlorn hope of 1874, representing its 50 wranglers.

An examination of the list of these 45 candidates will reveal that nearly every one holds a Mathematical scholarship of some sort, and so may be said to enter because he is paid for it.

Oxford now can show as large a field of candidates for Mathematical Honours, paid in the same way to attend.

We shall not have to wait long to see the effect of the intentions of the examiner, actuated always with the ideal of raising the standard towards infinity. The examiners are instructed to bring out a list of three classes in alphabetical order. To do this the list in order of merit must first be made after the marks are added up; and then two lines must be drawn separating the list into three classes, which are shuffled back afterwards into the order of the initial letter.

Considerations of symmetry now begin to have influence, and 45 is a very convenient number when it is to be divided by three.

Shall we see then the equivalent of the 50 Wranglers of 1874 distributed equally into three classes? and two-thirds of them dishonoured without recall by the distinction of second and third class? If so, the history of the last previous system will be repeated.

The 45 candidates of to-day will dwindle to 30 next year; and 30 again is a number which fits symmetrically

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into three classes. The year after 20 candidates will have to be divided into 3 classes, not quite so symmetrically; but the decay will be as rapid as previously with the Second Part, so called.

Where does this modern fetish arise? of three classes in Honours, in alphabetical order. It is not found in France or Germany. It is a copy from Oxford.

A candidate either deserves the mention of Honours, or his name should be omitted from the list; but our system dishonours two-thirds of the candidates with a second or third class.

Let there be one class of Honours, either with or without order of merit; it is easy to give a mark of distinction in a subject if the alphabetical order is adopted.

But if the conscience and convenience of the Examiner is to be consulted, he will prefer the order of merit, with no division into classes; his work will then be finished when the marks are added up, without the trouble of sorting the names back according to the initial letter; and he will not be called upon to pass a censure on a deserving candidate by the stamp of third class, or even second.

The dwindling of the candidates to a field of 45 must be a great disappointment to the advocates of the new scheme who succeeded in carrying it, and declared, with confidence, that the number would rise to the old figure of 120, and even 200.

But the suspicion of the student is manifest of the intention of the examiner; and if the hope of the advocate of the scheme is to be realised in the direction of an increase of the candidates, it can only be done by giving all the 45 a first class, or almost all, on this the first occasion, however much it may appear to the careful mind a violation of the rules laid down for the examiner, that a division must be made of the list into three classes.

G.

MAY SONG.

From the Codex Carolinus jocosus Cantabrigiensis, fol. x.

The murie Mai ys cumen, these meedes waxen green;
The man that sitt in bowre then a fool ys lyke, y ween.
Right as these wolkenys wander this wyde world a rownd,
Me prikketh my corage to seeke mony othyr grownd. —
My fader and modyr dere, god yive you wel to speede!
To seke strange aventures, in faith, y nyl not dreede.
Ther ben so mony waies wher y schal never walke,
Mony maiden red as rose to whom y never schal talke. —
And whan the sunne has schrouded his face that is so bright,
Y wende me to a taverne and have myn ale aright;
Bryng forthe now thy fithel, thu murie free gleman!
Ychil singe of mi lemman a song as wel y can. —
But whan the night ys cumen and y can see no town,
To leye mi in the open feld y am ful redi boun,
Y slumbre into a sleping whan thespe his leevys doth schake,
The wyndys with soft kyssing amorwe me wyl a wake.
O wanderyng, of singing thi praise y nyl be stylle.
Whan the breth of God of hevyn our brestys gynneth fylle,
Then singen alle clerkys in joye and eke in merthe:
'Right lovesom thu art in May thu wyde wyde erthe!' —

KARL BREUL.

CAMBRIDGE FOUR HUNDRED YEARS AGO.*

Materials for the early history of Cambridge are now being more plentifully produced. The present volume, taken with its predecessors A and B, gives a minute account, to those who know how to look for it, of the end of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth century, and owing to the religious and political movements of the time, there is scarcely any period which could be more interesting to us.

Grace Book A was edited by Mr Stanley Leathes: Grace Book B, in two parts, by Miss Bateson, and these volumes were of the nature of a memorial to Dr Luard and issued by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. But the burden was unreasonably great, and the Society has many other things to do with its slender sources: the Syndics of the Press have done well to take over both this and its successors. However, in only one instance is Γ an actual follower of A and B: in the graces for degrees and incorporations which end in B in 1501 and are taken up there by the present book. Otherwise, the earlier volumes deal with somewhat different subjects—the receipts and expenses of the proctorial year, lists of cautions, notices of audits, &c. In Γ, besides the graces for graduation mentioned above, we have mixed graces of various kinds, such as for dispensations from various University functions, permissions to use the Library, empowerments to delegates to act on behalf of the University, and the like.

A transcript was made from the original manuscript by Mr Rogers, of the University Library, and this was collated with the original by the indefatigable editor, Mr Searle, to whom we also owe the most valuable feature of a valuable book, the indexes. These are wonderfully full: there is one of names; one of Cambridge, and one of external subjects. In addition to this, Mr Searle publishes in his introduction a list of all the proctors known up to 1454 (after which we have a regular succession). He has brought back this list to a most satisfactory antiquity, finding the first mention of them in 1274, only nine years after Brian Twyne's first Oxford Proctor. But of course there are many gaps still to be filled, and it is to be hoped that some day a fortunate discovery will give us fuller information about our early officials. Mr Searle gives his sources on p. xi.: it may be remarked upon the Proctor for 1446—7 that Will. Bingham was 'Master and Proctor of God's House,' and therefore perhaps should not be in the list, being rather a College than a University official.

The second part of the introduction, dealing generally with the contents of the Grace Book, is from the pen of the Registrary, who calls attention to many interesting points, particularly in the history of the relations of the University with the Town and the Crown. It is clear that in excommunication the Vice-Chancellor possessed a strong weapon, and it must be admitted that on some occasions the University presumed on her strength. A remarkable amount of trouble was taken that the Vice-Chancellor and the Senior Proctor might continue to inspect the parcels of fish at Stirbridge Fair; of greater interest is the fact that on the abolition of Papal supremacy the University officials rapidly consolidated all their bulls and privileges, and had them re-enacted and confirmed by the King.

The general impression left by a perusal of the extraordinarily large number of graces is that no departure from rule, however minute, could take place without the

* *Grace Book* Γ. Edited by the Rev. W. G. Searle. The University Press. xxxviii. + 454 pp. 21/- net.

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sanction of the Senate. Has Mr Hobbys, the Registrary, a pain in his head? *Conceditur ut possit coopertus incedere etiam in congregacionibus et omnibus actibus scolasticis*, and so may Mr Clerke, the Esquire Bedell, *propter diversa incommoda et aegritudines quae proveniunt sibi ex frigiditate accepta in capite.* There are constant dispensations from attending Congregations, Masses, Exequies; in the latter cases the person dispensed is usually required to say them at home. We cannot however give instances at any length of the ordinary entries; a very typical example is that by which Erasmus is allowed to proceed to the degree of D.D. *Conceditur Desiderio Erasmo ut unicum vel si exiguntur duo responsa una cum duobus sermonibus ad clerum sermoneque examinatorio et lectura publica epistolae Pauli ad Romanos vel quaevis alia sufficiant sibi ad incipiendum in theologia sic quod prius admittatur bacallarius in eadem et intret libros sententiarum bedellisque satisfaciat.* This, with repeated thanks to Mr Searle for what has been none the less a laborious task because it has been a labour of love, must suffice as a very imperfect notice of a truly important and interesting book.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

SIR,—Having read with interest the letter in your last issue which called attention to the Hardwicke Arms at Arrington, I made a pilgrimage thither on my tricycle. I may perhaps add to the description of your correspondent my discovery that cowslips grow abundantly in Wimpole Park, which contains a fine avenue, apparently of elms.

Perhaps, for the benefit of your readers, I may describe a delightful experience of my own. I was persuaded by my young nieces to accompany them upon those reaches of the Cam which lie between Cambridge and the pretty village of Grantchester. As we sculled dreamily along, our eyes fell upon a board ornamented, if I remember aright, in the Darmstadt style, which invited us to land. Like a god from a machine, there stood an active youth only eager to assist us. We strolled across a green meadow, past fruit-trees and flowers, to a secluded fairyland of apple blossoms, where a kindly woman offered us tea (which proved to include jam and cake). I fancy there must be many senior Cambridge men who will be glad to hear of a rural solitude so easy of access: but, like Dr Rouse, I trust that you will allow none but your respectable *clientèle* to share my secret.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

'PERSICOS ODI.'

'THE NATIONAL CHURCH.'

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

SIR,—If Canon Hensley Henson had but written a week earlier the letter which appears in the *Times* of Tuesday, June 2, I should have been content to allow that alone to be my answer to Dr Inge.

Canon Henson dislikes a certain action on the part of the Bishop of Lahore; well and good. Let him express his dislike to his friends, and put on record, if he will, his own dissent from the Bishop's position. But in his letter he states (1) that this attitude has been 'so offensively indicated at Jullundur'; (2) 'I take leave to assure Lord Balfour that English Churchmen generally neither share the Bishop of Lahore's "conscientious objection," nor approve his action.'

It is this presumptuous personification of Canon Henson's own opinion as that of the universal Church which seems to me worthy of condemnation, and it was in particular to that point I drew attention in the review of 'The National Church.' It is of no importance what Canon Henson thinks or says upon the matter, but it is of importance to insist, in season and out of season, that Canon Henson speaks for nobody but himself.

I must apologize for troubling you again, but this last letter was so apposite a corroboration of my former remarks that I could not refrain from asking for a little further space.

Yours,

2 June, 1908. YOUR REVIEWER.

THE TRINITY HALL 'RAG.'

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

SIR,—Seeing that allegations have been made that a meeting of the Cambridge Fabian Society was held in Mr Bull's rooms (Trinity Hall) and that in consequence Messrs Bull and Gomme have received somewhat indelicate treatment, we, the officers of the Paradox Club, a literary and debating Society, which is totally unconnected with the Fabian Society or any other political association, desire to state that on May 13th a meeting of the aforesaid club, at which Mr Gomme was present as a delegate of the XYZ Society of Trinity Hall, took place in Mr Bull's rooms, the subject of debate being 'The Government's Licensing Bill.' Messrs Bull and Gomme were the only Socialists present. There can be no doubt that this was the meeting which was too readily assumed to be a Socialist gathering.

We are, Sir, yours, etc.,

H. TREADGOLD (Caius), President.
F. G. FEKTHAM (Trinity), Secretary.
DARCY LEVER (Trinity).
E. D. BREUL (Trinity).

THE UNION DEBATE.

TUESDAY, June 2nd, 1908.

Mr J. C. Jolly, King's College, moved: 'That this House cordially approves of Mr Asquith's scheme for the granting of Old Age Pensions.'

Ayes.	*Speakers.*	*Noes.*
Mr J. C. Jolly, King's.		Mr G. D. Roechling, Queens'.
„ N. Compton-Burnett, King's.		„ D. J. Jardine, Trinity.
„ F. Rönnfeldt, Christ's.		„ G. F. Shove, King's.
„ G. E. Toulmin, King's.		„ H. M. Stephenson, Caius.
		„ V. E. Cotton, Magdalene.
		„ G. E. Flecker, Caius.
		„ J. H. Allen, Jesus.

The honourable opener having waived his right of reply the House divided:—

Ayes, 23; Noes, 30. Majority against the Motion, 7.

The HON. OPENER asked the House to consider the condition of the aged poor. Clubs, insurances and charities only palliated the evil. A workhouse was in no sense a home. All schemes by voluntary or compulsory contribution were impossible. The virtue of the Prime Minister's scheme was that it was only tentative and experimental. All Royal Commissions had reported against universal pensions. The financial condition of the country was such that the necessary expenditure was justified. It was unfair to describe all measures dealing with social reform as socialistic. Mr Jolly was singularly unfortunate. The heat was oppressive and the attendance consequently poor. The hon. member was also in the midst of his Tripos examination, in which we wish him every success.

Mr G. D. ROECHLING objected to the Prime Minister ruling out of court all contributory schemes for inadequate reasons. If no machinery existed at present it was easy to create some. The German system was a conspicuous success. Certainly Mr Asquith's scheme would give no encouragement to thrift. The age limit was too high, and the majority of the working classes died before 70. It was a touching tribute to the dead. In effect the scheme would work as a method of wholesale outdoor relief. Married couples were under a double disability. Mr Lloyd George already realised the present estimates were inadequate. It was dangerous to make income pay for it: it was criminal to make labour pay for it. At least Mr Asquith should have awaited the report of the Royal Commission. Mr Roechling made the best speech of the evening—and we shall expect to hear him more frequently next term.

Mr COMPTON-BURNETT said the opposition was from two quarters—the ultra-democrats and the reactionaries.

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The hon. member speaks better with fewer notes. His command of language is excellent.

Mr D. J. JARDINE expressed himself in favour of contributory schemes. The Liberal measure was a mad gambol for votes. It was a mistake to dissociate enjoyment from the reward of labour. The reports of workhouses proved that only the most worthless class of citizen did not provide for their old age. The hon. member made an excellent speech. We have never heard him to such advantage before.

Mr RÖNNFELDT felt that the great objection to any contributory scheme was that it would cut out those who most needed assistance. Many of the poorer classes to-day started life with the hopeless conviction that they would spend their old age in the workhouse. Mr Ronnfeldt is always good.

Mr SHOVE contended that every citizen had a right to expect the state to provide for him or his old age. No scheme would be satisfactory unless it was non-contributory, was universal, and was free from any test as to character. Mr Shove is always interesting, but has a tendency to become monotonous.

Mr STEPHENSON proved an amusing economist.

Mr COTTON believed that doles sapped the independence of a nation. The hon. member has greatly improved.

Mr FLECKER should speak again.

CRICKET.

C.U. v. LANCASHIRE.

Played May 25, 26, 27. Lancashire started batting on a perfect wicket. After the dismissal of Hartley, Tyldesley and Hornby scored at a great pace, the former cutting and placing to leg with the greatest accuracy. After these two left, Sharp hit hard for 69, but the rest of the batsmen gave little trouble and the innings closed for 334. Reunert was the most successful bowler.

The University made a bad start with Young caught at the wicket, Baily clean bowled by Heap, and Wright bowled by Brearley before stumps were drawn. The next day except for Mugliston and Macleod the batting was dreadfully weak and the innings closed for 205. Mugliston's was a great innings; he went in with the score at 13 for two wickets and was last out.

When Lancashire went in again the cricket was very slow at first, but after Stanning and Hartley had gone, Tyldesley, Poidevin and Sharp hit well, but the pace of their scoring was due chiefly to the erratic quality of the bowling. It is certainly a high order to bowl at Tyldesley on a perfect wicket, but nevertheless the bowlers ought to have seen earlier that to bowl him frequent long hops outside the off stump tended to be more expensive than successful.

Hornby declared leaving the University with 363 to get. Young and Mugliston put on 81 runs, but after they were parted no one stayed long, though Falcon made some good shots in his 18, and Adams showed that the bowling could be hit. Harry bowled well in the second innings on a wicket that was just beginning to show signs of crumbling.

LANCASHIRE.

	1st. inn		2nd inn.
A. H. Hornby, b Reunert ...	59		
A. Hartley, c Goodwin, b Reunert	8	c Baily, b Lyttelton ...	14
Tyldesley, c Baily, b Lyttelton...	105	c Wright, b Lyttelton...	68
Heap, c Falcon, b Goodwin ...	12		
Sharp, c Wright, b Reunert ...	69	c Baily, b Falcon ...	46
L. O. S. Poidevin, c Lyttelton, b Goodwin	27	c Goodwin, b Macleod...	59
H. D. Stanning, c Reunert, b Goodwin	0	c Goodwin, b Reunert...	31
Harry, b Reunert	4		
Cook, not out	14	not out	5
W. Brearley, run out	1		
Worsley, c Collins, b Reunert ...	11	not out	4
Byes 12, 1-b 2, w 5, n-b 5 ...	24	B 5, l-b 1, w 1 ...	7
Total	334	*Total (5 wkts)	234

*Innings declared closed.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

	1st inn.		2nd inn.
C. C. G. Wright, b Brearley ...	7	b Cook	6
R. E. H. Baily, b Heap	4	b Heap	3
F. H. Mugliston, b Heap... ...109		c Poidevin, b Harry ...	56
R.A. Young, c Worsley, b Brearley	1	b Cook	44
M. Falcon, b Brearley	11	c Worsley, b Harry ...	18
D. C. Collins, b Heap	0	b Cook	12
H. J. Goodwin, run out	16	c Tyldesley, b Harry ...	10
J. Reunert, c Harry, b Brearley	8	c Sharp, b Harry ...	1
K. G. Macleod, b Brearley ...	27	c Worsley, b Harry ...	15
L. H. Adams, b Brearley... ...	1	not out	21
Hon. C. F. Lyttelton, not out ...	17	c and b Harry	0
Byes 3, n-b 1	4	Leg-byes 2, n-b 4 ...	6
Total 205		Total 192	

C.U. v. M.C.C. & GROUND.

Played May 28, 29, 30. Young again lost the toss and Warner and Tarrant made a good start against the bowling of Lyttelton, Mackenzie and Reunert. But on Lucas going on at the Orchard end, Warner was caught at slip and Tarrant pulled a wide full pitch into his wicket. The rest of the batting was rather weak except in the case of Druce, who made some beautifully timed cuts. The innings eventually closed for 235. Bowling down wind, Lucas bowled at a great pace. He mixed up the good with the bad and got five wickets. Reunert kept a very good length and certainly deserved more success.

The University batting again broke down, and except for Baily and Wright, and in a lesser degree Reunert and Mann, no one showed any ability to cope with the bowling. Tarrant bowled against the strong wind and his flight was very puzzling at times. But there was altogether a lack of enterprise in the batting. In the M.C.C.'s second innings Warner was soon run out, and Doll was caught and bowled. Druce again batted very well for 49 until he was caught and bowled—a very fine catch. Lucas again got 5 wickets, and although more expensive he bowled better than in the first innings.

The University had 340 to get to win, and were all out by 3.15 for 103 on a perfect wicket. Mann batted very well and seemed to be well set, but he made a poor stroke. Baily was unfortunate in being given out caught at the wicket on the leg side, as he did not nearly play the ball. Buckenham got 6 wickets in the match, bowling at a fine pace and keeping an accurate length.

M.C.C.

	1st inn.		2nd inn.
P. F. Warner, c Reunert, b Lucas	32	run out	14
Tarrant, b Lucas	31	c Baily, b Lucas	10
N. C. Phillips, b Lyttelton ...	3	c Ireland, b Lucas	18
M. H. C. Doll, b Lucas	32	c and b Lyttelton	26
Buckenham, c Baily, b Lyttelton	0	b Mackenzie ...	30
B. E. G. Eddis, c Young, b Lyttelton	40	b Lucas	22
Capt. W. N. White, b Lucas ...	14	c Macleod, b Lucas	19
W. G. Druce, not out	22	c and b Macleod	49
Hendren, b Mackenzie	14	c Falcon, b Lucas	22
Huish, c Ireland, b Lucas ...	3	c Baily, b Macleod	11
Hearne (J. T.), b Mackenzie ...	25	not out	20
Bye 1, l-b 3, w 5, n-b 8 ...	17	B 4, l-b 1, w 2 ...	7
Total 233		Total 248	

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CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

	1st inn.		2nd inn.
R. A. Young, b Buckenham ...	1	b Buckenham ...	17
F. T. Mann, c White, b Tarrant	20	c and b Tarrant ...	20
M. Falcon, b Buckenham ...	3	c Hearne, b Tarrant ...	19
J. F. Ireland, c Huish, b Tarrant	7	c Huish, b Buckenham	6
R. E. H. Baily, c and b Hendren	43	c Huish, b Buckenham	0
K. G. Macleod, b Tarrant ...	2	b Buckenham	3
C. C. G. Wright, not out ...	39	c Hearne, b Hendren ...	9
J. Reunert, b Tarrant	19	not out	16
C. E. Lucas, b Tarrant	0	b Buckenham	8
R. T. H. Mackenzie, b Tarrant ...	0	b Buckenham	0
Hon. C. F. Lyttelton, b Tarrant...	0	b Tarrant	0
Bye 1, l-b 4	5	Byes 4, n-b 1 ...	5
Total	139	Total	103

COLLEGE CRICKET.

SCORES OF 50 AND OVER.

E. H. Cuthbertson, Clare v. Christ's	125*
G. E. Winter, Incogniti v. Jesus	125
J. I. Piggott, Pembroke v. St John's	114*
A. A. Tyer, King's & Clare v. Incogniti	109*
S. L. Thompson, St John's v. Downing	106
J. D. Craig, Incogniti v. Jesus	104
Rev. R. Swan-Mason, St Catharine's v. Magdalene ...	104
F. E. Maltby, St. Catharine's v. Corpus	102
A. F. Leighton, Caius v. St John's	101*
C. H. Pigg, Jesus v. Incogniti	101
G. L. Cole, Pembroke v. St John's	101
L. G. Harrison, Sidney v. St John's	100*
F. E. Maltby, St Catharine's v. King's	100
N. C. Tufnell, Trinity v. Caius	95
P. T. Rawlings, Trinity v. Emmanuel...	93
A. G. Seymour, Jesus v. Incogniti	89
H. S. Matthews, Magdalene v. St Catharine's ...	88*
G. E. Winter, Incogniti v. Jesus	86
C. C. Page, Incogniti v. King's & Clare	85
A. J. Carr, St John's v. Catharine's	82
B. H. Holloway, Jesus v. Queens'	77
A. G. Seymour, Jesus v. Pembroke	75
W. O. Raikes, Caius v. Trinity	72
A. J. Carr, St Catharine's v. Queens'	70
J. Reunert, Pembroke v. Jesus	70
A. F. Leighton, Caius v. Jesus	70*
C. C. Page, Incogniti v. King's & Clare	70
J. I. Piggott, Pembroke v. Emmanuel...	66*
A. T. Carr, St Catharine's v. King's	66
J. Colman, Incogniti v. King's & Clare	65
H. S. Pink, Jesus v. Incogniti	65
P. H. Farnfield, Queens' v. Jesus	63*
G. Green Armitage, Queens' v. Selwyn	63*
S. L. Thompson, St. John's v. Sidney	59*
M. Kershaw, Peterhouse v. Christ's	55*
F. R. Moore, King's & Clare v. Incogniti	55*
J. M. Swift, St John's v. Caius	55
G. L. Cole, Pembroke v. Emmanuel	54
V. C. W. Agnew, Trinity v. Caius	53
A. R. Ramsbotham, King's & Clare v. Incogniti ...	52
C. Gimson, Emmanuel v. Pembroke	51
C. Gimson, Emmanuel v. Trinity	51
F. R. Moore, Clare v. Christ's	50*
E. G. Forbes-Adam, King's & Clare v. Incogniti ...	50
J. A. Fewings, St John's v. Caius	50
R. B. Firth, King's v. St Catharine's	50

ROWING NOTES.

Our final anticipations, tips, starting-prices and other information will appear next week, when we publish names and weights. Meanwhile a few scattered notes must suffice.

The Hall have begun to use their legs more: Stuart is back at stroke.

First Trinity I. have come on fast: beware, O Hall!

Jesus are beautiful to look at: are they as fast as they appear?

L.M.B.C. would be bumped if they were not just in front of Third Trinity I. If they have now settled their order finally they may row over.

Third Trinity are improving a little, and it was high time.

Christ's must do very much better before the Races.

Jesus II are going very well, and should bump King's.

Magdalene still hang: but they are fast, and though Clare should go up, it will not be until one of the later nights.

Generally speaking, the form shewn is disappointing; but the last week's practice may make great changes.

LAWN TENNIS.

C.U. v. IPSWICH.

The University followed up their victory against Kent by beating Ipswich 5 matches to 4. Andrews and Blundell won their three matches, the other two pairs each winning a match. The second pair was distinctly disappointing; Naoroji did not show up as well as in the previous match: his strokes still lack sting. Hudson for the third pair is rather inclined to hit wildly at times: if he could restrain himself a little more he would do better.

W. S. Andrews, Caius, and E. K. Blundell, Selwyn, beat R. Hamblin-Smith and S. Hillier, Ipswich (6—1, 6—2); beat W. T. B. Block and Major Stuart, Ipswich (6—4, 6—4); beat J. B. Cullingham and L. E. Pretty, Ipswich (6—1, 6—4).

J. A. D. Naoroji, Christ's, and E. O. Tancock, Selwyn, beat Cullingham and Pretty (6—3, 6—3); lost to Hamblin-Smith and Hillier (3—6, 4—6); lost to Block and Stuart (3—6, 4—6).

G. T. C. Watt, Caius, and R. J. Hudson, Caius, beat Block and Stuart (6—3, 6—4); lost to Cullingham and Pretty (3—6, 3—6); lost to Hamblin-Smith and Hillier (3—6, 4—6).

C.U. v. CHESHIRE.

The light blues were again victorious in their match against Cheshire. The latter team was distinctly weak, their captain, Herschell, being unable to play. Naoroji and Stathers secured their three matches, while Tancock and Hudson did well to win two. Owing to an injury received while playing, Andrews was unable to play in his last match, and it was scratched.

W. S. Andrews, Caius, and E. K. Blundell, Selwyn, beat A. C. Ransome and H. S. Fellows, Cheshire (6—4, 1—6, 6—2); beat J. A. Wolff and W. A. Hickling, Cheshire (6—4, 3—6, 6—4); scratched to W. D. A. Wilson and G. S. Clover, Cheshire.

E. O. Tancock, Selwyn, and R. J. Hudson, Caius, beat Wolff and Hickling (2—6, 6—0, 6—4); lost to Ransome and Fellows (6—4, 3—6, 3—6); beat Wilson and Clover (6—4, 6—2).

J. A. D. Naoroji, Christ's, and G. S. Stathers, Trinity, beat Ransome and Fellows (6—2, 6—1); beat Wolff and Hickling (6—2, 6—1); beat Wilson and Clover (6—1, 6—0).

C.U. v. GIPSY.

In this match both singles and doubles were played. In the morning we lost the singles by 4 matches to 2, but in the afternoon we won the doubles by 6 matches to 3; in all, a victory for the University by one match. The Cambridge side showed a marked improvement, and perhaps played the best tennis they have played this season. The best match of the afternoon was that witnessed between Roper Barrett and Kitching and Andrews and Blundell: the latter pair played together better than on any previous occasion this season. Naoroji and Stathers were playing a little harder game, and the third pair acquitted themselves well. Andrews and Naoroji played very well in the singles in the morning.

SINGLES.

W. S. Andrews, Caius, lost to D. W. Kitching, Gipsy (5—7, 7—9).
E. K. Blundell, Selwyn, lost to E. H. Booth, Gipsy (4—6, 2—6).
E. O. Tancock, Selwyn, lost to R. Jay, Gipsy (4—6, 2—6).
J. A. D. Naoroji, Christ's, beat C. Watson, Gipsy (6—3, 6—3).
G. S. Stathers, Trinity, lost to P. Hicks, Gipsy (8—6, 5—7, 2—6).
R. J. Hudson, Caius, v. Roper Barrett, Gipsy (latter scratched).

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DOUBLES.

Andrews and Blundell lost to Roper Barrett and Kitching (6—4, 2—6, 4—6); beat Booth and Watson (6—1, 6—1); beat Hicks and Jay (6—1, 6—3).

Naoroji and Stathers beat Booth and Watson (6—3, 7—5); beat Hicks and Jay (11—9, 7—5); lost to Roper Barrett and Kitching (2—6, 1—6).

Tancock and Hudson beat Hicks and Jay (6—1, 6—2); lost to Roper Barrett and Kitching (2—6, 3—6); beat Watson and Booth (1—6, 6—2, 6—2).

C. U. S. C.

On Thursday last the 100 yards handicap took place at Grantchester Bathing Sheds. There were 6 entries. C. F. Verrall Trinity, 1st, received 7 sec. start; E. E. Jenkins, King's, 2nd, received 2 sec.; W. P. Wills, Trinity, 3rd, received 8 sec. Won by 2 yards, touch between 2nd and 3rd.

Last Saturday the University S.C. entertained Beckenham S.C. at the Bathing Sheds, Grantchester. The University winning the toss decided to take advantage of a small stream. The opening stages of the game were of a give and take character; eventually the University opened the scoring through Barr, who received the ball from the goal-keeper, and swimming up defeated Willows. After this the University played a very much more combined game, and points quickly following from Jenkins and Mavor, the interval arrived with the score standing at 3—0 in favour of the home side. Upon resuming the University added 3 more points through Gunn (2) and Fowler, eventually winning by 6—0. Teams:

C.U.—D. D. W. Milne, Clare (goal); D. Portway, Downing, and R. H. Fowler, Trinity (backs); I. Mavor, Sidney (half-back); J. H. Barr, Christ's, L. L. Gunn, Corpus, and E. E. Jenkins, King's (forwards).

Beckenham.—J. Willows (goal); E. C. Mileham and C. A. Mileham (backs); P. C. Carver (half-back); D. Wallis, G. Withers, and S. Joyce (forwards).

Following this there was a 2nd match, University v. Mr Beale's team, which resulted in a win for the latter by 3—2.

Yesterday afternoon, Tuesday, the Quarter-mile handicap was decided in the river. Verrall, the Trinity Freshman, shewed a good turn of speed for the distance. C. F. Verrall, Trinity, 1st, received 20 sec.; E. E. Jenkins, King's, 2nd, scratch; J. Drinkwater, Trinity, 3rd, received 25 sec. Time, 8 min. 28 2-5 sec. Jenkins swam extremely well and only lost by 2 yards, covering the whole distance in 8 min. 7 2-5 sec., which is a good time considering that 220 yds. of the race were swum up stream.

A very great pressure of matter at the moment of going to press makes it necessary to hold over the Shooting Notes and the account of the Cricket Match v. Kent.

COLLEGE CORRESPONDENCE.

PETERHOUSE.

The boat has hardly recovered from the severe blow of losing its stroke. Re-arrangement is often the father of confusion, and confusion is worse confounded by comments unjust and, what is viler, indiscriminating. Though the crew is not so well balanced as before, it is to be hoped and believed that their exploits, if not brilliant, will be respectable.

The Lawn Tennis VI. have done well; beating Christ's, St John's and Sidney.

Rumour hath it that the Cricket XI. have won matches, but no exact information is forthcoming.

CLARE.

Tuesday evening again, with those wretched *Review* notes to write, and the thermometer at goodness only knows what, and Mays next Monday! Oh dear, it's a hard life.

However, to business.

The Cricket XI. have drawn all their matches lately, namely, against the Incogniti, Sidney, and Christ's, all three games being left distinctly in our favour.

The first boat, according to the *Granta* critic, is lacking in leg-work; but as this gentleman's remarks are notoriously inaccurate, we venture to hope that they are so in this case, and that the boat will be successful next week. Meanwhile we wish the second boat all the best of luck in the getting-on races; they have drawn a bye in the first round, and meet either Pembroke III. or Caius III. on Thursday.

The Lawn Tennis VI. beat Sidney yesterday in spite of the difference of opinion in the third pair. The 2nd VI. were beaten by Selwyn last week.

PEMBROKE.

Owing to the warm weather no news has filtered through, but we have every reason to conclude things are going on pretty much the same as in the days of yore. Next week will be May Week we would like to remind all those who have a time of trial in the meanwhile. There is so much to look forward to in May Week. For instance there's the *Granta* Double Number.

GONVILLE & CAIUS.

We must confess that we are shamefully ignorant of the doings of the boats. We would like to say that they are getting their hands away well, or sitting the boat better, but we fight shy of using nautical terms about the meaning of which we are somewhat hazy.

The Cricket XI. since last we wrote, have defeated London Hospital and Jesus, and drawn with Queens', Trinity and St John's. In the last-named match Leighton scored his third century of the season. The greatest fault to be found is that the Captain cannot win the toss even on the hottest of days. Your Pembroke correspondent would probably inform you of the above fact in some such manner as this: there are several ways of lightening the sorrows and troubles of one's fellow men, but surely no one has shewn such continued heroism under trying circumstances as our Cricket Captain, who has repeatedly denied himself the pleasure of naming the coin aright, what time the sweltering heat is unrelieved even by the most capricious breeze.

The Lawn Tennis VI. have been successful of late. C. E. Brisley has been awarded his colours. We have no doubt that Stearn will be able to say as usual that he has never taken such a handsome group.

KING'S.

The May boat, as we are informed, bucket. Apart from this defect, coupled with a tendency to hang, a failure to catch the beginning, an absence of blade work, a dirty finish, and a partiality for iced drinks, they are a mediocre crew.

Of the Cricket XI. and Lawn Tennis VI. we have no such detailed reports; the former are believed to have succeeded in avoiding both victory and defeat in the majority of their encounters.

We wish to protest against the Tripos system, on the ground that those who have passed through the ordeal break out into excesses undreamed of at other times, such as Gymkhanas on the back lawn, and all night sittings with the elusive prophet.

JESUS.

Tell it not in Gath!—stroke and two in the first boat are *hors de combat*, the former, permanently we fear, with influenza, and the later for at least three days with that scourge of rowing men which requires no further details of explanation. This is distinctly what would vulgarly be termed a 'brick,' but we at least have the Mark Tapleian satisfaction of feeling that if we do well 'there will be some credit in it.'

At Cricket we have lost to Caius and drawn with Pembroke, Queens' and the Incogniti. The last mentioned had a very tight finish—as we hear did also one U.B., but rumour is a lying jade—ending with 2 runs to get and 3 wickets to fall on our side.

As touching Lawn Tennis, we have made two peregrinations and found everyone sported with one consent, but the news will probably be set forth satisfactorily—from their point of view—in the correspondence of our opponents. We hear that J. G. Walker has received his colours, which we are sure he fully deserves after his able fulfilment of the arduous duties of secretary for the term.

On Sunday an address was given to the Ordinands by the Rev. Dr Robinson, who also preached at morning service.

We are glad to see one abominable row of railings ejected from the second court, and only hope that the removal is permanent, and not only for the time when the place is more or less 'on show.' We would remind the authorities that there are plenty more of these eyesores still left about the place. Talking of the second court, it seems

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a great pity that when it has every opportunity to blossom as a rose it should rather, from a floral point of view, resemble a howling wilderness. The trees and bushes and grass are excellently kept—why then are the unfortunate flowers so neglected? A few dead tulips and an anaemic looking wallflower, with perhaps a clump of distinctly *passés* forget-me-nots, seem a poor show in proportion to what might be done at a trifling expense.

CHRIST'S.

Your correspondent is vainly endeavouring to learn up in a few days those things which he ought to have learnt in the last two years; and so it comes to pass that he has had no time to find out anything about what is going on. Probably everything is as usual. One hears of concerts, and practices for concerts, of balls and rumours of balls; of a Miltonian exhibition, and a struggling to get parts in *Comus*. By the way, it is to be hoped that *we* shall figure largely on the programme.

'The Tercentenary will be celebrated . . . . the College propose to hold a Dinner'; so runs the notice. The chief butler, however, has stated that the banquet is to be only for Seniors and 'well known people in literature.'

This gives one to think—and to wonder.

MAGDALENE.

As half the critics say that the boat is lifeless and disappointing and the other half say that it is fast, we ourselves do not venture to hold any very decided opinion, but comfort ourselves with the fact that the rowing is vastly better than the paddling.

The Cricket XI. has beaten Selwyn and a St John's team, and drew with St Catharine's.

TRINITY.

News of the boats will be found elsewhere.

We wish joy to all doing a Tripos.

We congratulate Mr Dobell on his success at Oxford.

EMMANUEL.

The Cricket XI. has beaten Sidney and drawn with Trinity, Selwyn and Christ's, but has been beaten by St John's and Pembroke.

We understand that the Lawn Tennis VI. has been doing very well lately; our only definite information at present is a victory over St John's last Tuesday.

The River. Our first boat seems to satisfy the authorities and judging from the reports of comtemporaries should do well. The second boat is still the cause of some anxiety.

It is rumoured that the excellent organ, known as the Emmanuel College Magazine, will shortly have a rival in the field in the shape of a periodical which, under the direction of two prominent members of the college, will shortly be offered to the public.

SIDNEY SUSSEX.

Now that the Classical Tripos has loosed us from its clutches we can give more time to the writing of this correspondence. First of all may we correct an error which was made in your last issue. On the first pages of the '*Review*' there appeared the announcement that Sidney Sussex College would hold a concert on Saturday, June 13th. The writer of that was misinformed, for the College intends to hold a Ball in the Hall on the night of Tuesday, June the 16th.

The Boat. There has been considerable progress made during the past week, but there is room for a great deal more. May they improve out of all knowledge during this the last week!

Cricket. Only two matches have been played this week and they have both been left drawn. On Friday, the 29th, we played Clare. We went in first and collected 219, while Clare at the close of play had scored 196 for 6 wickets. On Saturday, the 30th, we went to Oundle to play against the School. They scored 214 for 8 and declared; we knocked up 171 for 7.

Lawn Tennis. The VI. has beaten King's but has lost to Clare and Peterhouse.

DOWNING.

Now that our regular cox is back in the boat, the crew are a good deal more lively; may they continue so.

The Cricket team have beaten West Wratting Park, lost to Queens', and drawn with St John's.

The Lawn Tennis VI. have lost to Queens'.

FITZWILLIAM HALL.

The members of our Musical Society are to be 'at Home' on Tuesday next. After the splendid run of Concerts during the past year, we shall expect to have a high time.

Our Lawn Tennis VI. lost their match v. Ridley Hall (4—5) but won v. Corpus (5—4) and v. Trinity Eaglets (8—1).

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

Honorary Colonel: THE KING.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, by Colonel H. J. Edwards, Commanding.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd June, 1908.

RANGE.

Morning, 7 to 8 a.m. 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Afternoon, 2 to 6 p.m.

Thursday, June	4th	Morn.	Class Firing.
		Aft.	T.R.C. v. Harrow 2—4.30. Class Firing 4.30—6.
Friday, ,,	5th	Morn.	Class Firing.
		Aft.	Team Practice 2—3, M.R.C. 3—6
Saturday, ,,	6th	Morn.	Class Firing.
		Aft.	Class Firing.
Monday, ,,	8th		Range and Headquarters closed.
Tuesday ,,	9th	Morn.	Class Firing.
		Aft.	M.R.C.
Wednesday ,,	10th	Morn.	Class Firing.
		Aft.	C.U.R.V. v. Victoria and St. George's R.C.
Thursday ,,	11th		Long Range Cup.

RECRUIT DRILLS.

Daily at Headquarters from 11.45 to 12.45, 1 to 2, 7 to 8. (No evening drill on Saturdays.)

COMPANY PARADES, 7 a.m. as under:—

'A' Coy. Wednesdays and Fridays, on King's and Clare Ground.
'B' ,, Tuesdays and Fridays, on Parker's Piece.
'C' ,, Fridays, on King's and Clare Ground.
'D' ,, Tuesdays and Fridays, on Parker's Piece.
'E' ,, Thursdays, on Trinity Backs.
'F' ,, Wednesdays and Fridays, on King's and Clare Ground.
'G' ,, Saturday, June 6, on St. John's Ground.
'H' ,, Tuesdays and Fridays, on Parker's Piece.

SIGNALLING.

There will be parades daily on the Range at 7 a.m.

SEMAPHORE CLASS.

There will be a class for Semaphore Signalling, open to all members of the Corps, on Saturdays at 7 a.m. on the Range.

MAXIM GUN DETACHMENT.

There will be a drill on the range on Saturday, 6th, at 7 a.m.

CAMP.

The Corps will go into Camp at Aldershot from 17th to 30th June.

Members are reminded that all drills and musketry must be completed before Camp.

Advance Party will leave on June 13th.

Parade: At Headquarters, 7.30 a.m.

Dress: Marching Order with Slouch Hats and Plumes.

The kit bags of this party and Officers' baggage (properly labelled must be brought to Headquarters by 7.15 a.m.

A substantial lunch should be taken in the haversack, as a meal will not be provided in Camp till the evening.

Trains: Cambridge (G.N.R.)	dep.	8.30 a.m.
King's Cross	arr.	9.50 a.m.
Waterloo	dep.	11.45 a.m.
Aldershot	arr.	about 1 p.m.

The party will be conveyed across London in Omnibusses.

Members of the Advance Party joining in London must be at Waterloo Station at 11.30 a.m.

The Main Body will leave on Wednesday, June 17th.

Parade: On Market Hill at 8.15 a.m.

Dress: Marching Order with Slouch Hats and Plumes.

Kit bags (properly addressed with coloured labels as below) must be brought to Market Hill by 8 a.m., and placed in the baggage wagons, Officers' baggage must be sent to Headquarters by the same time.

A substantial lunch should be taken in the haversack, as a meal will not be provided in Camp till the evening.

Labels:

A Coy.	Mauve.	E Coy.	Light Green.
B ,,	Yellow.	F ,,	Dark Blue.
C ,,	Orange.	G ,,	Light Blue.
D ,,	Pink.	H ,,	Dark Green.

Trains:

Cambridge	dep.	9.15 a.m.
King's Cross, York Road	arr.	10.30 a.m.
Aldershot	arr.	about 1 p.m.

Members joining the Main Body in London, must be at York Road Station, King's Cross, at 10.20 a.m., tickets will not be required.

The Band will leave on Monday, June 22nd.

Parade at Headquarters 9 a.m.

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A Rear Party will leave on Tuesday, June 23rd.
Parade: Headquarters at 5 p.m.
Dress: As above.
Kit bags and Officers' baggage to be at Headquarters by 4.45 p.m.
Train: Cambridge ... dep. 6 p.m. (special).

The Mounted Infantry will leave on Saturday, June 20th, proceed to St Albans by train, and thence by Route March to Longmoor, arriving about mid-day June 22nd.

Parade: at the corner of Lensfield—Trumpington Roads at 8.30 a.m.

Dress: Marching Order, with Dress Kerseys and Slouch Hats with Plumes, Water Bottles (full), Haversacks, Field Glasses, Great Coats on saddles, Bayonets.

Train: Cambridge ... dep. 10.15 a.m.
St Albans ... arr. about 11.30. am.

Every man going on the March must leave his Kit Bag (properly labelled) at Headquarters by 6 p.m. on Friday, June 19th. He will also have to deposit £1 at Headquarters by June 19th, to def ay the expenses of the March.

The Service rifles, not D.P. rifles, will be taken to Camp.

TICKETS.

Members joining Camp other than with the above parties must obtain their tickets from Headquarters.

POSTAL ADDRESS.

The address of the Corps in Camp will be:

Danger Hill Camp,
Aldershot.

EQUIPMENT.

The rifles and bayonets of men actually joining in Camp will be taken by the Corps on their giving their names and the numbers of their rifles into Headquarters. No other equipment of any kind will be taken by the Corps.

FITTING EQUIPMENT.

The Recruit Drills on Tuesday, 9th, will be devoted to the fitting of Marching Order equipment. All T.Vs. and Recruits who have not yet fitted their equipment should attend.

EFFICIENCY CUP.

Part II. of Musketry Course must be finished by Saturday, 6th June.

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY, HYTHE.

There will be a course at the School of Musketry, Hythe, commencing on 1st September. Officers and N.C.O.s desirous of attending should send their names to the Adjutant before the end of term.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c., dated 3.6.08.

Lce.-Sergt. P. Harris (Ambulance) to be Sergeant.
Pte. J. Leacroft, B Coy. (M.I.), to be Lce.-Sergeant.
Lce.-Corpl. J. W. Reed (Band) to be Corporal.
Pte. G. H. D. Ascoli, C Coy. (M.I.), to be Lce.-Corporal.
Lce.-Sergt. H. S. Chittick, C Coy., reverts to Private at his own request.

BAYONET FIGHTING.

Two sets of bayonet fighting equipment have been obtained. Competitors for the Bayonet Fighting contest at the Gymkhana can practice daily at Headquarters from 6—7 p.m.

GYMKHANA.

The Eighth Annual Gymkhana will take place on the Range on Monday morning, June 15th. Tickets: Admission 1/-; Enclosure 1/-. [Members of the Corps may obtain one Entrance Ticket each *free* on application at Headquarters before June 13th.]

CLASS FIRING.

There are still 98 T.V's and 26 Recruits to fire their course. The whole of Saturday, June 6th, is to be devoted to Class Firing, and it is hoped that as many men as possible will fire on that day. The officers commanding D, G and H Coys. in particular are reminded that they have a large number of men who have not yet fired.

L. H. THORNTON, Captain,
Adjutant, Cambridge University V.R.C.

NOTICE.

The Revolver Range will be open on Friday, June 5th, and Tuesday, June 9th, from 4—5.30 p.m.

Members requiring grey flannel trousers for Camp from Headquarters, must order them at once.

A Vienna telegram announces that the Academy of Sciences on Saturday elected as corresponding members, Sir George Darwin, Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy at Cambridge, and Dr E. B. Tylor, Professor of Anthropology at Oxford.

REVIEWS.

Modernism: A Record and Review. By A. Leslie Lilley, Vicar of St Mary's, Paddington. Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons. 1908. 257 pp.

Mr Lilley's volume is best described in his sub-title, for it consists, in the main, of articles reprinted from the *Guardian*, *Speaker* and *Commonwealth* and dealing critically with various incidents and publications as they arose. It is hardly possible to exaggerate the value of the result at a time when Roman condemnations, official and unofficial, of Modernism are confused by the great difficulty of ascertaining what modernism really is and to what it owes a spirit which seems scarcely accounted for if the Papal view is regarded as sufficient. It is however to be confessed that Mr Lilley gives a better record than review. The sympathy and enthusiasm which he adds to his knowledge of the movement and its authors make this almost inevitable, but are immensely valuable in bringing nearer to the ordinary man that better understanding and appreciation which must precede judgement.

Mr Lilley has on another occasion made clear that there are many points of view involved in modernism, lines of approach to the problems of faith united in a confidence which welcomes reason and research, differing in being critical or philosophic, mystical or practical. Here he deals mainly with three out of the four, holding that the mystical aspect of modernism is adequately presented to English readers in the writings of Fr. Tyrrell.

To Cambridge readers familiar with Dr Inge's criticisms of M. Loisy those chapters are especially interesting which deal with the position of the latter. M. Loisy's works, particularly his latest works, suggest above all two questions; how far are his conclusions destructive of these elements in Christianity which have made confessors and martyrs and which constitute the Faith in constituting its appeal? and how far is his method legitimate? We venture to suggest that the two questions cannot be separated.

How far is his method legitimate? One may concede that M. Loisy's conclusions follow inevitably from his assumptions and are deduced with splendid regard for what he conceives to be the canons of Truth and yet hold that his assumptions are invalid and invalidate the results. The historical method, as he applies it, involves certain postulates or axioms which determine his conclusions and must first be justified. It would seem that in that field must lie any failure which may be ascribed. M. Loisy holds both that historical research is the only method by which we can know that any event happened and that there is an overwhelming probability against 'miraculous' events accompanying the Birth, Ministry and Death of our Lord. Is it however really as legitimate as appears at first sight to rule out of court the opposite teaching of the Christian Church? May not modernist and other writers who would limit the authority of the Church to spiritual, as opposed to historical or scientific truth, gain the principle for which they contend, if their conception is restated, and gain it without adopting so extreme a view as to be condemned by the authority they hold valid?

It is a *spiritual* question whether or not the historicity of any event is of ultimate spiritual moment. Further, Apostolic and Catholic teaching so consistently and strongly affirm such importance in certain cases as to make the conclusion seem inevitable that if authority can never decide a question of historicity, it is inadequate. It points out the necessity of a certain type of truth on which it cannot pronounce. The reply may be made that this

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teaching, viz.: that the historicity of certain events is of supreme spiritual importance, is due to confusing a spiritual truth with its dramatic setting or presentation, the lesson with the symbol. In many cases such has actually, and evidently, been so; why not in all? It is perhaps impossible absolutely to prove a negative, but Catholic, and especially Apostolic, teaching would seem so to have insisted—*semper, ubique et ab omnibus*—on the necessity, as a historical fact, that (for example) Our Lord rose again with His body as to make a negative reply highly probable, and especially so where the separation of a spiritual truth from the historic setting is no new idea and when the Church has insisted in the historical event not only as a result but as an essential condition of the truth.

How then may the difficulty be met? If we may follow some of the most hopeful tendencies among writers of more than one Communion and regard the Christian (or better, Christ-like) character, effort and life as tending in the individual to select and affirm available conceptions in so far as they embody spiritual truth, we are not far from the traditional teaching of our Lord, and without becoming pragmatists may find in pragmatism an attempt to reach the principle that life and not reason alone is the touch-stone for true beliefs. We may look for the results of the process so constituted to the Faith of the Church, as certified by authoritative tribunals, not in themselves infallible, but the best and sufficient institutional method of utilising an infallible tendency. There is, however, some danger of confusion in the use of the phrase *spiritual* Truth. Surely 'spiritual' should be taken not to imply spiritual Truth as a necessarily distinct form or as excluding historical or scientific truth, but as implying truths in proportion as they are of spiritual value and importance rather than of mere historical or scientific interest. That is, the adjective must limit not the content but the interest and value of the proposition in question. In so far as it is held that beliefs react on character and are reacted on by it, belief in the historicity of an event—and that as a spiritual truth—could hardly (to take one point) tend to react favourably on believers and so survive ultimately, unless the event both happened and was of transcendent importance: otherwise the *tenet* would come gradually to be regarded as symbolic. On such a conception then in so far as the historicity of an event has transcendent and ultimate spiritual importance the selective process is competent to affirm it, and will inevitably do so, insisting that the full spiritual significance of the event depends on or necessitates its occurrence.

Clearly comparatively few, perhaps very few, events are likely to prove to have their spiritual value so bound up with belief in their historicity as to make faith in them evidence for it and not for some truth of which they are the dramatic presentation. A residue may remain, however, and, as has been suggested, almost certainly does remain, to become increasingly clear as the Catholic consciousness rejects attempts to regard certain events as dramatic or pictorial even when without prejudice against this treatment in many cases.

There remain many 'miracles,' such as that at Cana, where the Church's authority cannot be so invoked. It is however surely not unscientific to hold that abnormal effects accompany abnormal factors, or that present scientific laws are generalisations from normal cases and for normal factors, while ultimate laws would be generalisations from all, and such that the normal and abnormal phenomena would be determined as special cases. The question then reduces itself to the nature and occurrence of abnormal factors. Most modernists have, no doubt, a horror for what one of their number has described as 'marvel lust,' and such horror is as justified as it is natural in those acquainted with certain aspects of continental Catholicism. They feel that marvels happen indeed, but do not necessarily imply a saint, and are too lightly assumed to do so. It does not however necessarily follow that abnormal spirituality may not involve abnormal physical phenomena. Saints there may be who do not work miracles, but in so far as their personality is spiritualised in *all* directions, may we not look for the faith to move mountains, while recognising that the power to move mountains is lower than charity? With respect to the first point the Church's authority may surely be pled for the statement that a unique personality, God incarnate, would constitute such a factor, while in the present state of psychology and psychical research it would be, at least, rash to assert that science denies the possibility of infinitely less abnormal personality being accompanied by and producing abnormal physical phenomena. In regard to the occurrence of such a factor, where science from its nature cannot speak, the Church is witness to the fact of an incarnation in the person of our Lord.

Herodotus, the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Books. Edited by R. W. Macan, D.Litt., Master of University College, Oxford. In three volumes. Macmillan & Co., Ltd. 30/- net.

It is some thirteen years since Dr Macan published his edition of Herodotus iv.—vi., and now he gives us the last three books, informing us—to the regret of everyone who reads him—that his work is now completed. This we should like him to reconsider.

Dr Macan begins with a long and full Introduction on the unity of the three books, their claim to priority over the other six, and such marks of revision of the whole as are to be recognised. From this he passes to the sources and the historian, and here it is pleasant to find again an editor and a critic, who, while loyal to modern demands upon historians one and all, has yet treated his author neither as a criminal nor a fool on the one hand, nor as a compilation in MS. on the other. On the contrary, Dr Macan finds in Herodotus a human personality, liable to error, amenable to gossip, but master of the noble art of re-capturing on paper 'the impression of the living voice,'—a man who has known the vivifying effect of travel among the scenes of the actions he describes and of talk with every kind of narrator who had anything to tell him about the great events,—a man who, lastly, has the redeeming quality, part natural, part due to travel, of erring 'by excess rather than by defect of admiration,' and so has no ill-will for any Greek man or any Greek state, and does no injustice to the Barbarians themselves. So Dr Macan portrays Herodotus.

After the Introduction comes the text, occupying with notes the best part of two volumes—notes likely to appeal to the student of life and history and men and races, rather than to the sheer grammarian. Here we may remark on the curiosities of Dr Macan's style, though they are not confined to the notes; the Preface exhibits them at their most fantastic. At some moments one is tempted to borrow a phrase (on p. li.) and describe the style as 'a harvest of problematic and interesting gobbets.' Reminiscences, casual and irrelevant, (lions in Thrace recall Tartarin; bk. vii., c. 126)—little pedantries of the lecture room and outbursts into slang that suggest the common room—French and Latin tags—he has been at a feast of languages and stolen the scraps. The adjective 'frappant' recurs several times; Prof. Goodwin makes a 'luciferous contribution,' while 'in his heart of hearts Aristophanes was a "little Attiker"'—a phrase in which

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the *k* and the *er* are both, let us say, luciferous and frappant. When Dr Macan is quite in earnest, these foibles of style tend to disappear, and in general he is very readable.

In many ways the third volume (called the second) is the most interesting. Here in a series of long appendices, the immense learning, the shrewdness and the other strong historical gifts of the writer come into full play. The first and longest surveys the authorities for the Persian War. The Persian and Greek preparations follow, and then the strategy and general course of the war with its greater episodes occupy the rest of the book. Together these discussions form a whole which no serious student of the Persian War can neglect; and when it comes to the battles themselves, the essays concerned would probably appeal to others than Classical students. Nothing escapes Dr Macan's survey and nothing is scamped. The book is one of quite unusual thoroughness, and yet the man is not overwhelmed by his erudition, nor does he content himself with merely ordering it. There is criticism, point of view, personality, and of course, as a result, the reader finds abundant interest; he is stimulated, challenged, absorbed, and rises from the work with a keen sense of how well worth doing it was, at once for the sake of the glorious war and its historian, and for the light and clearness that the editor gives to both.

Principles of the Criminal Law. By S. F. Harris, B.C.L., M.A. Eleventh Edition by Charles L. Attenborough. London: Stevens & Haynes. Price 20s.

During the last ten years considerable changes have been made both in the principles of criminal law and in procedure. Each year since 1897 has witnessed the passing of statutes on this important branch of law. A mere enumeration of a few of these acts will shew the need of frequent editions of text books and of the revision of old matter. The Criminal Evidence Act, 1898, allowing prisoners to give evidence on their own behalf; the Larceny Act, 1901, which has brought within the reach of justice many who under the technicalities of the law of larceny had hitherto escaped punishment; the Poor Prisoners' Defence Act, 1903, which enables poor prisoners to be provided with legal assistance; the Aliens Act, 1905, under whose provisions not a few undesirable aliens have been restored to their native lands; the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1906; the Probation of Offenders Act, 1907—'a statute containing certain novel and experimental provisions which, unless they are administered with the greatest care and moderation, may appear calculated to bring the criminal law into contempt'; and the Criminal Appeal Act, 1907, by no means exhaust the list. Until the passing of the last-named statute, which came into force on the 18th April of this year, there was no appeal on the merits of the case by a person convicted of a crime from the verdict of a jury; nor even from an erroneous decision of the judge upon a point of law, except under limited circumstances.

For years attempts had been made to obtain the passing of a statute allowing appeals in criminal cases, and opinions on the necessity for a change in the law were and are still divided. There was a similar divergence of view as to the Criminal Evidence Act, 1898, but 'if the Criminal Appeal Act,' says Mr Attenborough, 'proves as successful as the Criminal Evidence Act, its promoters will have good reason to be satisfied with the result of their efforts.'

In the present edition of this well-known text-book the various changes since the tenth edition (published in 1904) have all been duly incorporated into the text, and the chapter on Appeal has had to be almost entirely re-written. In an Addendum the editor gives a summary of the Rules issued under the Criminal Appeal Act, and the Act itself is set forth *in extenso* in an Appendix.

The apparatus so essential to all law books, a good index, and tables of statutes and cases are provided. Twenty-five pages are devoted to the two latter, and they afford strong evidence of the urgent need for a systematic revision and codification by Parliament of this extremely important branch of law.

A work that has reached the 11th edition has clearly made for itself a place amongst students' text-books, and the present edition in no way falls behind the earlier ones. The beginner will find the chapters on procedure especially valuable. The chapter on Evidence is however not so satisfactory. A few slight misprints occur, *e.g.* ***Hehir's*** case appears in the text and index as ***Helier***.

Suggestion in Education. By M. W. Keatinge. Adam & Charles Black.

Mr Keatinge investigates the meaning which underlies 'suggestion,' the analysis of its conditions and the consideration of its importance for education. His analysis of suggestion in the hypnotic state, and the application of his analysis to the subject of teaching are both exceedingly interesting and deserve a careful study. In the hypnotic state 'an idea when introduced into the mind tends to realise itself immediately in movement, sensation, emotion, or belief.' In teaching 'ideas which will produce interests, enthusiasm and noble passions' must be introduced, if the teaching is to be effective. There can be no doubt that the analysis of the hypnotic state can yield conclusions which may be of use to the teacher who wishes to convey to his pupils ideas yielding action. But teaching is something so eminently sane and normal, while the hynoptic state is so abnormal and degenerate that it must be confessed that there is something repellant in the idea of connecting the two. Mr Keatinge's book is full of very sound educational advice, which can be accepted without connecting it directly with hypnotic suggestion. And this part of the book is by far the most attractive part of it.

Character and Comedy. By E. V. Lucas. Methuen & Co.

This book may be intended as a practical joke, but in any case the author is too good a fellow to be offended if he sees our remarks, and if incidentally they reflect on his publishers, no well-principled author can object to that. The reviewer found the book, which in size and colour resembles the re-issues now deservedly popular, lying about his house, and on looking at its back he thought one of his family had been indulging in what, in contrast to a 'shilling shocker,' may be called a 'sevenpenny smiler.' But on looking inside he found that the book belonged to the Times Book Club, that the published price was five shilling, and that the book though bearing (*horrescit referens*) no date on the title page, was on the back of that page stated to be first published in 1907, and was elsewhere stated to be uniform with *The Open Road* and other really valuable works by the same author. The book consists of 122 pages of slight essays in the author's usual pleasing style, and about 120 pages of correspondence on 'Life's Little Difficulties,' mostly (if not all) reprinted from *Punch*. The result was an hour's amusing reading, but the reviewer's principal feeling was sympathy for the Circulating Librarians, who are practically obliged to buy a number of copies at an outlay based on the assumption that such a pot-boiler may properly be published at such a price.

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UNIVERSITY PULPIT.

SUNDAY, May 31.

Sermon in Great St Mary's Church by the Right Rev. C. G. LANG, D.D., All Souls' College, Oxford, Lord Bishop of Stepney.

THE SPIRIT OF GOOD CHEER.

'In the world ye have tribulation: but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world.' St John xvi. 33.

Ascensiontide is pre-eminently the festival of Christian joy. Into our world of work and struggle and perplexity the summons of its watchword comes—'Sursum corda—Lift up your hearts.' With the eagerness of a great longing we reply 'We lift them up unto the Lord.' For the moment at least we come in sight of the true God-meant destiny of our human life. In this passage of the Son of Man into the unseen we have the assurance that this manhood of ours, sin-laden, suffering, struggling, is after all with Him and in Him to be taken into God. In the light of this vision of the Ascension we too like the men who first beheld it are enabled to return to our Jerusalem of work and witness with great joy. We can face afresh the manifold tribulation of the world because we believe that One is with us who has overcome and is overcoming it 'all the days.'

This is the spirit of good cheer with which the Christian is called to confront the world. The text describes its secret. It is the fruit of a moral victory: a prize won by overcoming. There is indeed a sort of cheerfulness which is the mere reflection of circumstances, smooth and easy, or of a temperament, unthinking, untried, ignorant alike of the heights and depths of human experience. Such cheerfulness is pleasant enough as a passing acquaintance; it is depressing as a companion. It certainly has no power to lift the load of care from the shoulders or the gloom and sorrow from the eye of any fellowman. The cheerfulness which really cheers is that which we feel to have been made deep, sincere, and strong by having met and overcome the tribulation of the world. It is as it were the smile upon the face of a courage which has confronted without fear or complaint the stern realities of life and made its way through them. Of almost all of these 'whose hearts have beat strong and cheerfully and left a hopeful impulse behind them in the world,' it is true that in the world they have had tribulation and they have had the courage to overcome it. Take three examples. Let the first be Walter Scott—the sanest, kindliest, most cheering of men. In his Journal we can read the secret of that spirit of health and cheer which the great romancer spread around him when he lived and still breathes through his works. In the world he had tribulation—financial ruin, the disappointment of early hopes, the self-appointed task of weary labour, and finally ill-health. Yet his courage never failed: he braced himself to the task of his life and he carried it through. You may remember the passage in the Journal in which he attempts to realise what his money failure might mean—beginning 'My dogs will wait for me in vain,' and ending 'But I must end this, or I shall lose the tone of mind with which men must meet distress': or the passage in which he speaks of his illness, 'Can I expect that this first will be the last attack of this cruel complaint: but shall I receive good at the hands of God and not receive evil?'

Let the second example be Charles Lamb. His quaint and cheerful humour plays upon a stage whose background is a tragedy. The pathos of his home-life was reflected in his smile. 'The bland sweet smile with the touch of sadness in it, a thing to remind you of that painful smile which bodily disease and agony will sometimes wear to conceal their sufferings.' Yet even when his sister's madness began to cast the shadow of its coming upon their life he would cheerfully talk to her of their days and doings together when the sun was shining. 'Then we forget that we are assailable; we are strong for the time as rocks; the wind is tempered to the shorn Lambs.'

Take as the third example the gallant-hearted Robert Louis Stevenson. When his message of courage and good cheer was first heard, men thought that it must come from a man of rude health and easy circumstances. He had to explain that it came from a 'rickety and cloistered spectre,' a man pursued by disease, and driven ultimately in his flight into far exile in the Southern Seas. Yet his message to his fellows never faltered, 'gentleness and cheerfulness—these are the perfect duties.' Let me quote some words which it is impossible to read without a stirring of the spirit. 'Whether we regard life as a lane leading to a dead wall, a mere bag's end, as the French say; or whether we think of it as a vestibule or gymnasium where we wait our turn and prepare our faculties for some more noble destiny; whether we look quietly for years of health and vigour, or are about to mount into a bath-chair as a step towards the hearse; in each and all of these views and situations there is but one conclusion possible—that a man should stop his ears against paralysing terror, and run the race that is set before him with a single mind.'

Men such as these have surely caught something of the spirit of Him who said, as He entered upon the way of the cross, 'In the world ye have tribulation; but be of good cheer, I have overcome the world.'

I am specially reminded this afternoon of a sphere in which the same lesson is daily taught. The atmosphere of a hospital is full of the spirit of good cheer. It animates the ceaseless and courageous effort to overcome the tribulation of the world. On behalf of your own Addenbrooke's Hospital a special appeal is made to the University to-day. It is an appeal which ought to need no words from a comparative stranger to commend it. The Hospital is a great trust committed not only to the residents in the town and county of Cambridge, but as the Clinical School of the University to all its sons and daughters throughout the world. To raise the annual income by £1000 is surely an effort which ought at once to be crowned with success. The Hospital stands in the midst of the University as a constant rebuke to selfishness, as a reminder of the claims of the poor and suffering to the resources of science and to the compassion of Christian charity. That mute appeal which the very presence of the Hospital offers day by day to the life of study and of pleasure which surrounds it is this afternoon made articulate in the request for your offerings; and I earnestly trust that it will not be made in vain. But this work of a Hospital is more than a strong plea for compassion, it is a true parable of life. Here all day and all night is waged the struggle, unhasting but unresting, against all that maims and destroys life: and the struggle is so sure of its rightness that the expression it wears is not so much stern as smiling. There is no unreality of sentiment; the facts of pain and disease are faced without hesitation: yet the 'tribulation' is overcome. The clean brightness of the wards, the alert movements of the nurses, the quiet confidence of the doctors, the all-pervading spirit of kindliness and hopefulness—all these make our hospitals homes of good cheer.

As such they witness not only to Christian charity, but to Christian truth. For it is in this spirit of resolute hopefulness and tranquility that the Christian of all other men is called to face this tribulation of the world. It is possible to be crushed by it, so that it kills the heart of hope and the will of energy. It is possible to resent it, so that the spirit becomes hard and defiant. It is possible to ignore it and to withdraw from it the sight of the eye and the thought of the mind, to treat it as a mere disturbing dream which has no substance behind it.

It is possible to accept it, to acquiesce in it with mere resignation, and make no effort to rise above it. The attitude of the Christian is difficult. His aim is neither to acquiesce nor to ignore, but to overcome. So far from avoiding suffering his mission is to go forth and find it and welcome it—to tend it as seeing there the print of his Master's cross. He believes that it stands for something nobler and deeper in the mysterious ordering of the universe than a stupid mistake or a creation of sin. He accepts it as a law of life that 'without suffering no man is ennobled.' But neither can he merely submit, and passively resign himself to it, with whatever language of devout resignation. He must be its master, reaching up to the Divine purpose which controls it and with the light there kindled and the strength there gained returning to it, transforming it into the stuff out of which a deeper character is shaped, and so overcoming it. For this task he has two great equipments—the faith of the Ascension and the gift of Pentecost.

1. The Faith of the Ascension. It must indeed be hard for a man to bear up against the tribulation of the world if he can see no clear issue beyond it: if he can only at the best meet it by 'agnosticism tempered by optimism,' by an instinct which he can neither justify nor crush, that somehow things will turn out to have a good ending. With a strong will and steady nerve he can be courageous, even calm, but can he be cheerful? Now it is just this addition of good cheer to courage which the faith of the Ascension gives. In this suffering, crucified, dead manhood of Christ rising again and ascending into Heaven, being 'taken into God,' we see at once the symbol, the promise and the potency of the ultimate supremacy of man's spirit in his long struggle with ignorance, suffering, sin. The supremacy is not yet achieved, in fact, 'we see not yet all things put under him: but we see Jesus crowned with glory and honour.' Man in Christ

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has overcome the world: Christ in man is ever overcoming it. He is realising over the whole field of human life the victory which He won in the days of His flesh. 'This is the real meaning of human history. We can dare to say with Browning's St John:

> 'To me that story, ay that Life and Death
> Of which I wrote "it was," to me it is,
> Is here and now: I apprehend nought else . . .
> Love, wrong and pain, what see I else around?
> Yes, and the Resurrection, and uprise
> To the Right Hand of the Throne.'

To carry into all this struggle to maintain an inward ideal or to raise the lot of our fellowmen a haunting doubtfulness as to the ultimate issue must inevitably rob life of confidence and cheerfulness and zeal. To have a clear vision of the end, and to know that the vision is sure, 'though it tarry yet it will come'; this it is which enables the Christian to keep his spirit secure in the midst of struggles, confident in the midst of perplexity, enables him 'to greet the unseen with a cheer.'

2. But secondly, the Christian has something deeper and stronger even than the faith in the Ascension on which to stay his soul: he has the gift of Pentecost. Its twofold effect is beautifully described in the Collect for this Sunday. 'Send to us thine Holy Ghost to comfort us and exalt us into the same place whither our Saviour Christ is gone before.' The Spirit comes forth from the Ascended Christ to strengthen us, to give us the power of His own overcoming. From that region of the eternal, where all things are not as here in process, but in achievement, where the Divine Purpose eternally is, there comes to us in our world of half-lights and baffled struggles the Spirit of strength. Samuel Rutherford—a man much beset by the tribulations of the world, expresses the truth with his own quaintness and force. 'The wind that blows from the airth where my Lord Jesus reigneth is ever strong, joyful and heartsome.' That wind is the inbreathing of the Spirit of God: and in proportion as we open our hearts and wills to receive Him He enters bringing the power of Christ's overcoming and with it the spirit of good cheer. It is difficult to exaggerate this loss of courage and hopefulness caused by the common forgetfulness of the true associations which ought to be suggested by the word 'the Comforter.' We have come to think mainly of consolation in the midst of suffering and struggle rather than of strength to overcome them. It is partly this legacy of half-truth which we inherit from the exaggerated asceticism of mediaeval Christianity—that our duty is to submit patiently to the dispensations of sickness or sorrow as sent by God for our chastening—whereas we are rather meant to accept them as challenges to the Spirit's strength. The Comforter is the strengthener—the Divine Assistant who stands by to invigorate and cheer. Again, the Holy Spirit does not merely come from the eternal world to strengthen us: He lifts our spirit into His own sphere. He 'exalts us unto the same place whither our Saviour Christ is gone before,' or as we might otherwise express it, He draws us more and more inward from this outer world of seeming and of change into the deep hidden world of reality and permanence—that plane of life which is 'hid with Christ in God.' By the power of the Spirit, we can in some measure live in that inner plane—taste its power, share its serenity, tranquility, and sure hold upon God—withdraw into it as a City of Refuge and again come forth from it into this outer plane of toil and struggle bearing something of its own security and supremacy with us. The true lordship of life—the mastery of our destiny comes from this inwardness of Spirit. The further we can press inwardly under the guidance of the Spirit the nearer we come to the presence of Him who is for ever in the heart of our humanity saying, 'Be of good cheer: I have overcome the world.'

If these things be true, or have in them even some dim shadows of truth, then it ought to be the special work of the Christian Church, the body of Christ, distinguishing its members from other men, that it possesses a spirit of quiet and courageous cheerfulness. There have been times in its history when it manfully did possess this spirit. It breathes in such words as these from 'the Shepherd of Hermas.' 'As when good news is come to one in grief, straightway he forgetteth his former grief, and no longer attendeth to anything except the good news which he hath heard, so do ye also having received a renewal of your soul through the beholding of these good things. Put on therefore gladness that hath alway favour with God, for everyone that is glad doeth the things that are good.' The same spirit breaks forth into utterance in the eucharistic hymns and prayers of the early Church—so rich and joyous, with all the freshness in them of a dawn of inward brightness and hope which had risen upon that wearying pagan world. 'It is this'—said Matthew Arnold—'which made the fortune of Christianity—its gladness, not its sorrow, its drawing from the spiritual world a source of joy so abundant that it ran over upon the material world and transfigured it.'

Brethren, we are very manifestly called in these days to revive this ancient witness of the Church. It is demanded of us by the inward needs alike of the educated and of the poor. We whose lot it is to live and work among the poor in our great cities, know well that as soon as cheerfulness goes out of our work we may as well abandon it. On the other hand there is no power which so surely wins a way to the hearts of the people, and stirs in them a wish and hope for better things as this spirit of good cheer. I think of a parish priest who lays down next week the burden of a 28 years' ministry in the very heart of East London. He has never lost his cheerfulness: and now his fellow clergy, philanthropists, public officials and his own poor folk unite in one chorus of testimony that it was mainly for this one quality that they thanked him—it had often rebuked their faintheartedness and renewed their courage. But its source was and must be inward. Nothing outward in such an environment can avail: it must spring up from within, from union with one who has overcome the world. If the Christian faith were withdrawn from the task of the raising of the poor, there would remain much earnestness, much thoughtfulness, much disinterested service: but cheerfulness would surely vanish: and with cheerfulness the surest means of reaching and awakening and quickening the desires and wills of toiling men and women. For their own deepest poverty is the poverty of inward light and strength. As one whom this University sent out to serve the poor has written: 'A background to life—some worthy object of enthusiasm or devotion behind the aimless passage of the years—some spiritual force or ideal elevated above the shabby scene of temporary failure—this is the deep imperative need of the masses in our great cities to-day.' Is it not this simply the need of the vision of the Ascended Christ, of the force of His Spirit, and of the message of His 'good cheer?' Certainly one never feels so sure of the evidence of things unseen as when one sees some little community of Christians gathered together from the weariness and waste of surrounding life, conscious of the movement within them of a new strength and hope, and shewing its presence by the cheerfulness of their voice as they sing their Christian songs or by the quiet brightness of their faces as they join in the Christian eucharist.

But it is as much, perhaps even more, among our educated classes that the Christian Church is called to stir up the gift of good cheer which is within it. The pace and the strain of life are increasing. They are felt in the world of study quite as much as in the worlds of business and of pleasure. They tell upon the nerve with which men have to meet the calls of duty. They exhaust the resources of the spirit. The result is that we become querulous, restless, depressed, faint-hearted. Men know that it is only from some inner spring that healing and refreshing can come. But when they turn inward to their own inmost self they find that the ground is parched and barren. It is this drying up of the inner springs, this want of inward vitality and resource which makes men turn with increasing earnestness to the Christian faith. They know and they tell us plainly, that the day is past when the truth which they seek must satisfy their logical understanding: they cannot wait for that. Life is real, exacting, and its claim is primary. The truth they seek must satisfy the claims of life. If it will really open out springs in the desert of the soul, they will take it as true. It is for the Christian Church, *i.e.*, for each of its members to prove by the evidences of life that this power is within it. Every languid, dull-hearted, dispirited Christian is an argument against his religion: every Christian who has and spreads around him a spirit of tranquillity, charity, and good cheer is taking his place in the forefront of his Church's opportunity and commending his cause to the conscience of his generation. But if the Church is to give this witness it must prepare for it not by outward energy and stir and organization, but by deepening the hold of its faith and life upon the reality of the unseen world, by so resolutely ascending in heart and mind to the sphere of the Ascended Christ as with Him continually to dwell. Let me quote the words of one of the great Cambridge teachers, one who never used words which were not to him symbols of fact and truth. 'The spontaneous uncultured joy of spring and of youth is short lived. It dies out with the mere lapse of time. In men it is liable to be prematurely choked with labours and cares. But he whose heart has learned to make answer unto the Lord comes to find that the possession of life and joy lives on with him while outward things are taking their

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course of obstruction and decay. He has a life exempt from being dried up, for it flows not from within himself, not from any part of the perishable creation, but from an ever living fountain in the heavens.'

This is the witness each for us who name the name of Christ is called to give, and that we may have power to give it, let us pray—in the words of Louis Stevenson—'Look down upon Thy servants with a patient eye, even as Thou sendest sun and rain: look down, call up the dry bones; quicken, enliven, recreate in us the soul of service, the spirit of peace: renew in us the sense of joy.'

κτῆμα εἰς ἀεί.

[A bronze statue exactly resembling the 'Venus of Milo' in the Louvre has recently been found in Laconia, and it is now questioned by some critics whether the latter is not merely a copy.]

Loveliness frozen in movement stately,
Prisoned in poise of the languid limb,
'*Certe Dea*' reputed lately,
Theme of ancient, of modern hymn—
Say some, you have filched a sister's meed,
The censer swung for you, hers in deed—
Yet beauty at least is yours innately,
Beauty is all excuse you need!

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UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Rede Lecture will be delivered on Saturday, June 13, at 11.30 a.m., in the Senate House, by Sir Ernest Satow, G.C.M.G. Subject: 'An Austrian Diplomatist in the Fifties.'

At a Congregation on Thursday last the following Degrees were conferred:—

M.D.—H. M. Davies, W. M. Fletcher, J. S. Pearson, Trinity; E. D. Macnamara, Peterhouse; F. H. Edgeworth, Gonville & Caius; A. H. Style, Emmanuel.

M.A. (*honoris causa*).—E. T. Candy (Teacher of Indian Law), A. Henry (Reader in Forestry), Gonville & Caius.

M.A.—V. G. Banhan, F. W. W. Griffin, J. McIntyre, W. E. F. Macmillan, King's; E. P. Chance, Trinity; T. H. Davies, H. Kennedy, E. H. C. Wethered, Pembroke; J. D. Wilson, Gonville & Caius; R. V. Galer, Corpus Christi; N. B. Vines, St Catharine's; C. M. Bruce, T. Picton, A. E. Talbot, Emmanuel; F. M. Sykes, H. Selwyn.

M.B. & B.C.—F. W. W. Griffin, King's.

M.B.—J. McIntyre, King's; L. H. L. Mackenzie, Trinity.

LL.B.—E. H. Pooley, Pembroke.

B.C.—A. Wilkin, King's; P. H. Smith, Pembroke; E. G. Wheat, Christ's; A. J. May, Sidney Sussex.

C. U. M. C.

(406th Concert).
Saturday Evening, May 30th, 1908, at 8.15.

1. Phantasiestücke for Pianoforte, Violin and Violoncello, Op. 88 ... ... *Schumann*
   R. Hackforth, M. G. White, E. O. Daughtry.
2. Song, 'Maydew'... ... ...*Sterndale Bennett*
   V. C. Boddington.
3. Andante and Variations for Two Pianofortes, Op. 46 *Schumann*
   W. C. Denis Browne, R. Hackforth.
4. Songs (*a*) 'Geheimniss' } ... ... *Brahms*
   (*b*) 'Wie bist du, meine Königin' }
   B. M. Bayly.
5. Sonata for Violin and Pianoforte, Op. 24 ... ... *Beethoven*
   M. G. White, R. Hackforth.

R. HACKFORTH, *Trinity College.*

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May Week Number

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JOHN MILTON, PAPIST
MGR. BARNES
THE MILTON TERCENTENARY EXHIBITION
PINE-TREES AND THE SKY: EVENING
AS OTHERS SEE US
WITCHES
AND WHAT CAME OF IT
BALLADE OF THE PROCRASTINATING CONTRIBUTOR
THE HONORARY DEGREES
THE PUBLIC ORATOR
UNIVERSITY OLYMPIANS: IV. THE DEAN
CHART OF BOATS AND MAP OF COURSE
ARMA VIROSQUE
E. E. KELLETT
MAY WEEK CALENDAR
CRICKET: C.U. v. KENT & v. SUSSEX
THE UNIVERSITY PULPIT
THE LORD BISHOP OF PERTH

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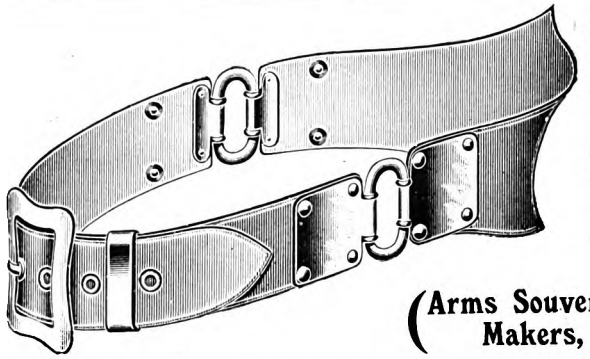

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A JOURNAL OF UNIVERSITY LIFE & THOUGHT

VOL. XXIX. No. 735. THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1908. PRICE SIXPENCE

CALENDAR.

Wednesday, June 10.

King's: Mann in E; anthem, 'Gloria,' Palestrina.
Boat Races.
Cricket: FIRST XII. v. NEXT XVI.
Swimming: C.U. v. ST BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL S.C.
Shooting: C.U.R.V. v. VICTORIA and ST GEORGE R.V.
Lecture by Dr E. W. Naylor on 'Beethoven's Mass in D' in Archaeological Museum, at 8.15 p.m.
Queens' College Concert in College Hall at 8.30 p.m.
A.D.C.: 'His Excellency the Governor,' at 8.45 p.m.

Thursday, June 11.

St Barnabas. *Full Term Ends.*
Congregation at 2 p.m. Recitation of Prize Exercises.
King's: Kelway in B minor; anthem, 'What are these,' Stainer.
St John's: Rogers in D; anthem, 'Sunset and evening star,' Parry.
Trinity: Anthem, 'Their sound is gone out,' Handel.
Boat Races.
Cricket: C.U. v. GENTLEMEN OF ENGLAND.
Clare College Concert in College Hall at 8.30 p.m.
Corpus College Concert in College Hall at 8.30 p.m.
Magdalene College Concert in College Hall at 8.30 p.m.
Hawks' Club Ball in Guildhall at 9.30 p.m.
A.D.C.: 'His Excellency the Governor,' at 8.45 p.m.
New Theatre: Footlights Performance: 'The 'Varsity (B.C.)' at 8.45 p.m.

Friday, June 12.

King's: Hymn 207.
Boat Races.
Cricket: C.U. v. GENTLEMEN OF ENGLAND.
C.U.M.S. Choral and Orchestral Concert in Guildhall at 8.30 p.m.
M. & S. Ball in Masonic Hall at 9.30 p.m.
Aristotelian Society: Meeting in Trinity College at 4.30 p.m. Professors S. Alexander, James Ward, Carveth Reed and G. F. Stout on 'The Nature of Mental Activity.'
A.D.C.: 'His Excellency the Governor,' at 8.45 p.m.
New Theatre: Footlights Performance: 'The 'Varsity (B.C.)' at 8.45 p.m.

Saturday, June 13.

Rede Lecture in the Senate House by the Rt. Hon. Sir Ernest Mason Satow, G.C.M.G., at 11.30 a.m.
King's: Walmisley in D minor; anthem, 'God is our hope,' Greene.
St John's: Byrde in E minor; hymn 151.
Trinity: Anthem, 'Great Lord of Lords,' Gibbons.

Saturday, June 13.

Boat Races.
Cricket: C.U. v. GENTLEMEN OF ENGLAND.
Swimming: C.U. v. OTTER S.C. (May Week Entertainment).
Christ's College Concert in College Hall at 8.30 p.m.
Trinity College Concert in College Hall at 9 p.m.
Gonville and Caius College Concert in College Hall at 9 p.m.
A.D.C.: 'His Excellency the Governor,' at 8.45 p.m.
New Theatre: Footlights Performance: 'The 'Varsity (B.C.)' at 8.45 p.m.

Sunday, June 14.

Trinity Sunday. *Scarlet Day.*
Sermon at Great St Mary's Church at 2.15 p.m. by the Right Rev. W. LAWRENCE, D.D., Bishop of Massachusetts.
King's: *M.*, Aldrich in G; hymns 160 and 162. *E.*, Garrett in B flat; anthem, 'Blessing, glory and wisdom,' J. C. Bach; hymn 240.
St John's: *M.*, Harwood in A flat; anthem, 'Hymn of the Cherubim,' Tschaikowsky; hymn 7. *E.*, Harwood in A flat; anthem, 'Blessing, glory and honour,' J. S. Bach; hymn 528.
Trinity: *M.*, Kyrie, Rogers in D; Credo, Goss in D; hymn 160. *E.*, Harwood in A flat; anthem, 'Holy, Holy, Holy,' Handel; hymn 161.
St John's College Chapel: Organ Recital by C. B. Rootham, Mus.Bac., at 8.45 p.m.
Jesus College Chapel: Organ and Vocal Recital at 8.45 p.m.

Monday, June 15.

First and Second Examinations and Part I. of the Third Examination for M.B. Degree begin.
Higher Local Examination begins.
C.U.R.V. Gymkhana on Parade Ground in Grange Road at 10 a.m.
Lawn Tennis: C.U. v. ALL ENGLAND.
Emmanuel College Garden Party in College Grounds at 3 p.m.
St Catharine's College Concert in College Hall at 8.30 p.m.
St John's College Concert in College Hall at 8.30 p.m.
Peterhouse Concert in College Hall at 8.30 p.m.
Trinity Hall Ball in Guildhall and Corn Exchange at 9.30 p.m.
Jesus College Ball in the College at 9.30 p.m.
Downing College Ball in the College at 9.30 p.m.
Pembroke College Ball in the College Hall at 9.30 p.m.

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Monday, June 15.

Gonville and Caius College Ball in the College Hall at 9.30 p.m.
King's College Ball in the College Hall at 10 p.m.
A.D.C.: 'His Excellency the Governor,' at 8.45 p.m.
New Theatre: Footlights Performance: 'The 'Varsity (B.C.)' at 8.15 p.m.

Tuesday, June 16.

Class Lists published of Mathematical Tripos, Parts I. and II.
Class List published of Mathematical Tripos, Part I. (New Regulations).
Swimming: C.U. v. OTTER S.C. (at St George's).
King's College Chapel: Performance of Beethoven's Mass in D at 2.30 p.m.
First and Third Trinity Boat Clubs Ball in Guildhall and Corn Exchange at 9.30 p.m.
Sidney College Ball in College Hall at 8.30 p.m.
Emmanuel College Ball in College Hall at 9 p.m.
St John's College Ball in College Hall at 9 p.m.
Christ's College Ball in College Hall at 9 p.m.
Clare College Ball in the College at 9.30 p.m.
A.D.C.: 'His Excellency the Governor,' at 8.45 p.m.

Wednesday, June 17.

Congregation at 3.15 p.m. Installation of the Chancellor.
Swimming: C.U. v. HORNSEY S.C. (at Hornsey).
King's College Concert in College Hall at 8.30 p m.
Masonic Ball in Guildhall and Corn Exchange, at 9.30 p.m.

Thursday, June 18.

Congregation at 2 p.m.
St John's (at 6.15): Walmisley in D minor; anthem, 'Arise O ye servants,' Sweelinck; hymn 446.
Cricket: C.U. v. SURREY COUNTY S.C. (at the Oval).
Swimming: C.U. v. SURREY (in London).

NEWS AND NOTES.

THE CHANCELLOR has a busy programme next week. On Tuesday, June 16, he will open the new wing of the Cavendish Laboratory; and the following day he will begin by a Levée at 11.30: members of the Senate should attend in gown and hood, but without bands, doctors in scarlet, and bearing two cards, on which must be plainly written name, degree, and College. At three o'clock a procession will be formed up in the Library Arcade, and will enter the Senate House by the South Door, to the strains of the Installation March performed by the Royal Engineers' Band, and the Honorary Degrees will then be conferred: on the following morning the Chancellor will visit all the Colleges and be ceremonially received at the gate of each. It cannot be too strongly urged that the rule should be strictly observed that all Members of the University, *graduate and undergraduate*, should wear academical dress during the whole of the Chancellor's visit.

The only Grace likely to meet with any opposition at the Congregation to-morrow afternoon is that numbered 6, by which it is proposed to relax the residentiary obligations of the Whewell Professor of International Law. It is clear that there are apprehensions that it will not pass the Senate, as there is an alternative Grace which will only be proposed on the rejection of the first: by this the Whewell Professor will be subjected to the general conditions by which other Professors are bound. The question does not seem to have raised much feeling or excitement in the University, and no fly-sheets have yet appeared.

Mr Bateson, of St John's College, has been elected to the new Professorship of Biology, for which the funds were provided by the generosity of an anonymous member of the Senate. Mr Bateson is the leader of the Mendelian School of Heredity in Cambridge—indeed in England: and no one who heard the historic debate with the late Professor Weldon at the Cambridge meeting of the British Association will be likely to forget his eloquence. He led the movement for Women's Degrees eleven years ago, but has since handsomely atoned by his opposition to the abolition of Greek in the Little-go. We hope that he may continue to breed albino mice, wrinkled peas, and piebald rabbits for many years to the advancement of science.

At the Congregation to be held at 2 p.m. on Thursday, June 11, Professor ULRICH VON WILAMOWITZ-MOELLENDORFF, Professor of Classical Philology in the University of Berlin, will be presented by the Public Orator for the honorary degree of Doctor of Law. The recipient of the degree holds the highest rank among the classical scholars of Europe. Born in 1848, educated at Bonn and Berlin, he saw service in the Franco-Prussian war, travelled in Italy and Greece, and, after holding professorships at Greifswald and Göttingen, was appointed to succeed Ernst Curtius in Berlin. His brilliant paper on the Homeric question, published in his *Philologische Untersuchungen*, has had a marked influence on Prof. Gilbert Murray's *Lectures on the Greek Epic*. He has produced able editions of the *Agamemnon* and *Choëphoroe* of Aeschylus and the *Heracles* of Euripides. His translations of many Greek tragedies have been welcomed as masterpieces of German literature. He has published the *editio princeps* of the *Persae* of Timotheus, has edited critical texts of Callimachus, and of Theocritus, Bion and Moschus, and has discussed the history of the text of the bucolic and lyric poets of Greece. He has also published an important work on 'Aristotle and Athens,' prompted by the discovery of the *Constitution of Athens*, a text of which he edited in conjunction with Kaibel. His *Greek Reader* includes interesting extracts from many of the less familiar authors. He has further taken an important part in the debates on classical education in German Schools, his most important contribution to the subject being included in the comprehensive work edited by Lexis. He is a Privy Councillor (*Geheimer Regierungs-Rath*), a Member of the Berlin Academy, one of the Directors of the German Archaeo-

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logical Institute, and Chairman of the Committee on Greek Inscriptions. It may be added that he is the son-in-law of Mommsen and the owner of the fine portrait of the historian by Sir William Richmond, which Dr Sandys has been kindly permitted to reproduce in the concluding volume of his *History of Classical Scholarship*. To the *Classical Review* of Dec., 1906, Prof. Wilamowitz contributed a Latin notice of the *Cambridge Praelections* of the preceding January, in the course of which he described himself as having recently refreshed his memory with the writings of Bentley and Porson, *ut animum quodammodo redderem Cantabrigiensem*. To-morrow's ceremony will make the writer of that notice an adopted son of Cambridge.

A correspondent, modestly signing himself *Iophon*, writes :—

'I have observed in the *Reporter* the subjects for the Prize Exercises of 1908. May I be allowed to protest in a few words against their extraordinary selection? The Latin Ode is to be an address to the poet Martial on his return, by the town of Bilbilis. It is surprising enough that any one should wish to present an ode of welcome in any form to that poet, but, granted the address, why must it be in Alcaics? What model have we for Spanish Alcaics of the second century? or are we to suppose that Bilbilis secured the services of the deceased Horace? But whatever may be said of the Latin Ode, the subject for the Greek Ode is infinitely worse: a Sophoclean chorus deplores the death of Euripides! It is first of all remarkable that a Sophoclean chorus should have felt much regret for the death of a hardly congenial poet; the elegy must have been produced to order, one might think, considering the short interval the chorus had to do it before the death of Sophocles. What was the occasion on which it was produced? Was it at the Dionysia? If not, how did Sophocles get his chorus together? But supposing that such an elegy by such a body were the most reasonable thing in the world, why, oh why, must it be done in Elegiacs? Is there supposed to be no connexion whatever between the subject and the form in which it is treated? Are all metres to be used for all subjects indiscriminately? If a Sophoclean chorus had dared to do such a thing, we may feel confident that there would have been a third competitor for the Aristophanic satire in the Frogs. In a residence at Cambridge of more than eighteen years, I can remember no subject for a prize exercise so ludicrously absurd and inapposite.'

What is going to happen in the May Races? The answer is expected and the *Review* always answers expectations. Thus and thus, O young man, shalt thou reply to the enquiry of the lady, whether your relationship is filial, fraternal or merely prospective. Stuart is stroking Trinity Hall and the process may have lulled his crew into security. If they all row as well as he does they will certainly keep head and if they do not, as seems possible, they may do the same. On the other hand First Trinity are reputed swift and they too have their hopes. Jesus are also within striking distance; they may bump First Trinity and they may not, and if they do and can row the the course some 15 seconds faster than the 'Hall' they will go head of the river. But at the same time Lady Margaret have no doubt ambitions, and so *ad infinitum* till we come to King's II., who are to be congratulated on having got a place in the May Races. Finally we can make one certain prediction; there will be howls of exultation, the burning of a certain amount of furniture and an irregular pyrotechnic exhibition in the College whose boat goes head, and the crews which do not will have forgotten their sorrows by 10.30 p.m.

We have received from Messrs Spottiswoode, Eton College, a little volume entitled: *Poets in Pupil Room, by Themselves, or practically so*, which is well worth the modest florin which the publisher asks. Just two years ago, in our May Week number, we reviewed another little Eton book of poetry, *Signa Severa*: the present poets may be considered Mr Knox's spiritual heirs. They are the pupils of Mr Alington, a pupil room now disappearing, as the Tutor (who also contributes to the volume), goes to found other schools of poetry at Shrewsbury. We confess to liking the humorous pieces, best among those is the vernacular; perhaps those inspired by Dante are not sufficiently orthodox to our taste. The translation from and into Latin and Greek are few in number, but reach a high standard: we would never have believed that the *Song of Songs* would go so well into Greek Sapphics. If there is anyone who still doubts the literary influence that may be exercised by a school-master among a wide circle of pupils, he should buy this little book at once.

EPITAPH.

[On 'Bess,' a terrier to the Blankshire Hounds.]

Here lies old Bess, who from her last affray
The hunt brought bleeding home one winter's day;
The sole reward her master could bestow,
To speed the painful life that ebb'd too slow.

IDEM LATINE.

Pyrrhum me, catulum, laqueos et retia liquit,
seminecem dominus ferret ut ipse domum.
Tantum hoc militiae potuit qui reddere longae,
mortis cunctantem praecipitare diem.

IDEM GRAECE.

Θηρεύτῃ Λαμπῶνι, Μίδου κύνι, τὸν λύκος εἷλξεν
αὐτὸς ἀποφθιμένῳ τόνδ' ἐπέθηκε τάφον·
Ἀλλ' οἱ ἔτι πνείοντι χαρίζεσθαι τόδε μοῦνον
τὸν θάνατον σπεύδειν εἶχε βραδυνόμενον.

C. T.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

SIR,—Let me congratulate Mr Odi on his discovery, which goes to show that the spirit of exploration is not dead amongst us. The village he discovered is mentioned by the Venerable Bede, who tells us how he took ship at Ely, and after a voyage across a great mere came at last to a 'small forsaken village, which in the language of the English is called Grantchester.' Since that date it has disappeared from literature, but in your pages it is now assured of immortality, at least so long as the American language shall survive. I shall take an early opportunity of seeking out this happy spot. Meanwhile may I ask for the help of Mr Odi in another line of investigation. My travels in the wild parts of Cambridgeshire have not been due only to the desire of geographical discovery; I have been investigating an obscure point in medical science. In Trumpington Street there is, or was, a label bearing this legend: ACCOMODATION FOR CYCLISTS. No doubt Mr Odi has observed this when journeying on his tricycle through the tortuous mazes of the town. I first observed, by chance (if there be such a thing as chance) that certain pupils of mine who had occasion to pass by that street, transferred the novelty in spelling to certain Latin words which they had to use. But in the course of my travels I have also noticed that the influence of this label has been gradually spreading. In one village, for example, not likely to be known to your readers, we see ACOMMODATION for CYCLISTS; in another the word appears as ACOMODDATION. It would appear as if the effect of distance from the original is to cause the deposit of double letters to sink towards the tail of the word. Now I cannot but infer that this is due to a microbe, which must be held in solution in the air (I hope I use the proper scientific term), and carried by the etesian winds towards the West and South; its power obviously weakens as it goes, and I wish now to determine whether about Gamlingay and Potton the word takes the forms of ACOMODATTION, ACOMODATIONN, and finally ACOMODATION. It is here that Mr Odi may be of infinite help. His tricycle will carry him to greater distances than I can reach with my more primitive mode of motion; and if we can but catch and bottle this microbe, we may find a physical remedy for erroneous spelling.

Yours faithfully,
W. H. D. ROUSE.

Perse School,
Cambridge.
June 4, 1908.

'THE NATIONAL CHURCH.'

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

SIR,—May I, as an old subscriber to the *Cambridge Review*, be allowed to point out in your columns that your reviewer's remark,* that 'It is of no importance what Canon Henson thinks or says' on the above subject, is inconsistent with the tone of courtesy which has, I think, predominantly characterised your journal, and which I, for one, should much regret that it should lose? It is, of course, quite possible that the thoughts and words of a particular writer, or reviewer, on a specified subject may be destitute of all importance, but to assert in public that they *are* so is manifestly discourteous and conceivably rather futile.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
SEDLEY TAYLOR.

ROWING NOTES.

Practice for the May Races is now complete, and it is possible to form a good idea of the respective merits and chances of the crews, and to give final criticisms which had to be abandoned last week, when the notes came from a different author.

It is to be hoped that fine weather will smile on the Races and in some degree relieve the gloom cast over the once most beautiful corner on the Cam by the rectorial improvements.

The crews have taken perhaps rather more trouble this year than usual and more hard work has been performed, which has had a very marked effect on the times done, although with the exception of Trinity Hall there has not been a corresponding improvement in style.

Nowadays there seems a tendency to run to extremes and to glorify one characteristic of style at the expense of another. The exclusive regard paid to body swing is now a thing of the past, but it has been replaced by an equally exclusive regard paid to leg drive. If the Olympic crews can show us how to combine these two essential points, the Games will not have been in vain, for it seems high time that we regained our power of estimating the relative importance of the various movements that go to make up the stroke.

There seems little doubt that Hall will easily retain their position, for they have plenty of power, and the invaluable services of Stuart at stroke. We congratulate them on equalling the record over the half course on Saturday.

Between First and Jesus there should be exciting racing, the result of which will largely depend upon the conditions of the weather.

First are clumsy and are hardly together, but have come on in the last few days.

Jesus do not seem to have suffered from their change of stroke. Their blades are not long enough in the water.

L.M.B.C. are disappointing.

Third have shewn more improvement than we thought they were capable of.

Christ's are said to have altered the rig of their boat considerably, but there is not much alteration in their rowing. They lack life.

Pembroke are not much to look at and are short, but row with some dash.

Emmanuel should push Pembroke hard though they have not come on much lately.

First Trinity II. have been trying an experiment but we do not consider it a success; in fact Caius and Corpus should both go up.

King's are not likely to retain their place.

Jesus II. are a slightly inferior edition of Jesus I. and should go up.

Selwyn need have no fear from the boats behind them.

L.M.B.C. II. are rather ponderous and will have difficulty in keeping away from Trinity Hall II.

Magdalene should do very well in the Races.

St Catharine's will probably go down.

First Trinity III., Jesus III. and Caius II. are all good boats for their place

We congratulate King's II. on getting on and on their approaching success at the Races.

CRICKET.

C.U. v. KENT.

Played June 1, 2, 3. For the first time this year, Young won the toss, and Cambridge started batting on a beautiful wicket. The bowling was steady, and runs came very slowly. The first wicket partnership between Young and Mann was not broken till the last ball bowled before lunch, which disposed of Mann. On resuming, Young played good cricket and eventually was out for a fine innings of 106; the next top scorer was Doll, who played a bright innings, making two beautiful square cuts off the fast bowler. Kent lost one wicket in ten minutes' batting on Monday night. The next morning a poor start was made, 3 wickets being down for 17; Hutchings however came to the rescue, and after receiving a life from an easy chance to cover-point when only 12, hit well all round the wicket. Hardinge and Woolley both played sterling

* p. 408 of Number for June 4th.

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cricket, and the sixth wicket fell at 205; after this there was a collapse and the innings closed for 220. Going in a second time with the useful lead of 38, the chief feature of the University innings was another magnificent display by Young who only narrowly missed scoring a double century, a feat which has seldom, if ever, been performed by a University batsman at Fenner's. The innings totalled 251, the last 2 or 3 batsmen hitting out resolutely. Left with 290 to get to win in a little over 3 hours, Kent never looked like winning. Day played another useful innings. and though Hutchings failed, Seymour and Woolley both batted excellently. With a quarter of an hour left for play, the 8th wicket fell, and had Blythe been caught from an easy chance he gave off his first ball, the result might have been different. However, the University did well to make such an excellent draw with the champions of 1906. Olivier and Lyttelton bowled excellently throughout, the former capturing 10 wickets in the match for 151 runs; this analysis was very similar to that of Fielder's, which read 10 wickets for 154 runs. The fielding on either side was rather poor, and though several individuals shone out as examples in this respect, the general work, more noticeably on the part of the University, was slow and slovenly.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

	1st inn.		2nd inn.
R. A. Young, c Hutchings, b Blythe	106	c Seymour, b Blythe	89
F. T. Mann, b Fielder	32	b Fielder	1
M. Falcon, b Blythe	13	c Huish, b Fielder	16
J. N. Buchanan, c and b Fielder	0	b Blythe	26
W. K. Ramsbotham, b Humphreys	10	b Humphreys	18
M. H. C. Doll, c Huish, b Fielder	36	c Hutchings, b Fielder	16
G. L. Cole, b Fielder	3	l b w, b Humphreys	9
C. Reunert, c Huish, b Fielder	12	not out	28
N. C. Tufnell, l b w, b Humphreys	5	b Humphreys	0
E. Olivier, b Fielder	6	c Huish, b Fielder	16
C. F. Lyttelton, not ont	4	c Seymour, b Day	17
Byes 16, l-b 6, w 1, n-b 8	31	Byes 9, l-b 1, n-b 5	15
Total	258	Total	251

KENT.

A. P. Day, c Falcon, b Olivier	24	c Tufnell, b Reunert	33
Huish, b Lyttelton	0	c Young, b Lyttelton	3
Munds, b Olivier	5	st Tufnell, b Olivier	26
Seymour, c Buchanan, b Olivier	0	c Reunert, b Lyttelton	63
K. L. Hutchings, c Mann, b Olivier	58	b Olivier	0
Hardinge, c Doll, b Lyttelton	54	b Olivier	6
Woolley, c Young, b Lyttelton	52	c Tufnell, b Olivier	44
Humphreys, l b w, b Olivier	1	l b w, b Doll	5
Fairservice, b Lyttelton	2	not out	9
Blythe, c Buchanan, b Olivier	0	not out	4
Fielder, not out	2		
Bye 15, l-b 2, w 3, n-b 2	22	Byes 21, l-b 6, n-b 1	28
Total	220	Total (8 wkts)	221

C.U. v. SUSSEX.

Young again won the toss and he and Mann opened the innings to the bowling of Relf and Cox. Mann played well and again got out when appearing to be well set. Doll made 3 good hits off Vine but in attempting a fourth he mistimed the ball and was caught. After Young left Wright and Falcon put a far better appearance on the score, but their pace of scoring was very slow. Finally the innings closed for 241, Wright being out from the first ball he received on Friday. The Sussex innings was a singular mixture of good and bad batting. R. Relf and Vine both got out in trying to hit good length balls but Ramsbotham and A. E. Relf came together and resisted the bowling for some time. With 9 wickets down for 257, it looked as if Sussex would not have a big lead on the first innings, but Cox and Butt put on 156 runs, Cox batting really well. The innings closed for 413. Macleod had the best analysis. Olivier and Lyttelton again both bowled very well, though the former seemed to tire during the last wicket stand.

In the University's 2nd innings Young batted superbly, and Falcon for the first time in a first class match showed what a fine punishing bat he is, and in his innings of 60 his off-driving was very powerful and perfectly timed. The innings closed for 199 leaving Sussex with 27 to win, a task which they accomplished for the loss of Relf's wicket.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

	1st inn.		2nd inn.
R. A. Young, b A. E. Relf	34	c R. Relf, b Vine	58
F. T. Mann, c Butt, b A. E. Relf	19	b Vine	19
M. H. C. Doll, c Simms, b Vine	20	c A. E. Relf, b Vine	12
C. C. G. Wright, c Killick, b A. E. Relf	87	c Butt, b A. E. Relf	10
J. Reunert, c Luther, b A. Relf	3	c R., b A. E. Relf	0
M. Falcon, b A. E. Relf	44	c Luther, b Cox	60
C. Reunert, c A. E., b R. Relf	0	c A. E. Relf, b Cox	15
K. G. Macleod, c and b A. E. Relf	2	b Cox	5
E. H. Cuthbertson, c Butt, b A. E. Relf	3	b Vine	8
E. Olivier, c Cox, b A. E. Relf	11	c and b Vine	0
Hon. C. F. Lyttelton, not out	9	not out	0
Byes 4, l-b 5	9	Byes 2, l-b 10	12
Total	241	Total	199

SUSSEX.

Vine, c Wright, b Olivier	14	not out	1
Relf (R.), lbw, b Lyttelton	14	c Young, b Lyttelton	10
Capt. A. C. G. Luther, c Mann, b Lyttelton	22	not out	17
Killick, b Olivier	16		
W. K. Ramsbotham, c Lyttelton, b Macleod	44		
Relf (A. E.), c Mann, b Lyttelton	65		
H. L. Simms, c Mann, b Macleod	16		
T. G. C. Scott, b Macleod	7		
C. L. A. Smith, c Macleod, b Lyttelton	24		
Cox, c Cuthbertson, b Macleod	81		
Butt, not out	74		
Byes 22, l-b 7, w 5, n-b 2	36	Extras	0
Total	423	Total (1 wkt.)	28

COLLEGE CRICKET.

SCORES OF 50 AND OVER.

J. H. Greathead, Caius v. Christ's	142
R. S. Pedraza, Sidney v. St Catharine's	119
C. Gimson, Emmanuel v. King's	110
Rev. R. Swan-Mason, St Catharine's v. Trinity Hall	101*
C. E. Hoffmeister, St Catharine's v. Trinity Hall	100
G. S. Bryan-Brown, Downing v. Jesus	98
C. E. Brisley, Caius v. Christ's	90
A. E. Herman, King's v. Emmanuel	82
F. G. Wailes, Emmanuel v. Queens'	78
D. C. F. Burton, Jesus v. St John's	63
F. E. Maltby, St Catharine's v. Sidney	62*
A. J. Scholfield, Caius v. Christ's	60
S. G. Bennett, Downing v. Jesus	55*
V. R. Scully, Downing v. Jesus	54
A. F. Sutcliffe, Sidney v. Queens'	53
A. G. Attwood, Caius v. Clare	51*
G. W. M. Andrews, Emmanuel v. Queens'	50

BOWLING.

H. J. Goodwin, Jesus v. St John's ... 5 wickets for 24 runs

LAWN TENNIS.

C.U. v. REDHILL.

In the absence of Blundell and Tancock we were badly defeated last Wednesday by Redhill, losing both Doubles and Singles. K. Powell played a fine game for the visitors: with Down he never lost a set.

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SINGLES.

W. S. Andrews (Caius) beat K. Powell (Redhill) (6—2, 6—4).

J. A. D. Naoroji (Christ's) lost to P. Bidlake (Redhill) (3—6, 1—6).

G. S. Stathers (Trinity) lost to W. D. Waller (Redhill) (2—6, 6—2, 4—6).

A. L. Prinsep (Trinity) lost to H. A. Hurly (Redhill) (2—6, 12—10, 1—6).

A. Pym (King's) lost to K. Boyd (Redhill) (2—5, 6—3, 4—6).

R. J. Hudson (Caius) lost to F. P. Down (Redhill) (1—6, 3—6).

DOUBLES.

Andrews and Naoroji lost to Powell and Down (4—6, 5—7); beat Waller and Bidlake (8—6, 6—2); beat Boyd and Hurly (6—2, 6—2).

Hudson and Stathers lost to Powell and Down (1—6, 3—6); lost to Waller and Bidlake (4—6, 6—1, 2—6); beat Boyd and Hurly (6—3, 6—2).

Prinsep and Pym lost to Powell and Down (1—6, 4—6); lost to Waller and Bidlake (3—6, 2—6); lost to Boyd and Hurly (4—6, 2—6).

SHOOTING NOTES.

There has only been one match in the last fortnight, which was unfortunately lost. On May 28th the University met the H.A.C. but their team was considerably weakened by Triposes, etc. The scores were:

H.A.C.		C.U.R.V.	
W. S. Newton	98	J. B. Thomson	97
F. E. Varley	98	G. E. A. Whitworth ...	93
W. H. Abraham	96	W. Johnstone	93
F. M. Merson	95	W. T. Lattey	91
P. Plater	93	A. P. B. Irwin	91
H. A. Shilmen	88	H. A. Bell	91
G. F. Newsham	87	H. A. C. Goodwin	90
W. H. Trask	86	H. S. Reed	88
	741		734

COLLEGE CORRESPONDENCE.

CLARE.

The second boat made a bold attempt to get on last week, but after beating Caius III. on Thursday, they were defeated by King's II. on Friday in the final after a good race.

It only remains for us to wish the first boat all good luck during the next four days; they have been credited with some pretty good times lately, and therefore we hope that they may do themselves justice in the Races.

The Cricket team finished up the season by drawing with Caius on Saturday, their record for the term being: played 14, won 4, lost 3, drawn 7. We beg to congratulate W. H. Ramsbotham and E. H. Cuthbertson on playing for the University.

The Lawn Tennis VI. have had no matches lately. During the term they have played 15, won 8, lost 7.

CORPUS CHRISTI.

Heartiest wishes to the boat in the coming Races!

At Cricket we have drawn against Magdalene after a splendid game. Our 'A' team secured a victory over the College Mission team on Monday.

Congratulations to H. C. Cooper on playing in the finals of University handicap doubles.

The College May Concert is fixed for Thursday, June 11th.

The College Literary Society met on Thursday last in Mr Speus' rooms when Mr G. K. Chesterton conversed for a considerable period on 'The Novel.' His inimitable discourse was listened to with sustained interest. The discussion finally developed into a transcendental philosophical duet which ended in the early hours of morning.

JESUS.

We hear that the boats have improved, and that the new ship is satisfactory—it is difficult to say more. At a Boat Club meeting on Monday G. E. Fairbairn was elected Captain and P. Verdon Hon. Sec. for the coming year, and it was decided to form a committee for the discussion of Henley.

At Cricket we have beaten Pembroke. The season on the whole has been a distinct success. We have only lost two matches so far, and the draws have been uniformly in our favour, notably in the match with Trinity.

The Lawn Tennis season has resulted in 6 matches won, 3 drawn, 4 lost, and 6 scratched. This is fairly creditable when we consider that we were seldom able to put our full team into the field, the pressure of a tripos and the attraction of the University practice courts often proving too strong for our captain. We note with surprise that his understudy has so far received no outward recognition of his services. The new colours besides the hon. sec. are W. E. Hardcastle, H. G. Rowsell, J. S. L. Jones, and A. R. C. Schlumberger.

The Farragoes met on Saturday in R. S. Wood's rooms, and an impromptu debate was held on numerous subjects of great interest, practical, ethical and political. Some very sound debating resulted, the web of fate proving especially unkind to our excellent president, who got badly tied up, to say the least of it, in his unavailing efforts to realise the ideal and idealise the real. The Society was happy in the presence of an old and respected member, to wit H. J. Priestley. Six new members were proposed and elected.

We have received the following communication, which should prove of interest to all Jesus men:—'The Master and Fellows have decided on the erection in the College Chapel of a memorial to Thomas Cranmer—the earliest as he is, perhaps, the most famous of our College worthies. A committee has been formed to determine the character of the memorial and to select an artist to design it. Before October it may be hoped that the proposal will have taken a definite shape.'

Preparations for the ball are already making their presence heard by the inhabitants of Cloister Court from 5 a.m. onwards. The tickets, we hear, have been going splendidly, and everything bids fair for success with the usual British proviso—weather permitting. We believe we are correct in saying there is to be a sacred concert in the Chapel on Sunday evening.

As we must now perforce spare our readers for the next three months or so, we will take the opportunity of thanking them for their forbearance in the past, apologizing for all shortcomings and long ditto, and hoping to prove less tedious in the future.

CHRIST'S.

Monday was believed to be Whit-Monday; and this singular event has been celebrated by the annual visit to the College of the boys from our Home in Southwark. They all seem to have enjoyed themselves, and thoroughly too; and their cheers as they left us were good to hear. 'Rounders in the Fellows.' The usual Bank holiday crowds, too, have been inspecting this ancient and religious foundation: and *paterfamilias* has been busy explaining that the decrepit tree in the second court is Milton's Mulberry! Young men and maidens listen in awe and wonder; others (who know better), with amusement. It is trying, however, when 'Arry peers through your window just when you are changing, and can't find your *sine qua non's*.

Those who have been favoured with a private view of the Exhibition of 'Miltoniana,' said that it 'fairly licks creation.' Though the idea of a cosmos besmeared with mucin and ptyalin is anything but pleasant, it is to be understood that the exhibition is really a good show, well thought out and carefully arranged. It will be open from Friday, June 12th, till Wednesday, June 24th, and from Monday, July 6th, till Saturday, July 11th, from 12 to 1 and from 3 to 5 p.m.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

The Steward has sent us the following for insertion. We congratulate him on his energy and competence; may he continue for ever on the same lines.

MAY WEEK.

ITS YOUR MONEY WE WANT.

IN GREAT COURT:— By the Great Gate, there will be a life-like imitation of the Amphitheatre at Rome. Twice daily (3 and 6) there will be BEAR FIGHTS. No notice need be given—just walk in.

IN ANTE-CHAPEL:— On show during whole week: The Tooth of a Fellow; Pen with which Junior Dean signs Exeats; Several droll and excruciatingly funny exhibits.

IN NEW COURT:— *Boxing.* The Steward has kindly put up a purse, and several of 'The Fancy' will put on the gloves for a round or two during Afternoon and Evening.

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ALSO WATER CARNIVAL: RUDE PLENTY IN THE CLOISTERS; FUNNY SAMBO and his whimsical white mice give an Exhibition twice daily in the Library; Professor Macaroni will tell fortunes to any gentleman wishing it in the READING ROOM.

COME AND BRING YOUR FRIENDS.

All profits direct to the kitchens: This is to set it on its legs again.

SIDNEY SUSSEX.

The boat. The VIII. has improved out of all recognition during the past week. We wish it the best of luck during the races. May the improvement be kept up!

Cricket. Three matches have been played during the last week. We have drawn with St John's [207 for 9 (innings declared)—150 for 2] and Queens' [201—105 for 6] but have beaten St Catharine's [240 for 6 (innings declared)—107]. The season which has ended has been most successful; we have to record 7 wins against 3 losses, while 8 matches have been left drawn. The XI. has proved itself the best we have had for many years; no less than four different members of the team have scored centuries. The fielding was uniformly good, and on occasions very good indeed; the batting was good all through, but the bowling lacked sting, though several times it rose well to the occasion.

Lawn Tennis. In the University Tournament our representative pair, C. H. Cole and F. W. Metcalfe, met with some success, but we hear that they are now out of the running. The season has not been altogether successful, but it has been better than last year.

DOWNING.

The boat are decidedly a better crew than last year. We hope for four bumps at least; and if these are not obtained it will not be through lack of dash and energy. We wish them the best of luck.

Owing to exams no Cricket has been played this week.

The best thanks of the Literary Society are due to the Master, for so kindly entertaining us at dinner on Saturday last, and also for his excellent paper on 'Sir James Paget.'

SELWYN.

We have not heard much news of the boat: after next week no doubt the news will be more definite.

The Cricket season has not been very successful, but the team improved a good deal towards the latter part of the term. Two matches have been won, four lost and seven drawn.

The Lawn Tennis team has had a most successful season, King's, Jesus, Trinity and Sidney have recently been defeated.

A successful Concert has been held in the garden, much to the annoyance and discomfort of candidates for Honours.

Talking of noises and concerts reminds us that the new hall has indeed been started, and this of necessity involves the question of bricks.

May we take this opportunity of expressing the hope that the magnificence of the new erection will be in direct proportion to the square of the noise made during preliminary operations. But the past fortnight has given us a deeper insight into Lady Macbeth's finer feelings.

'I hear a knocking
At the south entry: *retire we to our chamber*
. . . . . Hark! more knocking!!!'

If any of the aforementioned candidates for Honours be disappointed of their hopes in the present examinations we would offer them a scrap of consolation by reminding them that the cause of their failure is a condition of cerebral chaos induced by the terrific and deafening noise which resulted from the hammering of a corrugated iron roof on to a stonemasons' workshop; not to mention the incessant clatter during the putting up of a wooden pallisade, and countless other indescribable and ear-piercing vibrations produced by the marvellous ingenuity and colossal genius of a handful of British working men.

This is the tale of the bricks.

FITZWILLIAM HALL.

Apologies to our Lawn Tennis Captain. The three matches reported last week were *all* in our favour. The first VI. won their match v. Westminster College on Thursday (6—0), play being abandoned on account of rain.

The Cricket XI. won the match v. Saffron Walden on Wednesday last, and lost v. the Censor's XI. on Monday.

We hear rumours of a good programme on the occasion of our Musical Society's 'at home.' Seeing that the event will have taken place by the time these notes are printed, we will say no more.

UNIVERSITY PULPIT.

SUNDAY, JUNE 7.

Ramsden Sermon in Great St Mary's Church by the Right Rev. C. O. L. RILEY, D.D., Gonville & Caius College, Bishop of Perth, Western Australia.

'But ye shall receive power after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you, and ye shall be witnesses unto me both in Jerusalem and in all Judea and in Samaria and unto the uttermost part of the earth.' Acts i. 8.

In this scene we have the doctrine about the Holy Ghost—the teaching of Whitsuntide and the duty of missionary work linked together and simply taught. The Holy Spirit was to come down and the result was to be that the disciples were to become missionaries. It seems as if that was to be the chief purpose for which the Holy Spirit was to come into the hearts of men. It would be impossible if the Holy Spirit was in the heart that no witness for Christ should be in the lives of his people. Everyone —whether he likes it or not, whether he thinks of it or not—bears some witness, and the descent of the Holy Ghost was to make it possible for Christians to bear witness for Christ.

The pious founder of the Ramsden Sermon wished it to be the means of impressing upon 'Those who were preparing themselves for God's work in Church and State, the duty of Church extension over the colonies and dependencies of the British Empire.'

We do not wonder that some earnest person thought of this plan to put before those who have in after life such influence as you will wield an earnest desire for Church extension. In those days the state of the Church was serious enough and the apathy of the people was so appalling—that we do not wonder at earnest minds being disturbed about missionary work. Within our own memory, in half the churches in England, no sermons on missions were ever preached, no money was ever collected—no special prayers were ever said. In many of the other churches, the only mission sermons preached were by deputations from the various societies—and very often the clergy seized the opportunity to go for a holiday. Missionary work was looked upon as an 'extra,' and as if it had nothing to do with ordinary Christianity. No doubt really earnest men all over England did pray for and help on this work—no doubt here and there a few did feel called upon to go out into the mission field—but when they went they were often forgotten by their fellow clergy at home, and if after years of toil they returned and had a living given to them—then there was an outcry. The Church instead of welcoming back heroes, as many were—from the front—wondered what she should do with them. Thank God the whole aspect of the case is changed. There are days of intercession. The parochial clergy take care to keep up the missionary spirit, and returning bishops and clergy are welcomed on their arrival in the old home, and not, as formerly, assailed with scornful epithets.

Times are changed. If the benefactress were amongst us to-day or if she sees and knows what we are doing, as perhaps she does, she would, I venture to think, feel that her wish was nearer to fulfilment than twenty years ago. Wherever we look we now see the Church of England, at least trying to do her work. She is running the race that is set before her. It is in many, nay, in most places a 'stern chase' which is ever a long one and it requires an effort, almost impossible, to overtake work neglected in the past. Still the progress made, considering the smallness of the effort made, during the last 130 years, has been remarkable. Whereas then there was no Bishop of the Anglican Communion outside the British Isles, to-day there are more than 200. But 70 years ago Australia was in the Archdeaconry of Calcutta, now we have 20 dioceses—including our special missionary dioceses of New Guinea. We certainly are living in better days than when the Church was so much the creature of the state that for a 100 years she was afraid to send bishops to America because the state—for political reasons—would not give permission to those who had for so long pathetically and hopelessly appealed for a complete organization for the Church. We have outlived the days when some bishops, so we are told, never went into their dioceses. We are gradually outliving the day when the Church is supposed to be the servant of one particular party in the state. We have come to the day when the work of the Church is looked upon with interest, we might almost say with sympathetic interest, often by the very men who a few years ago would have been heedless or scornful.

It is something to live in an age of progress, in which there is a certain amount of enthusiasm. It is something to be permitted by God to take part in a great work of upbuilding.

When we remember how fearful were even liberal-minded

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churchpeople about the visitors to the first Lambeth Conference, and then contrast the most kindly and hearty welcomes we, who have come from distant lands, have received at numberless meetings, we cannot but feel that real interest is being taken in Mission work.

Yet while we thank God for some signs of hope and progress, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact of failure. Think of the command 'Go ye.' Think of the promise 'Ye shall be witnesses,' and of the other 'Ye shall receive power,' and then surely we must feel at times an awful sense of failure. We have but begun the work—but touched the hem of the garment.

On the broad earth millions have as yet never heard the Gospel message, and of those who have heard it millions refuse to listen and come out of heathendom. Mohammedans are hardly touched.

It sometimes looks as if, after nineteen centuries of teaching, the prophecy 'the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea' was as far off fulfilment as ever.

Then if we look at home, though the land is nominally Christian, though the Church bell summoning people to prayer sounds throughout the length and breadth of the land, and no place is hid from the sound thereof, yet the churches are not full: Sunday is, alas! becoming simply a day for pleasure and amusement, and all serious thought about the future is put on one side. Among Christians too there are divisions, so instead of being able to help each other, instead of fighting shoulder to shoulder, much energy is wasted in overlapping and in unseemly wrangles.

Then even the work we do, is done feebly, because it is not properly co-ordinated. It is not done by the Church as a whole—but by numerous voluntary bodies, to whom our deepest gratitude is due, for they came forward to do the work which was not attempted by the Church. The result of our present system of working by societies within the Church is a great waste of power, of time and of energy. This is a great pity when we consider how urgent is the work and how many are the difficulties to be overcome.

It is well surely to take, now and again, a survey of the position to see where we are, where we ought to be and if possible to find out the cause of our comparative failure.

Fortunately for the preacher who is bidden to speak to you to-day this is the duty he has to attempt to perform. We who come from distant parts of the Empire—'from out-post duty' in the field, dare not permit ourselves to discuss difficult problems of theology. We know the necessity for and the value of 'learned leisure.' It comes not to us. By possession of this learned leisure and the good use that has been made of it, the Cambridge School has for years laid the whole Church under a deep obligation for the patience, the learning and the reverent piety with which they have devoted themselves to the study of the Scriptures and of such other knowledge as shall throw light upon them. We reap the benefit of those labours in a more firm and intelligent faith and we gratefully acknowledge our debts.

Our duty is to carry this message, thus made by your labours more intelligent and fixed on a firmer basis, to men in many places and in many ways.

What is the cause of our failure? Let us glance at the history of missionary effort and then perhaps we may see why we have not succeeded.

This history has often been divided into four main periods: (1) During the first four centuries Christianity subdued the Roman Empire. This was a triumph over civilisation. (2) From the 7th to the 14th centuries Christianity was spread over Northern and Central Europe. This was a triumph over barbarism. (3) In the 16th and 17th centuries the great explorers discovered new worlds. To these new worlds went out a few earnest souls and thousands of heathens were converted. (4) the last period has been the last two centuries. A little more than 200 years ago S.P.C.K. was founded and a few years afterwards the S.P.G. and the object of these societies was to enable our settlers beyond the seas to have the ministration of religion. It is only during the last century since the C.M.S. came into being that any real effort has been made to convert the heathen. We cannot wonder that when the effort has been so feeble the result should be feeble also. If we look at the methods, adopted in these periods, what we find is instructive. At first the whole Church by its individual members, did mission work. When men heard of Christ, they brought their brothers as Andrew brought Simon. When they were persecuted in one city they fled to another and preached the Gospel. When Paul was a prisoner at Rome—there is little doubt but that many soldiers, civil servants and civilians were continually passing backwards and forwards between Britain and Rome—those who were influenced by St Paul's teaching would naturally tell others the glad tidings of great joy. So it came about that in the first century Christianity was known in Britain. That the Church almost disappeared was not the fault of the missionaries or their methods, but the fault of the barbarian hordes who over-ran the land. That it did not die out was due to the faith of those in the west.

The method of the first centuries was certainly this: every Christian felt that he had to bear witness, and every convert became a member of the Church. The Lord added to the Church daily such as should be saved. The second period was a period of work by missionaries: men were sent out to preach. The method adopted was to convert the chieftains and then their followers would come into the fold and be baptized.

This failed to some extent because it was not a personal matter and very often the state backed up the missionary with force. In the first centuries the converts came from the bottom of the social scale, and soon spread upwards until there were Christians in Cæsar's household. In the second the chieftain became a Christian and his people followed his example—not necessarily from personal conviction. In the third period, the work was done by missionaries, but their work was not followed up. The converts were neither taught, nor shepherded, so in time most of them fell away.

In the last period the work has been chiefly the work of missionaries sent out by societies, and of late great care has been taken in the teaching of the converts and they have been grafted into the Church. The result has been greater steadfastness and greater faith. The good result has, however, been marred by the evil lives of many so-called Christians living in the Colonies and among the heathen.

I think we see therefore certain requisites for successful work in the mission field.

i. The Church should do her work as it is done by the Church in the United States of America. Until this is the case we shall never teach our people, that one of the primary duties of the Christian is to 'tell it out that the Lord is King.'

To the older ones therefore I appeal to use their influence to develop the idea which is now gaining ground that the Church is her own great Missionary Society.

ii. As these missions have been most successful where individual Christians have been 'witnesses' I must appeal to you who are young.

In Australia—we have had sent out some of the brightest and best of men—and on the other hand many, very many, failures—who have brought discredit upon the English race and upon the English Church. Now many of you will in the future leave the old land and go to the Colonies to work for your King and Country, you will, as the Briton always has done, bear witness to honesty of purpose, to duty—to justice. Everywhere this is admitted to the honour of our race. May we not expect you also to bear witness to morality and to Christianity? Why should our men who can set and do set such a splendid example of obedience to duty, of heroic and brave conduct and who can always be trusted to act justly, look down with such contempt on native races? What can those native races think of us who believe in Him, who stretched out his arms to draw all men unto him when they see us looking down with contempt on men for whom Christ died?

You who are to go out to the Colonies, let me tell you that if you bear witness to Christ, if you follow his footsteps in 'doing good'—you can exert a wonderful power and help in an almost incredible manner to spread the Gospel. On the other hand we have suffered keenly by the bad lives of so-called Christians whose influence for evil has been terrible.

Pray ye for the Spirit's influence to bear witness to the truth.

No Church ever had the opportunity which ours has now. God has given us our task and our opportunity. Shall we seize it or let it slip?—the work cannot be done by the Clergy alone—the evil example of a few laymen will counterbalance any good they can do. The work can only be done when every Christian in the power of the Holy Ghost bears witness to Christ.

If we let our splendid opportunity pass the work will be given to others.

> 'Tis ours to save our brethren, with peace and love to win,
> Their darkened heart from error, ere they harden it to sin.
> But if before his duty man with listless spirit stands,
> Ere long the great avenger takes the work from out his hands.

PRIZE FOR A RESEARCH IN CHEMISTRY.—The prize of £50 out of the Gordon-Wigan fund has been awarded to Leonard Angelo Levy, B.A., of Clare College, for his research entitled 'Investigations on the fluorescence of Platinocyanides.'

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May Week Number.

Pine-Trees and the Sky: Evening

I'd watched the sorrow of the evening sky,
And smelt the sea, and earth, and the warm clover,
And heard the waves, and the seagull's mocking cry.

And in them all was only the old cry,
That song they always sing,—'The best is over!
'You may remember now, and think, and sigh,
'O silly lover!'

And I was tired and sick that all was over,
And because I,
For all my thinking, never could recover
One moment of the good hours that were over.
And I was sorry and sick, and wished to die.

Then from the sad west turning wearily,
I saw the pines against the white north sky,
Very beautiful, and still, and bending over
Their sharp black heads against a quiet sky.
And there was peace in them; and I
Was happy, and forgot to play the lover,
And laughed, and did no longer wish to die;
Being glad of you, O pine-trees and the sky!

R. B.

John Milton, Papist.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

Sir,—The arrival of the tercentenary of Milton's birth and the exhibition which is to be held in Christ's College, embolden me to raise in your columns a question which is ignored by every one of the poet's biographers, but which must be acknowledged to have a real interest of its own—the question, namely, to what religion it was that Milton belonged at the close of his life and at the actual time of his death in 1674.

On November 5th, 1704, a sermon was preached in St Margaret's Church at Westminster, before the House of Commons. The preacher was Dr William Binckes, Dean of Lichfield, who the next year became Prolocutor of Convocation. The thanks of the House of Commons were voted to him for the discourse, and it was printed at their request. In the course of the sermon the following words occur: 'A Popish Judge in a late reign declar'd publickly as of his own knowledge that the great Champion of the [Puritan] cause, and who is suppos'd to have writ himself blind, in the defence of it, was a Roman Catholick.' This statement was made more definite in the printed edition of the sermon by a footnote. 'Judge Milton, a profess'd Papist, in his Circuit at *Warwick*, affirmed to several Gentlemen and Justices that his brother *Milton* the famous Author was of his religion.'

The same assertion is made in a MS. a little later in date which is in the possession of Lord Egmont at St James' Place. The MS. in question consists of four folio volumes bound in vellum, entitled *Adversaria* and contains a series of anecdotes and remarks dealing with various persons of eminence. It was written by Sir John Perceval, created 1st Earl of Egmont, who died in 1748, and from internal evidence the whole was finished before 1730. In the 2nd volume, p. 286, Sir John writes as follows:—'Milton the poet died a Papist. Dr Charlotte, Master of University College, Oxford, told me lately at Bath that he remembers to have heard from Dr Binks, that he was at an entertainment in King James' reign when Sir [Christopher] Milton, one of the Judges and elder brother to the famous Mr Milton the poet was present, and that the Judge did then say publickly his brother was a Papist some years before he died, and that he died so. [p. 287] I am still more persuaded of it from what Dr English told me, that he had often heard Mr Prior, the poet, say that the late Earl of Dorset told him the same thing.'

Putting these two accounts together we learn that Dr Binckes was himself actually present at the Assize Dinner in Warwick and heard Sir Christopher make the statement. The evidence is therefore fairly direct. Sir Christopher was the younger, not elder, brother of the poet, and lived on terms of intimacy with him. It was to him, for instance, that Milton dictated his nuncupative will in July, 1674, so that he was in a position to know the truth of what he was saying. Dr Binckes was a man of some eminence in his own way, a member of St John's who became Fellow of Peterhouse, and he could have no object in deliberately lying on the matter. Besides Dr Binckes's assertion, we have also a second line of tradition, apparently quite independent of Sir Christopher, which comes through Lord Dorset (the poet and munificent patron of men of letters, who was himself a friend of Milton's), Matthew Prior and Dr English. This united testimony can hardly be put aside as unworthy of examination; the fact that there are two independent traditions being of real importance in this connection.

If we turn to the recorded circumstances of Milton's closing years we find indeed that very little is known, but that every detail we possess goes to show that Sir Christopher spoke the truth. He was living very quietly, alone with his third wife and one servant, having

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sent away his three daughters from home. He had withdrawn himself in religious matters from all for which he had fought in the past. 'He had ceased to attend any church, belonged to no religious communion, and had no religious observances in his family. His reasons for this were a matter for curious surmise among his friends, because of the profoundly religious character of his own mind; but he does not seem ever to have furnished the explanation' (*Encyc. Brit.* xvi. 336. Article by Prof. Masson) Especially was he scornful of the Separatist Preachers with whom he had formerly thrown in his lot, and when a servant who was specially devoted to them used to bring him accounts of their services and sermons he would ridicule them unmercifully; a course 'so grievous to the good creature that he left his service upon it.' (Jonathan Richardson's *Explanatory Notes and Remarks upon Milton's Paradise Lost* 1734. p. xlvi.).

It seems, no doubt, a little paradoxical at first sight to argue that Milton was a Catholic from the fact that he was never known to pray, but there can be no doubt that in 1674, when anti-Catholic feeling was already on the point of bursting out into the Reign of Terror of 1676—80, this is precisely the effect which would have been produced on the minds of his friends if that hypothesis were true. The penal laws were in full force, it was death for a British subject to be a priest in England, nor in that time of fanatical intolerance would Milton's life have been safe for a moment from the fury of the Protestant mob, had it been rumoured that he, whom all men looked upon as one of their leaders, had in fact himself seceded to the other side. Silence and negative evidence is, from the nature of the case, all that we can hope to meet with while Milton is still alive.

The place of his burial deserves a moment's notice. He was laid to rest not, as we should have expected, in the great Nonconformist Burial Ground at Bunhill Fields close to his own house, but in St Giles', Cripplegate, where his father had been laid before him. That fact proves nothing either way. Catholics had no burying places of their own and were often buried in churches of the Establishment. Dryden sleeps in Westminster Abbey, Pope in the parish church of Twickenham.

The principal evidence which I have been able to discover on the other side is drawn from Milton's published writings. We may leave his *Treatise of Christian Doctrine* out of the question. A posthumous work, not published for 150 years after his death is no satisfactory evidence as to his opinions in his last days, though the Treatise undoubtedly belongs to the latter years of his life. His tract *Of True Religion* is more valuable for our purpose. This tract was issued at the beginning of 1673, in connection with the agitation against Charles' Declaration of Indulgence, and certainly seems to prove conclusively that Milton could not have been an actual Catholic at that time. On the other hand it shows an astonishing change towards more moderate views when it is compared with his earlier writings on the same subject. 'This is diluted Miltonism indeed' is Prof. Masson's comment upon it. The publication of such a document at the beginning of 1673 is by no means irreconcilable with a reception into the Catholic Church before November, 1674, eighteen or twenty months afterwards. It is no uncommon phenomenon that a man on the verge of a great change of opinion or belief should issue to the world a pamphlet on the other side, arguing against the tenets which are steadily forcing themselves upon his unwilling mind, and trying to find an anchorage where he may ride out in safety the storm he sees approaching. Thus Newman's last published article before his secession was on 'The Catholicity of the English Church,' and in it he seemed to himself, as he has told us, 'to have shot his last arrow.' May not the tract *Of True Religion* have been in like manner Milton's 'last arrow'?

The learning of those who will be drawn together by the Milton Tercentenary and Exhibition will doubtless be able to add other facts to those which I have here put forward, and perhaps to settle the question one way or the other. In any case, whether or not the poet was ever actually received into the Catholic Church before his death, I think all will admit that the evidence at least goes to prove a great abandonment of his former hostility and the growth of much kinder and more tolerant views towards the ancient Church of which his grandfather had been so fervent a supporter, and into which his own younger brother and perhaps other members of his family had already been received. All Catholics will be glad to feel that they too have some share, and that not the smallest, in the life and works of John Milton.

ARTHUR S. BARNES.

Llandaff House.
June 6th, 1908.

Witches.

There are three witches in the wood:
One wanders in a ghoulish habit:
One is a tree that oozes blood:
And one's a rabbit.

Sudden and gloomy is the ghoul:
I nod to her, she can't alarm me—
A gruesome ceremonious fool—
She'll never harm me.

I often read beneath the tree:
I think she knows that all her groaning
And dripping wounds are lost on me:
I mock her moaning.

One thing can make my belly thump:
One fascination terrifies me:
Suddenly, from a ferny clump,
The rabbit eyes me.

A. Y. CAMPBELL.

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And What Came of it.

[See 'Paradoxology' *Cambridge Review*, Feb. 6. 'The Right to Live,' March 5, and 'A Burglarious Entrance,' March 12.]

Reader, gentle reader, hast thou ever been mixed up in a burglary? Hast thou known the subtle scheme, the stealthy approach, the privy breathless entry, when thou crossedst the window-sill, that Rubicon of law? Hast thou hushed the growling of Cerberus with narcotic morsels, remembering that the o in 'narcotic' is long, and not, as occasionally scanned in the most estimable periodicals, short? Hast thou trembled at the flashing bullseye of the perfunctory constable? Hast thou slidden a catch with the putty-knife, treacled the pane, drilled the safe? Have the cold shudders crept down thy spine at the voice of thy somniloquent host? Hast thou peradventure done all this, suffered all this, hoped these hopes, feared all these fears, rejoiced at thy safe emergence only to find—*that the spoons were electroplated?*

Probably thou hast not, gentle reader. But if thou hast held a stinger off a no-ball or made a bull on the wrong target or answered with great fulness a question which was not asked, then assuredly thou wilt sympathise and not overwhelm with reproaches three unfortunate men already penitent. To be a burglar is bad enough, to be an unsuccessful one to boot, that, my friends, is terrible to a man with a conscience.

For guilty as they were, they all had consciences. Sprigge-Taplowe had a conscience, Smythe-Aylwine had a conscience, even Henry Winter-Smither had a conscience. It is true that these consciences were only consciences of the ordinary kind, that is to say, a club-footed limping sort of affair which never catches up with sin until it stumbles, but comes along afterwards and says 'There, you fool, look what you've done now.' Still they were consciences right enough.

There is only one balm that can salve a conscience of that kind, it is to blame the person who led you into temptation. So they blamed Sprigge-Taplowe who had been their leader. They blamed the vagrant who had suggested the adventure. They blamed most of all the old lady who had deceived them. They bewailed a degenerate aristocracy which fills the stately homes of England with plated goods. Fools, not to know that the butler sleeps with the silver beneath his bed!

They had dragged a heavy chest full of Birmingham ware three miles along a hilly road before the rising sun told them that they were duped. Then in sheer contumely they had scattered the shining baubles for another three miles along the road side. Then, weary of their labour, sick of their gloomy recriminations, they left the road, turned aside into the golf course on the top of the hill just above a village, and there rested among the bunkers. All this part of England presents an unbroken series of golf-links, so that you can drive off from the first tee at Tooting Bec, and hole out a couple of months later on Southsea Common. There where once he followed the Surrey 'Unt, *le Jorrocks de nos jours* foozles his drives and omits to replace the turf. Foozle on, brave Jorrocks, thou hast had a busy day in the city, foozle on!

They passed the greater part of the day thus hidden among the gorse bushes, in great spiritual and bodily discomfort. They had nothing to eat, and no money to purchase food.

I had an uncle once, a man of sterling qualities but no marked business aptitude, who had a habit of selling for a rise and buying for a fall, which made him popular in the city, but unable to pay his bills. He therefore went on a prolonged walking tour, just like our three wayfarers, and once like them found himself with nothing between himself and starvation—except a tin-opener which my aunt Julia, with her usual foresight, had thrust into his pocket the evening before his departure. Though he had parted with all his other property, he had kept this because it reminded him of his poor wife. With this instrument he laid the foundations of his fortune. How he did it I know not; perhaps he went about opening other people's tins for a remuneration, but anyhow, he returned to London a year or two later, and was next heard of selling shares in a Cornish tin-mine, a very promising concern. This shews that British pluck and grit will often succeed where mere brains are doomed to failure. Concerning my uncle, therefore, these things happened thus.

But in the case of our three travellers, Edward Sprigge-Taplowe, Jacob Smythe-Aylwine and Henry Winter-Smither, fortune came to their aid. It so chanced that the gorse bushes under which they reclined were full of golf balls. The three travellers were heartily grateful for the new fashion of filling golf balls with champagne and similar liquids in order to increase their resiliency, a fashion very popular with Mr Jorrocks and his friends of the South Surrey G.C. Some of these balls they cracked and sucked until the slight explosion caused by cracking one, which chanced to have a core of compressed gas, warned them to desist, and despatch Henry Winter-Smither with the remainder into the neighbouring village to sell them and purchase food. They chose Henry because, as Sprigge-Taplowe often remarked, he had such an honest face. That was a thing frequently noticed in Winter-Smither. Mothers would constantly leave their infants in his charge. Crossing sweepers would ask him to mind their brooms. Tradesmen seldom asked him for cash and even booking-office clerks used sometimes to push his ticket through before they had seized his money. The honesty of his face had at times so much embarrassed him that he had almost resolved to part his hair in the middle and wear a cassock.

'Winter-Smither is a long time gone and I am hungry,' said Sprigge-Taplowe after some hours.

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'He is a very long time gone and I am very hungry,' said Smythe-Aylwine.

'Can anything have happened to him?'

'It can.'

'What can?'

'Anything.'

'Idiot!'

Now you or I could, if we chose, write a much better dialogue than that. People who read Gallic fiction inform me that English dialogue in novels is unnatural. I have therefore determined this once to set down what Edward Sprigge-Taplowe and Jacob Smythe-Aylwine really did say to one another. Emaciation often exacerbates the most equanimous temperaments.

A bitter smile passed over Smythe-Aylwine's face, as much as to say, 'Who conducted the burglary of the electroplate?'

It was more than Edward could bear.

He covered his face with his hands and burst into a flood of tears.

* * * *

We were talking about Henry Winter-Smither's honest face.

'It is a strange fact, he used to say, that though there are more than eight thousand millions of people in the world, that is to say, reckoning Siamese twins and other double-faced people, nearly a myriad million faces in the world, all different, mine should be commented upon as an honest face.'

'The stress is on the word "face," perhaps,' suggested Sprigge-Taplowe.

The suggestion was not favourably received. Henry muttered something about a stress on Sprigge-Taplowe's face if he didn't take care and reflectively continued—'When I was a young man, my sainted mother often urged me to turn the integrity of my countenance to account. Yielding to her repeated solicitations, I did so in various capacities which I propose to relate for your entertainment. First I became, at the age of twenty-one, a Jew's Christian.'

'What in the world is that?'

'You are aware, presumably, that fashionable dentists often employ qualified doctors, people entitled to wear scarlet gowns and move in the best circles. The same arrangement subsists in the financial world. Philanthropists with good English names like Gordon and Norman advertise in the public press that they are prepared to lend sums ranging from £5 to £5000 on note of hand only. That attracts the customers to the office door, but what then? If they were to see the face of Mr Norman or Mr Gordon they might take alarm, for they have all been warned by their fathers and tutors to beware of borrowing from the Jews. Very well, the advertisement supplied the honest name, I provided the honest face. In those days my face was estimated to be worth ten per cent. Also I was able to conduct business on Saturdays when my patron, Mr Montmorency, was in Church. I might have been a Jew's Christian to this day had not a more favourable opening offered itself. Dining one night at Mr Montmorency's exclusive club I met a Colonel Bunquersley Brassey and after hearing a little of his conversation offered my services and was engaged at a handsome stipend as Sportsman's Liar.'

'Bless me, Winter-Smither, what's that?' enquired Smythe-Aylwine.

'Well you see, when sport was a new thing, say fifty years ago, it was possible for a sportsman's narrative of his experiences to be both truthful and interesting. But with the growth of sport, the multiplication of records and liars, it is now impossible to combine the two. Now Colonel Bunquersley Brassey had been brought up—he was an oldish man—brought up to tell the truth. He naturally found himself altogether at a loss in the club smoking-room when experiences were being exchanged, and often sat silent whole evenings long wondering how the younger men managed to do what they said or say what they did. I now pointed out to him how he might preserve both his honesty and his modesty by employing a confidential companion to extol his exploits. No man, I pointed out, is a hero to his valet, but for three hundred pounds per annum I was prepared to let the Colonel be a hero to me. He described it as a jolly old medieval sort of notion and, as I say, engaged me on the spot.

'At first the arrangement was a great success. The Colonel's reputation went up like coal, we were constantly invited to dine out. I would burst breathlessly into the billiard room exclaiming 'By George, you should have seen the Colonel's drive from the fourth tee; four hundred yards if it was an inch!' Then the Colonel strolling in just in time to overhear the last words would cry out in his hearty voice 'Bosh, Winter-Smither, I don't believe it was much more than three,' which of course was quite true, but left an idea in the minds of the other members, first, that it was probably nearer four than three hundred yards, secondly, that the Colonel was unnecessarily modest but a fine old sportsman for all that, and thirdly, that it was a treat to watch Winter-Smither's honest face light up when he spoke of his friend's achievements; true friendship was so rare nowadays.

'Of course this sort of thing immensely raised the prestige of the Thalia Club because the whole standard of lying in the club rose proportionately to keep pace with my efforts. No club in London holed such prodigious putts, slaughtered such hecatombs of woodcock, or just failed to land such abnormal fish. Prominent liars from other clubs used to be invited solely in order that we might witness their discomfiture. When they opened with their modest brace of lions right-and-left, *we* had made a rule of never beginning breakfast until we had bagged a covey of the larger felines.

'It was magnificent but it couldn't last. The pace was

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too hot. The younger members despaired of ever catching up. Plots were formed in the committee-room and the upshot was sad, very sad. Colonel Bunquersley Brassey was expelled from the club, convicted *on my evidence* of holding five aces.'

This narrative has been introduced here simply to shew why Henry Winter-Smither was selected to go into the village with the golf balls and procure food. The three wayfarers had now passed the stage of narrative. Perfect companionship is a beautiful thing but it does not encourage conversation. A couple of months is generally enough to exhaust the resources of the most versatile *raconteur* and with most people a week is ample. Hence they had invented a system of abbreviated conversation which may be recommended to similar societies where all the views and stories of every member are already known. The custom was to refer to these views and stories as politicians and lawyers refer to Acts of Parliament by a 'Short Title'; conversation then develops on these lines:—

A. Have you seen the result of the Balham election?

B. Yes. My views on Free Trade.

A. No, no. My brother's experiences in Germany.

B. Ah, but my argument from economic history.

or thus:—

B. Did you hear Oyam's speech in the Senate House?

A. Yes. My story about the perambulators.

B. Ha ha ha, excellent! Reminds me of Thompson and the apple-woman.

A. Ha ha ha, admirable! Rather like Jowett and the laundress.

and so on, saving time and temper, you observe.

Sprigge-Taplowe and Smythe-Aylwine had not been alone many minutes before they heard a great hubbub in the road below them. A large and ancient coach had apparently broken down in the main highway and its occupants, a very curious assortment of people, were loudly disputing in various tongues, none of them at all modern except the expletives. The first point in dispute seemed to be whether the coach had broken down at all. But a boorish-looking countryman mounted on a high horse kept shouting from the other side of the hedge, 'Your whole system's broken down, your harness is old fashioned. You must set your house in order or I'll make a clean sweep!'

'I have never seen a clean sweep,' said Sprigge-Taplow. 'Come Jacob, I perceive that these are learned persons. Let us draw near and find out how the learned dispute.'

As they were all talking at once, it was difficult to make out what they were saying. The coachman, rather a splendid person in new gold lace, seemed to think that all they wanted was more money all round, then they'd soon build a coach twice as big and astonish everybody by the celerity of their progress. The old harness would then do quite well. He therefore proceeded to hand round his hat for the offertory, upon which the rest of the company took off *their* hats and passed them round also. A good deal of money seemed to be dropping into various hats, but as their owners immediately put it into their pockets and said no more about it, only two or three coppers found their way into the gold-laced hat. A vigorous clergyman was explaining warmly that what they really ought to do was to get more passengers, let everyone in the coach get out at once and go into the back streets and compel the poor and the blind and the maimed to come in, and then they would get along swimmingly. There was a fat boy hanging to the step who simply pleaded for better grub, but nobody took much notice of him. An intelligent looking gentleman with a rather cynical expression proclaimed that he had long ago given up taking an interest in things. He had been no end of a radical once, he said. He had even published a little Microcosmography to prove that it didn't matter what you did so long as you did something and did it quickly so as to have time to do something else. But now he was quite disillusioned, he said. A number of people complained that the ladies who were on the roof with the luggage ought not to be left out in the cold much longer. To which others replied that they hadn't been invited to join the party and they ought to be thankful to have such nice seats where they could enjoy the view. There was another large party in favour of abolishing the old harness and fixing up a steam steering-gear of an up-to-date pattern in its place. They all expressed their various opinions with great heat and were so busy examining the wheels and the whip and the conductor's horn that no one observed the real cause of the delay, which was that the old horses had gone to sleep.

In one corner especially the noise was tremendous.

'This way, Edward,' cried Smythe-Aylwine highly excited, 'its about religion. There's sure to be a row.'

Sure enough a very reverend-looking person had got hold of a young fellow by the ear and was thwacking him most ferociously, calling him a common squid, and all sorts of horrid names, while the young fellow kept crying out nothing but 'you're a Papist with a Past, Papist with a Past!'

Jacob Smythe-Aylwine seeing this sanguinary encounter was imprudent enough to suggest that someone should run for the police. This suggestion was received with a perfect yell of fury by all the bystanders, and one made a rush towards him crying 'Wants the state to control religion, does he? Tear him, boys! Erastian-rastian-rastian! Tear him to pieces!'

Edward Sprigge-Taplowe was just in time to seize his temerarious colleague by the coat-tails and drag him out of danger.

'Come along, Jacob,' said he, 'this is no place for us.'

J. C.

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Ballade of the Procrastinating Contributor.

You bid me write. Heaven help us! What
On earth am I to write about?
This June sun is so blazing hot,
And I am getting rather stout.
You, slim and cool as any trout,
Dare you expect me, sir, to rhyme?
Not if you coaxed me with a knout!
I'll do my best another time.

Another time I'll sing, but not,
Not now! I have a touch of gout:
My Pegasus could never trot,
When port is 'off,' in such a drought.
Like Gilpin's nag he wants, I doubt,
At least two bottles ere he'll climb
The hill of Poesy. Don't pout,
I'll do my best another time.

Remember, sir! The true-born Scot,
Whom fickle Southrons idly flout,
Against deciding on the spot
Retains a prejudice devout.
Roses have scarce begun to sprout,
And summer still is in her prime.
Wit, like fine gold, comes long-drawn out:
I'll do my best another time.

ENVOI.

If thunderbolt and waterspout
Have not reduced my brain to slime,
I may . . . . Enough for this one bout!
I'll do my best another time. LYNDORE.

The Milton Tercentenary Exhibition.

Going through the right-hand corner of the first court of Christ's, the visitor will find himself faced by a re-production of the Onslow portrait from Nuneham, shewing the poet at the age of 21, which forms the frontispiece of the catalogue soon to be mentioned, and then turning in to the left he will be in the first room of the Exhibition. There he may buy reproductions of the Houbraken portrait, from an original plate in the possession of Mr Shipley, and of the Janssen engraving (*aet. 10*), of which the original portrait was only re-discovered a week ago in the collection of Mr Passmore Edwards; and here too the Catalogue may be obtained; this has been prepared by Dr Williamson with an 'appendix' by Mr Charles Sayle, consisting of a bibliography, or rather *catena* of all editions of Milton's works in Cambridge at the present moment: it thus forms one of the most complete bibliographies and iconographies of Milton in existence. It contains many reproductions of portraits and title pages: in particular, attention may be drawn to Dr Williamson's introduction—he is the owner of the larger part of the engraved portraits shewn—for it contains much material which has only lately come to light, and he can thus connect certain threads of tradition which have hitherto been misinterpreted.

Dealing now with the books, the visitor should start on the right of the door and go chronologically backwards through the editions: first the *Comus* of last year, in the new Cambridge type with the two sorts of h used indiscriminately; through the productions of the Astolat, Essex House, Doves and Ashendene presses; the large *Paradise Lost*, with Strang's illustrations; the six Turner illustrations in Sir E. Brydges' edition of 1835; the Blake illustrations of 1827, and those of Bartolozzi in 1792; to the adaptation of *Comus* in 1791, and its performance in 1787 and 1774. There is the *Samson* on which Handel worked in 1741; and then the bibliographically interesting Baskerville editions of 1758—60. Proceeding now into the second room and again starting on the right, there is a most interesting case containing Bentley's edition of *Paradise Lost*, together with the answers and criticisms it aroused in 1732 and 1733; and then the long series from the fourteenth back to the first edition of the poem; of this latter six states of the title-page are shewn. There is the *Lycidas*, in the Cambridge collection of memorial verses on the death of Edward King in 1638, together with the little piece of corrected proof found by Mr Burrell in a binding in the University Library: *Comus*, printed in 1637 though it was written and acted three years earlier: and finally the anonymous lines in the second folio of Shakespeare. As to the prose works, the collection is equally complete, containing the *editiones principes* of all the famous tracts, of the *Pro populo Anglicano Defensio* with Salmasius' original book, of the *Iconoclastes*, of the *Areopagitica*, and the *Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*. There are also exhibited the Bridgewater MS. of Comus, said to be in the handwriting of Henry Lawes, lent by the Earl of Ellesmere, and the famous MS. of the Minor Poems to be lent by Trinity College for July 10 only.

Turning now to the pictures, mention has already been made of the Janssen portrait of the poet at the age of 10 and of the Onslow portrait representing him at the age of an undergraduate: of this there are many prints, and particular mention must be made of a miniature exhibited by Mr Shipley which probably served as Houbraken's model: for the engraver was not able to come to England and there is no record that the Onslow portrait ever went to Amsterdam. Then there is Marshall's portrait, confessedly a bad likeness, in the 1645 edition of the poems: Milton was naturally dissatisfied with it as his Greek epigram beneath it shews; and then the Faithorne engraving of 1670 representing the poet in mature age; the Bayfordbury portrait, formerly in the hands of Tonson the printer; of particular interest is Dr Williamson's collection of pretended portraits, mostly without the vaguest resemblance to the true type: among them there is a new portrait, now Dr Williamson's, possibly not unauthentic, for the mother of its late owner was a Miss Woodcock, of the family from which Milton took his second wife. If its genuineness could be proved, it would be of great value as representing the poet at a time of life (about 48) wholly unrepresented by any other portrait. The mention of George Vertue's two portrait drawings must conclude this very cursory notice: a careful examination, catalogue in hand, is the due of almost every exhibit.

The College and men of letters generally owe a very great debt to Mr Shipley for his enterprise and energy, to Dr Williamson for the exceedingly generous loan of portraits, and to Mr Sayle for his laborious task in collecting the early editions of the works from the various Cambridge libraries and arranging them. Bating the collection at Harvard, and an exhibition which, it is presumed, will accompany the London celebration, it is not probable that any such collection will be brought together again; and it is no exaggeration to say that a pilgrimage to Cambridge is the duty not only of all Miltonian scholars, but of everyone interested in seventeenth century English history or literature.

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CHART

FOR MARKING THE CHANGES OF POSITION EACH NIGHT.

			June 10th.	June 11th.	June 12th.	June 13th.		
FIRST DIVISION.	1	Trinity Hall I.						1
	2	First Trinity I.						2
	3	Jesus I.						3
	4	L.M.B.C. I.						4
	5	Third Trinity						5
	6	Christ's I.						6
	7	Pembroke I.						7
	8	Emmanuel I.						8
	9	First Trinity II.						9
	10	Caius I.						10
	11	Corpus						11
	12	King's I.						12
	13	Jesus II.						13
	14	Selwyn						14
	15	L.M.B.C. II. S.B.					S.B.	15
SECOND DIVISION.	16	Trinity Hall II.						16
	17	Pembroke II.						17
	18	Sidney						18
	19	Magdalene						19
	20	Clare						20
	21	Queens'						21
	22	St Catharine's						22
	23	Emmanuel II.						23
	24	Christ's II.						24
	25	First Trinity III.						25
	26	Jesus III.						26
	27	Caius II.						27
	28	Peterhouse						28
	29	Downing						29
	30	King's II.						30

The letters S.B. denote the Sandwich Boat, which rows last in the First Division and Head of the Second.

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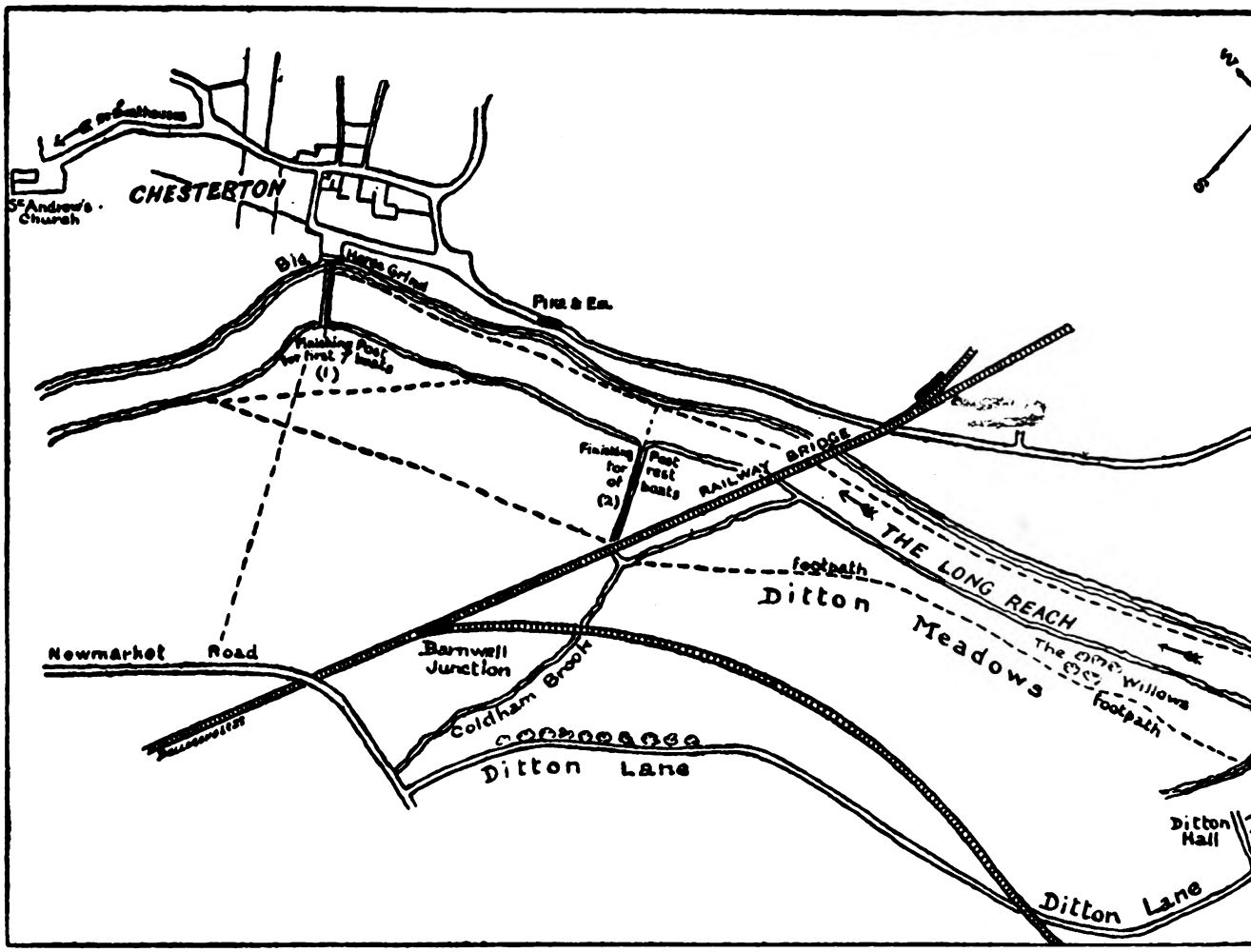

FIRST DIVISION.

1 TRINITY HALL I.

	st. lb.		st. lb.
Bow T. Richardson	9 12	5 H. E. Kitching	12 10
2 J. F. A. Trotter	12 5	6 G. L. Thomson	12 4
3 P. A. Cooper	12 5	7 E. S. Hornidge	12 7
4 C. P. Cooke	12 7	Str. D. C. Stuart ...	11 7
Cox R. F. R. P. Boyle ...	... 8 9		

UNIFORM.—White coat and jersey trimmed with black, black straw hat trimmed with black and white, and crescent ermine on coat pocket.

2 FIRST TRINITY I.

Bow M. Daffarn ...	11 0	5 J. Walmsley ...	12 1
2 E. D. Clark ...	12 3½	6 O. A. Carver ...	11 10
3 G. B. Lloyd...	11 2	7 J. C. Warrington	11 12
4 W. A. C. Perry	12 12	Str. H. W. T. Reed	10 10
Cox D. G. Duff...	... ...	7 10	

UNIFORM.—Dark blue blazer with dark blue silk binding, white vest trimmed with dark blue, blue and white striped shorts, black and white straw hat, and dark blue ribbon.

3 JESUS I.

Bow E. C. Henty...	11 5	5 N. E. Hawdon	12 1
2 C. N. Rich ...	11 10½	6 H.M.Goldsmith	12 8
3 H. C. Hudson	11 10	7 G. E. Fairbairn	11 10½
4 P. Verdon ...	11 5	Str. F. H. Jerwood	11 12
Cox W. P. Ainley ...	... 8 5½		

UNIFORM.—White straw hat, jersey and blazer, trimmed with black and red.

4 L.M.B.C. I.

	st. lb.		st. lb.
Bow L. R. Anderson	10 3	5 R. Meldrum ...	13 1
2 H. A. L. Laidlaw	11 0	6 C. J. W. Henslow	12 11
3 C. L. Holthouse	11 4	7 J. Fraser ...	11 5
4 Russell-Smith	12 1	Str. J. M. Short ...	11 8
Cox H. E. Chasteney ...	... 8 9		

UNIFORM.—Scarlet blazer and white jersey trimmed with scarlet, white shorts, and white straw hat trimmed with scarlet.

5 THIRD TRINITY.

Bow Hon. H. Lubbock		5 E. G. Williams	
2 R. D. Ross ...		6 O. Allhusen ..	
3 R. S. Guinness		7 T. McHughes	
4 R. H. Carter		Str. E. W. Powell	
Cox G. W. H. Hodgson	... ...		

UNIFORM.—White straw hat with dark blue ribbon, white zephyr, white coat trimmed with dark blue.

6 CHRIST'S I.

Bow A. J. Simpson	11 2	5 L. T. S. Barrett	13 0
2 R. R. Evison	11 5	6 C. T. te Water	11 8
3 E. W. Blyth	11 7	7 C. H. Bristow...	11 1
4 A. J. Gardiner	13 2	Str. D. F. Buckley	10 6
Cox T. R. Fawsitt ...	... 8 12		

UNIFORM.—White zephyr with blue and white trimmings, white blazer with Tudor rose on pocket, and white straw hat with blue and white trimmings, diagonal.

7 PEMI

	st. lb.
Bow J. D. Parker	10 12
2 W. H. Miles	11 4
3 C. J. Morton	11 9
4 P. van-der-Byl	12 5
Cox A. R. Rossi	

UNIFORM.—Dark blue red martlet on breast poc

8 EMM

Bow A. F. Chapman	10 10
2 A. J. McNair	10 12
3 K. J. Yeo ...	11 0
4 G. A. Gordon	12 3
Cox C. G. H. M	

UNIFORM.—Cherry blaz on pocket, cherry and blu hat, diagonal ribbon, cher

9 FIRST

Bow G. C. Birch ...	10 10
2 G. I. Taylor...	9 12
3 W Bruce Clark	11 5
4 K. Hamilton	12 0
Cox W. J. Marti	

UNIFORM.—Dark blue white trimmings, blue a Trinity straw hat.

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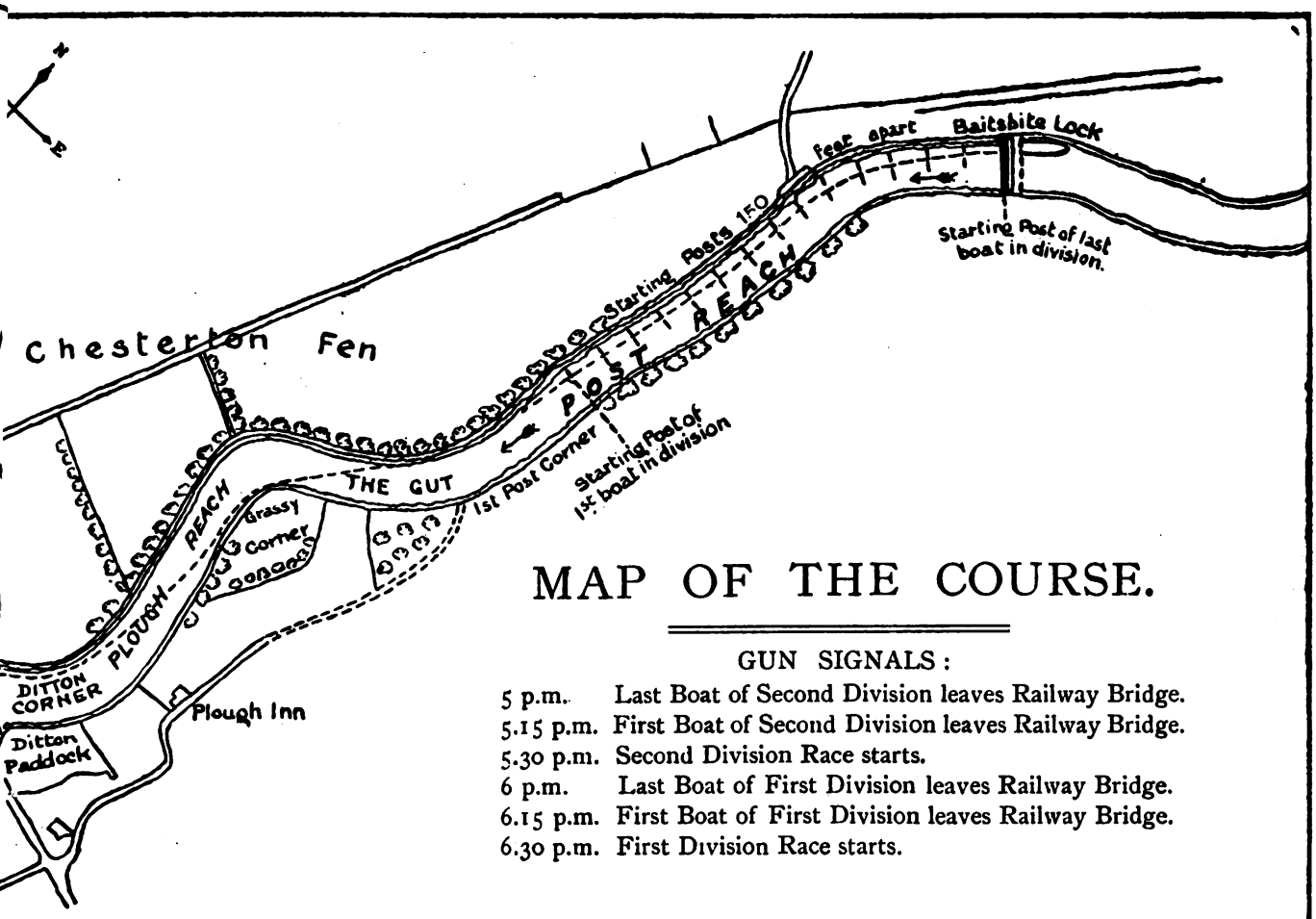

MAP OF THE COURSE.

GUN SIGNALS:

5 p.m. Last Boat of Second Division leaves Railway Bridge.
5.15 p.m. First Boat of Second Division leaves Railway Bridge.
5.30 p.m. Second Division Race starts.
6 p.m. Last Boat of First Division leaves Railway Bridge.
6.15 p.m. First Boat of First Division leaves Railway Bridge.
6.30 p.m. First Division Race starts.

ROKE I.

		st.	lb.
5	F. P. Robinson	11	7
6	E. P. Butler ...	12	3
7	C. H. Gaskell ...	12	0
Str.	M. A. Lloyd ...	11	4
	... ...	8	6

zer trimmed with light blue, t, light and dark blue ribbon.

IUEL I.

5	G. D. Sherwood	13	5
6	C. H. Williams	11	3
7	R. S. Hooker ...	11	7
Str.	F. J. Pratt ...	11	2
e	... ...	8	10

rimmed with blue silk, crest rimmed jersey, white straw and blue.

INITY II.

5	H. C. Marshall	13	6
6	J. B. Rosher ...	13	9
7	A. L. Drew ...	10	6
Str.	H. G. Palmer...	11	0
	omson ...	8	12

er, white vest with blue and white striped shorts, First

10 CAIUS I.

		st.	lb.			st.	lb.
Bow	E. C. Rayner	11	8	5	H. W atermeyer	13	4
2	F. Jarvis ...	11	10	6	W. H. Campbell	12	10
3	J. C. Russell	12	6	7	J. N. Peck ...	11	8
4	F. Riddiford	11	10	Str.	H. C. Whittall	11	10
	Cox E. E. Dawson			7	12		

UNIFORM.—Black straw hat and blazer trimmed with light blue, white jersey trimmed with light blue and black.

11 CORPUS.

Bow	R. P. Jones ...	10	3	5	L. T. Watkins...	10	11
2	E. K. James...	9	10	6	E. J. White ...	11	10
3	J. de C. Pook	11	12	7	R. A. Leakey ...	10	8
4	E. B. Whitley	10	6	Str.	M. H. C. Kelham	10	4
	Cox F. L. Cassidi			8	1		

UNIFORM.—Cherry blazer trimmed with white silk, jersey trimmed with cherry silk, black and white hat with cherry ribbon.

12 KING'S. I.

Bow	E. L. Dobson	9	8	5	G. C. Hamilton	13	11
2	E. T. Busk ...	11	3	6	J. R. Leslie ...	13	2
3	C. Pilter ...	11	6	7	M. G. White ...	10	8
4	G. H. Jackson	11	7	Str.	O. Mansell-Moullin	11	7
	Cox F. V. Simpkinson			8	12		

UNIFORM.—White straw hat trimmed with white and purple, white blazer and jersey trimmed with purple.

13 JESUS II.

		st.	lb.			st.	lb
Bow	A. A. Nathan	11	1	5	J. Urquhart ...	12	8
2	H. J. Shields	11	3	6	F. G. Hudson...	12	0
3	E. G. S. Cane	12	4	7	R. T. Howard...	10	10
4	H. E. Swanston	12	5½	Str.	W. R. Batty ...	9	10
	Cox M. Schiff			8	0		

UNIFORM.—Straw hat trimmed with black and red, zephyr trimmed with the same round arms only, blazer trimmed with the same.

14 SELWYN.

Bow	H. N. Nevins	9	12	5	D. D. B. Jay	12	0
2	G. L. Bourdillon	10	10	6	J. R. Anderson	11	6
3	C. E. Howlett	9	8	7	R. E. Freeth	11	4
4	G. G. Moore	11	5	Str.	H. M. Piercy	11	3
	Cox S. Milsom			8	12		

UNIFORM.—Dark red blazer and white zephyr trimmed with diagonal ribbon (dark red and gold), diagonal ribbon on staw hat.

15 L.M.B.C. II.

Bow	V. K. Haslam	10	1	5	Cruickshank	11	12
2	R. F. Donne	9	10	6	P. A. Irving	11	2½
3	C. Dixon ...	11	0	7	K. S. Thomson	12	6
4	H. L. Penfold	11	7½	Str.	L. A. Allen...	11	2
	Cox R. W. Hyde			8	6		

UNIFORM.—Striped jersey trimmed with scarlet, chequered shorts, scarlet blazer, white staw hat trimmed with scarlet.

Also Head of the Second Division.

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SECOND DIVISION.

16 TRINITY HALL II.

		st. lb.			st. lb.
Bow	P. C. Dickens ...	9 12	5	G. W. Coles ...	12 6
2	W. H. Edgar ...	11 0	6	M. Nicholson ...	10 10
3	H. F. Flannery .	11 11	7	J. L. L. Sweet ...	11 4
4	G. M. Loly ...	12 9	Str.	T. Gilbert	10 1
	Cox E. D. Newman		...	... 8 10½	

UNIFORM.—White coat and jersey trimmed with black, black straw hat trimmed with black and white, and black stripe down trousers.

17 PEMBROKE II.

Bow	H. G. Kensington	10 2	5	J. L. Simcox ...	13 12
2	C. H. F. Metcalfe	10 12	6	F. P. Robinson ...	11 7
3	J. H. Gardner ...	13 0	7	C. Warner ...	11 10
4	P. W. Ransom ...	11 4	Str.	K. Anderson ...	11 0½
	Cox R. Milner-White ...		...	... 8 5	

UNIFORM.—Dark blue blazer trimmed with light blue, white straw hat with light and dark blue ribbon.

18 SIDNEY.

Bow	B. T. Holden ...	9 11	5	C. E. Briggs ...	10 8
2	T. W. Glare ...	9 8	6	J. R. Walters ...	11 13
3	C. E. Gates ...	10 0	7	R. P. Kay	9 5
4	E. H. Pointer ...	11 3	Str.	M. V. Hardy ...	10 7
	Cox C. E. Tomkinson		...	... 8 8	

UNIFORM.—White jersey trimmed with blue and crimson, dark blue blazer trimmed with crimson silk with pheon azure on left breast, white staw hat with twisted blue and crimson ribbon and shield on left side.

19 MAGDALENE.

Bow	C. H. Scarlett ...	9 2	5	H. J. Higgs ...	12 11
2	T. Tanqueray ...	11 1	6	S. K. Sawday ...	12 8
3	A. D. G. Batty ...	11 3	7	G. H. L. Mallory ...	11 7
4	A. J. P. Edgcumbe	11 2	Str.	R. F. Kindersley ...	10 8
	Cox A. W. R. Miles		...	... 9 0	

UNIFORM.—Indigo blazer trimmed with lavender, white straw hat and white jersey trimmed with indigo and lavender.

20 CLARE.

Bow	R. C. Martin ...	10 10	5	A. W. Cott	11 11
2	C. H. Staveley ...	11 10	6	E. F. Habershon ...	12 8
3	A. M. Cott ...	11 8	7	W. P. Pulman ...	11 7
4	E. D. P. Pinks	11 13	Str.	H. Lumb	10 10
	Cox J. A. Hall ...		...	... ... 9 0	

UNIFORM.—Black straw hat with yellow silk ribbon and College crest on the band, black blazer trimmed with yellow silk, with coronet on pocket.

21 QUEENS'.

Bow	C. M. Smith ...	9 3	5	L. Fabricius ...	11 0
2	T. H. Cleworth	10 6	6	H. D. Boultbee ...	11 2
3	T. G. Rogers ...	11 6	7	W. S. P. Thorman	11 1
4	B. L. Holme ...	10 9	Str.	G. M. Roxby ...	11 2
	Cox E. L. Andrews ...		...	... 9 0	

UNIFORM.—Hat: white straw with green and white diagonal ribbon and boar's head in gold. Blazer: white flannel trimmed with green silk, and boar's head in gold on pocket. Zephyr: trimmed down the front with green silk.

22 ST. CATHARINE'S.

Bow	V. Morley ...	9 9¾	5	S. G. Hare	11 11
2	J. E. Knight ...	11 5	6	J. G. Lister ...	12 1
3	G. Ward-Price ...	10 13	7	E. Buckley ...	12 7
4	R. Davies ...	11 7	Str.	G. H. Charlton ...	11 1
	Cox M. K. Htoon		...	... 8 4	

UNIFORM.—Claret blazer with wheel on breast pocket, white straw hat trimmed with claret ribbon, white jersey trimmed with claret.

23 EMMANUEL II.

Bow	S. S. Sopwith ...	10 6	5	C. J. Scholtz	11 12
2	H. A. Gough ...	11 8	6	G. D. East	11 11
3	E. B. Walker ...	11 1	7	H. P. Williams ...	10 11
4	J. B. S. Gabriel	11 10	Str.	R. H. Whitehorn	11 7
	Cox B. T. Pitts		...	.. ... 8 10	

UNIFORM.—Cerise blazer bound with dark blue silk and lion on pocket, cerise and blue trimmed jersey, white straw hat, diagonal ribbon, cerise and blue.

24 CHRIST'S II.

		st. lb.			st. lb.
Bow	G. B. G. Simpson	9 0	5	S. J. Wilkinson ...	11 6
2	R. C. Pearson ...	10 2½	6	J. W. Pigeon ...	10 2
3	D. Haseler ...	11 2	7	A. D. Ager	9 13
4	F. E. Francillon	12 2	Str.	T. C. Wyatt	11 1
	Cox C. T. Groves		...	... ... 8 8	

UNIFORM.—White zephyr with blue and white trimmings, white blazer with Tudor rose on pocket, and white straw hat with blue and white trimmings, diagonal.

25 FIRST TRINITY III.

Bow	L. J. Cadbury ...	10 3	5	E. Donaldson ...	11 13½
2	P. B. Freeman	10 10½	6	A. S. Lloyd ...	12 7½
3	F. E. Hellyer ...	12 2	7	P. T. Foyster ...	10 13
4	S. R. Vereker ...	10 13	Str.	G. A. Carver ...	11 9
	Cox C. H. Beves		...	... ... 10 2	

UNIFORM.—Dark blue blazer, white vest with blue and white trimmings, blue and white striped shorts, First Trinity staw hat.

26 JESUS III.

Bow	P. Gardner-Smith	10 11	5	W. M. Thornton	12 13
2	J. H. Allen ...	11 9	6	H. J. Griffith ...	11 10
3	R. G. Greenham	11 12½	7	J. K. Davey ...	11 6½
4	N. Moore ...	11 12½	Str.	J. Manifold ...	10 2½
	Cox H. Farrell ...		...	... ... 9 0	

UNIFORM.—Straw hat trimmed with black and red, zephyr trimmed with the same round arms only, blazer trimmed with the same.

27 CAIUS II.

Bow	T. Haydon ...	10 6	5	P. A. Opie	11 12
2	C. L. Riley ...	10 10	6	R. H. Johnson ...	12 0
3	F. V. Rushforth	11 2	7	A. Kennedy	8 10
4	G. Day	11 4	Str.	G. C. Scrimgeour ...	11 0
	Cox J. C. Armstrong		...	... 9 0	

UNIFORM.—White jersey, light blue and black trimmings, black straw hat and blazer trimmed with light blue.

28 PETERHOUSE.

Bow	E. E. Bibby ...	9 9	5	J. C. C. H. Robinson	12 6
2	E. J. T. Housden	10 4½	6	E. C. Perrin ...	11 3½
3	W. de H. Robinson	11 8½	7	N. H. Watts ...	10 11½
4	W. Parkinson ...	10 8	Str.	J. M. Drysdale ...	11 4
	Cox E. S. Pinfold		...	... 9 1	

UNIFORM.—Blazer: blue, white ribbon, cross keys in silver on breast pocket. Jersey: white, trimmed with blue and white, mitre on breast. Socks: blue and white.

29 DOWNING.

Bow	J. F. Fuller ...	10 9½	5	G. V. Fiddian ...	11 13
2	S. H. Gudgin ...	10 5	6	D. H. Layton ...	11 4
3	H. B. Dunicliff	10 13	7	A. J. Dare ...	11 0½
4	H. S. Clayton ...	11 3	Str.	J. L. Green ...	11 3½
	Cox G. L. Bennett-Evans		...	... 9 12	

UNIFORM.—Magenta and black. Blazer: black, double-breasted, trimmed with magenta with crest on pocket. Hat: black straw with plain magenta ribbon and silver badge.

30 KING'S II.

Bow	P. H. Berry ...	9 11	5	C. M. Spielmann	12 8
2	T. Hickman ...	10 2	6	T. B. Scrutton ...	12 0
3	E. H. Carpenter	11 1	7	J. H. Mozley ...	10 5
4	H. W. Holt ...	10 5	Str.	H. St. J. Rumsey	11 12
	Cox W. B. Alexander		...	... 9 0	

UNIFORM.—White straw hat trimmed with white and purple, white blazer and jersey trimmed with purple.

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Arma Virosque.

'It is rumoured that in Russian schools chess is a compulsory subject of study.'

O fortunate Muscovite nation,
Unplagued by our pestilent jars,
Where codes that concern education
Are fixed by benevolent Czars!
Stern Anglican, sterner Dissenter,
Nor whirlwinds that welter and whelm,
Nor throes theological, enter
That heavenly realm.

No colonels with names that are hyphened
Rouse hate by a troublesome clause;
No clergy, while bidding our strife end,
Inflame it with retrograde laws;
No Clifford, the clarion sounding,
Writes letters that redden the press;
The Muscovite people is grounding
Its children in chess.

How great is the pupil's good fortune!
Instead of sol-fa and its tones,
That know neither harmony nor tune,
He plays with the innocent bones:
Instead of the Wars of the Roses,
And monarchs that puzzle and vex,
The King he exclusively knows is
The one that he checks.

Preserving a purpose instructive,
Yet using experienced skill,
His teachers, astute and seductive,
Put plenty of jam on the pill:
The tortuous tricks diplomatic
They show by the moves of the Knight,
Pursuing a passage erratic
From left to the right.

By Pawns he is trained in the duller
But excellent rule to obey:
By Bishops, to stick to his colour,
By Rooks to keep out of the way:
But for marriage there's scant preparation;
He learns by his usual fate,
His efforts to bend that he may shun
A possible mate.

E. E. KELLETT.

As Others See Us.

By a correspondent of the daily press.

'It's extraordinary how little a man of intellectual interest requires to bother with books in a progressive age. The newspapers supply all the conclusions.' Stevenson: 'The Wrong Box.' Chap ix. p. 164.

The cities of Oxford and Cambridge both have their characteristic and very unique charm, and the little community beside the Cam, though not so highly favoured as the older and more looked up to University—is at its best in the gay season when the students—they are never known by any other term—have donned their 'blazer' jackets in view of the boating races which pass by the side of the antique towers and glades of King's, Queen's, and St. John's Colleges. To see the crews flash past these reverend old haunts is a striking, and, of course, very unique sight all the world over. Peterhouse College is, of course, the oldest of these formerly monastic institutions, the origin of which is still shown by the rule that every student must wear a gown even in the seclusion of his rooms, unless he has special allowance, as at this gay season, to indulge in sporting attire. Trinity, the largest college, to which 'Trinity Hall' is a sort of overflow institution, was not, as might be idly supposed from the name, a composite foundation, but the first stone of the whole 'contraption,' as our American cousins and visitors say, was laid on January 1st, 1593. The pictured presentment of a stout man on the front gate of the college is that of an early master of the college, and the Latin inscription on the chapel offers little difficulty to the customary habitués of the Great Court. Tennyson, Thackeray, Macaulay, and the world-famous author of Omàr Khàyyàm were all great friends at this institution, of which Thomson, later Archbishop of York, and father of the celebrated late Lord Kelvin was President. Thackeray parodied Tennyson's Prize Poem at the latter's suggestion, and his rhyme of 'Timbuctoo' with 'hymn book, too' is famous. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Dr D. H. A. Monro, the famous Homeric scholar, were also members of this college.

Other famous Cambridgeites are George Robey, the celebrated songster; Mr R. L. Stevenson, the clever author of 'Treasure Island'; Darwin, and his more celebrated grandson of that ilk, Bernard, the golfer; Erasmus, that flower of the 16th century Italian Renaissance, who inspired a Cambridge man to write 'The Cricket on the Hearth'; Sir H. van Herkomer; several Dukes of Devonshire; Dr Gosse, the Librarian of the House of Lords; the Editors of *Punch* and *Pearson's Magazine*; the Primate of All England; Mr 'Sammy' Woods, of Somersetshire cricketing fame; the present Jam of Nawanagar, once known as Ranjitsinhji, and not then so famous as now as a 'centurion'; Prof. Dewar, who is not, we believe, associated with the better-known whisky firm of that name; and Professor O. Browning, whose social influence in the University is very great.

King Edward VII.—God bless him!—himself honoured with his presence Trinity for a while, and it has been more than once tacitly implied that, if the present Prince of Wales had not taken to a naval career, he would also, like his lamented brother, have donned the light blue colours at the psychological moment in his education.

The University naturally teems with associations which excite the obvious interest of the scholar and antiquarian as well as the scientist. It is not generally known, but recently explained by that gifted literary snapshottist, Mr Lewis Hind, that the occasion of that familiar phrase, 'Hobson's choice,' is immortalized in Milton's works, and, seeing Hobson, an old Cambridge carrier, bringing out his horses each in turn without allowing applicants to pick and choose, a poem or even two was written by the great author of 'Paradise Lost' on this subject.

This is especially interesting, as this year the Quatergintenary of Milton, who was born on July 10th, will be celebrated at his college, Christ's Church, which must not

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be confused with the somewhat similarly named foundation of the elder city. The general press is so ill-informed in such details that it is only a duty to point out such unpardonable errors.

Just now, studies seem to the visitors more honoured in the breach than the observance, but a number of pale young men have recently been busily engaged in examinations—called here 'Tripi,' which form, perhaps, a better opening for the great battle of life than is generally credited. Still, statistics as to the First or Senior Wrangler, now disappearing so far as that title concerns Mathematics, have proved that this most successful student of the year is always a failure in after-life, and it is a notorious, though rather disgraceful, fact that the Fellowships at the Colleges are given in preference to students of athletic distinction, especially if they are holders of the coveted coerulean badge. Rows are caused by such arrangements, and the personal unpopularity of the Proctors, who are accompanied by two 'Squire Bedells' so-called—it is an interesting survival of great value to the antiquarian recalling the Beadle of 'Oliver Twist'—and allow young men no reasonable amount of license, though 'boys will be boys,' as Shakespeare says. To these causes mainly the various 'rags' are due, though the real reasons seldom transpire. But in these days of democratic liberty and admirable organization of special press newspaper emergency correspondents at great cost, from which we have never flinched, it is impossible, we are glad to say, for the 'dons' to deny the revelations we have made from time to time. The University authorities more than its sportive population are mainly at fault. We sympathize with the high-spirited pranks of generous and ingenious youth. 'Et in Arcadia vixit ego,' we say with Virgil, and we shall not shrink from honestly and truly placing before our immense body of readers, on which the sun never sets, the truth, and to quite clearly state the faults of the now obsolete 'donnish' system of discipline. The foolish and so-called 'corrections' of our solely factual display of argument we shall treat with the contempt they deserve. To properly correct these falsifiers adequately would lead to futile controversy unworthy of a Great Paper, and which—our correspondent being well able to thoroughly deal with the ramifications of academical universitarian intrigue—it would be impossible to treat seriously. But our readers,—the magnificent, clever and intelligent nucleus of a great Empire—should be warned against the *ne plus ultra* imagination of some of our well-meaning confrérès, which would do credit to the wildest flights of Mr H. G. Wells, but whose 'terminological inexactitudes' go without saying.

V. R.

P.S.—The foregoing account is carefully 'documented' by twenty years study of the daily press from Printing House Square to Carmelite Street. It is a good deal more like a bad fact than a good joke.

University Olympians. IV. A Dean.

Of College paths the thorniest I ween
Is that where treads with dainty steps the Dean.
To realms of Mind pertains the Tutor's sway,
Watchful by night and vigilant by day;
The hapless Body is the Steward's care
And poor digestion meets with poorer fare;
But these are parts, the Dean surveys the whole,
Supreme director of the heart and soul.
Some Fellows mix with men, some stand aloof
In attitudes of warning and reproof;
Some saunt'ring on in intellectual pride
Pass by the Junior on the other side;
Though men know some, to others scarcely speak,
(At best, or worst, not more than once a week),
To rich or poor, renowned or rarely seen,
A friend of all, at all times, is the Dean.
Yet who can truly all his feelings state
On winter mornings when he meets his fate?
Outside there howls the dark and bitter storm,
Inside the blankets it is snug and warm,
But on his ears there falls with punctual knell
The dreadful tinkle of the Chapel bell,
And out he goes the summons to obey
And meet the duties of the crowded day.
Two kinds of men this post with unction fill
Who grace and goodness equally distil:
The one gregarious, looked at from behind
Resembles much the rest of humankind;
The other far, mysterious and remote,
Is placed apart by gesture, cut and coat:
The first is mild, the second strict, severe,
Though bland in manner and in diction clear.
The earlier type to trace you quickly learn
By modest collars with a downward turn;
His rigid brother strides upon his march
With soaring neckband stiff, as he, with starch;
This circlet steady, prim, precisely curled,
Divides the wearer from the common world;
The other, bashful, nought disports so high,
But lives contented with his little tie;
Unstained it gleams amid our earthly strife
The spotless emblem of uncoloured life.
But both alike, though differing in dress,
Straight rules of conduct equally profess;
Guide erring steps with sympathetic hand,
Stive hard to influence and not command;
Are quick to soothe when troubles much are rife,
And make the centre of collegiate life:
Around them circles everything that's best
In work, in play, in earnest and in jest.
By precept teaching all that's good and pure
By methods certain, sane, serene and sure,
They lead to virtue by example rare,
Not drive to morals by compulsory prayer. A. P.

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Milton's 'Comus.'

If Milton had not himself called *Comus* a masque, it would perhaps hardly have occurred to us to give it that name. In any case Ben Jonson's description of a masque, as 'a mumming with vizards and fine clothes,' is very far from being applicable to it. In certain points it resembles a masque, but the difference is far more essential than the likeness. It was indeed designed as a private entertainment for a particular occasion, and it was to be performed not by professional actors but by amateurs; moreover it contains dances, the 'measure' assigned to the rout of *Comus*, which being of a more or less grotesque kind has some resemblance to an 'anti-masque,' and the dances before Ludlow Castle at the conclusion; and finally in its allegorical and didactic character it has kinship with a certain species of masque, such for example as Jonson's *Pleasure reconciled with Virtue*, produced in 1618, which, it may be noted, contains an impersonation of Comus, though one very different from Milton's. On the other hand pageantry plays a very subordinate part in *Comus*, the scenery certainly did not need the architectural skill of Master Inigo Jones, or the elaborate carpentry and painting by which the masque was usually distinguished; there are no allegorical characters, such as Virtue, Pleasure, Chastity; and the element of 'disguising,' which Ben Jonson thought the most essential feature of a masque, is entirely absent as regards some of the principal characters, for the Lady Alice Egerton and her two brothers appeared simply in their own persons: moreover comparatively small importance is attached in *Comus* to the dances, which in the true masque are the very centre upon which the whole invention turns. In fact, the evolution and conduct of the piece is that of a drama, and the action proceeds regularly from point to point, and is essentially natural in its development, notwithstanding the element of magic which it contains. Milton probably called *Comus* a masque because he wished to draw attention to the fact that it was a private entertainment, and not intended for the public stage, the abuses of which he could not condone, though he did not therefore condemn the acted drama altogether. The extreme Puritans, whose opinions were voiced by Prynne, took a different view: in the *Histriomastix*, published only two years before the date of *Comus*, private entertainments of this kind were made the object of particular denunciation.

Comus, then, is far more akin to the regular drama than to the masque, and owes its form partly of course to Greek models,—the opening speech of the Attendant Spirit, which was condemned by Johnson because addressed to the audience, is simply an imitation of the prologues of Euripides,—and partly to such pastorals as the *Faithful Shepherdess* and its Italian originals. If fault be found with *Comus*, it will not avail to say (as is commonly said) that it must be judged by the laws of the masque, for it is not constructed in obedience to those laws. Defence, if defence be needed, must be looked for rather in the conventions of the pastoral drama.

In a masque the invention of situation and circumstances was the main thing; but Milton emphasises the fact that this is not the case here, by borrowing practically the whole of the plot. George Peele's curious little comedy *The Old Wives' Tale* supplied him with the materials, so far as outward incidents are concerned. In this play two brothers are in search of a sister, who has been bound under a spell by the enchanter Sacrapant. Sacrapant has learnt magic from his mother Meroe, and has the power of transforming men to various shapes. The brothers are guided by Echo in their search through a forest, and instructed how to deal with the enchanter by the ghost of one to whom they have rendered a pious service, as the brothers in *Comus* are by the Attendant Spirit. The ghost finally snatches the wreath from the head of the sorcerer and the sword from his hand, and shews them how his power may be brought to an end and his spell reversed by the breaking of a glass and extinguishing of a lamp, a service for which one who is specially qualified must be called in. Almost the whole story is here, so far as the incidents are concerned, but it must be noted that the moral application is entirely wanting. For the character of Comus Milton drew also from another source, not Jonson's masque already mentioned, where Comus is merely a bloated belly-god, but from the *Comus* of Puteanus, first published in 1608, an elegantly written satire on the luxury and vices of the age. It gives one rather an uncomfortable feeling when one finds this work described by successive editors of Milton's *Comus* as a poem or a play. In fact it is a narrative, written in Latin prose with occasional passages of verse, of a supposed dream, in which the author tracks Comus and his followers to their haunts, and is witness of their unhallowed revelry. Comus here presides not only over excess in eating and drinking, but over all forms of licentious disorder, and he is represented not as coarse and repulsive, but as a youth flushed with wine, of effeminate grace and beauty, the description being in fact taken partly from Philostratus, who is quoted but not named. Milton was no doubt acquainted with the *Imagines* of Philostratus, but there are some traits of his impersonation which seem rather to have been suggested by Puteanus.

It is not necessary here to call attention to the poetical beauty of *Comus*; but on the occasion of this first appearance of the Miltonic blank verse it is interesting to note one at least of the metrical models which the author had before him. The existence of a connexion between *Comus* and the *Faithful Shepherdess* has often been pointed out, and in certain matters the resemblance is too obvious to be missed; but it has not been sufficiently noted how close the affinities are between the verse of Fletcher in his pastoral drama (different altogether from that which is characteristic of his other work) and the earlier blank verse of Milton. It is not too much to say that many passages of the *Faithful Shepherdess* might have appeared in *Comus* without betraying by their metrical character any difference of authorship. Such a statement, however, must be justified by quotation, and we need not go beyond the first two scenes of Fletcher's pastoral.

> 'Yet I have heard (my mother told me so,
> And now I do believe it) if I keep
> My virgin flower uncropt, pure, chaste and fair,
> No goblin, wood-god, fairy, elf or fiend,
> Satyr, or other power that haunts the groves,
> Shall hurt my body, or by vain illusion
> Draw me to wander after idle fires,
> Or voices calling me in dead of night
> To make me follow, and so tole me on
> Through mire and standing pools to find my ruin.'

Or again, in the second scene:

> 'Only my intent
> To draw you thither, was to plight our troths
> With interchange of mutual chaste embraces,
> And ceremonious tying of our souls:
> For to that holy wood is consecrate

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A virtuous well, about whose flow'ry banks
The nimble-footed fairies dance their rounds
By the pale moonshine, dipping oftentimes
Their stolen children, so to make them free
From dying flesh and dull mortality.'

The parallels in substance are noticeably close, but it is the rhythm of the verse, with its varied pauses and its harmonious cadences, that especially connects such passages as these with *Comus*, and proves that Fletcher was one of Milton's principal models of blank verse.

As to the moral lesson of *Comus*, it is no mere Puritanic doctrine of asceticism. *Comus* is a protest against license and disorder, but it is no less a protest against the opposite extreme, which made virtue seem repulsive by reducing it to a 'lean and sallow abstinence,' devoid of all the beauty and charm with which it should be associated. Milton is a poet and Platonist, and he proclaims that Virtue alone is free, and still more eagerly that Virtue alone is beautiful. The same kind of impatience that the lady in *Comus* expresses at the idea that Vice should have all the arguments on her side, was felt by Milton at the appropriation by license of all the attractions and fascinations which should belong to moral order. He will not surrender music or the drama, the richness of colour, or the grace of form. Virtue is not cold and unattractive, as the licentious imagine, any more than philosophy is harsh and crabbed; the beauty and grace of abstinence and a well-ordered life far surpass all other kinds of beauty, and none knew better than Milton how to invest abstinence with the charms of poetical colouring. What a glorious drink does Samson's water become when transfigured by this virtue!

'Wherever fountain or fresh current flowed
Against the eastern ray, translucent, pure
With touch ethereal of Heaven's fiery rod,
I drank.'

Vice indeed is too often recommended by sensuous charm, and Milton does not make light of the attraction. The followers of Comus may be transformed into ugly and bestial shapes, but the enchanter himself is graceful and beautiful, as he offers 'His orient liquor in a crystal glass' to the weary traveller, and Milton has endowed him also with the gift of a purer poetical fancy than we might suppose to belong properly to his character. His more matured taste perhaps rejected this as inappropriate: the banquet in *Paradise Regained* is adorned with the most beautiful associations of classical mythology and medieval romance, and fanned by breezes that bear Arabian odours, but the springing of the lark from his ground nest and the going forth of the Morning 'with pilgrim steps in amice gray,' the simpler aspects of external nature, are reserved for other uses. But though in *Comus* much is conceded, the triumph of Virtue is none the less assured. Hers is the beauty which proceeds from inward purity, nourished by heavenly converse till a beam of brightness is cast also upon the outward shape, turning it by degrees 'to the soul's essence.' The Lady of the drama gives utterance to the poet's own deepest feeling. Fain would he say something to those, who dare to despise 'the sun-clad power of chastity,' but they have no soul to apprehend his 'sage and serious doctrine'; they must be left to enjoy the dazzling fence of their own dear wit and do not deserve to be convinced:

'Yet, should I try, the uncontrollèd worth
Of this pure cause would kindle my rapt spirits
To such a flame of sacred vehemence,
That dumb things would be moved to sympathize.'

In place of such vehement advocacy he gives us his noble picture of the freedom of the mind untouched by enchantments, though the limbs are imprisoned, and then the contrast between the heated luxury of the palace of Comus and the cool purity of the haunts of the virgin Sabrina, surrounded by all the attractions of natural beauty; and so this 'dainty piece of entertainment,' as Sir Henry Wotton calls it in his letter to the author, draws to its close, not with a didactic defence of the cause of Virtue, but with a poetical display of her delicate charms. The poet has warned us indeed against the fascinations of the enchanter, but he has also supplied a counter-fascination; he has set forth to some extent that faith in the essential beauty of an ordered life of abstinence, that high doctrine of chastity and love ('I mean that which is truly so, whose charming-cup is only virtue, which she bears in her hand to those who are worthy'), which he would fain have expounded more fully, if a fit time could have been found, and which at last had its highest expression in *Paradise Regained*, where we see the salvation of the human race wrought out, not by vicarious suffering for sin, but by resistance to temptation.

G. C. MACAULAY.

C'était une jolie bergère,
Qui portait un fort grand chapeau,
Un chapeau de paille bleu-clair;
Le fond était très haut.

Elle embarqua pour la Cythère
Dans un très oscillant bateau,
Avec son berger et sa mère,
Pour voir les beaux canots.

Il se lève une bouffée d'air
Enveloppant son grand chapeau;
Elle tombe, pauvre bergère!
Elle est au sein des flots.

On la repêche, la bergère,
Avec un petit air penaud,
On la rend aux bras de sa mère,
Mais sans son grand chapeau.

GILLES.

Honorary Degrees.

We are indebted to the kindness of the Public Orator for the following memoranda on the careers of the distinguished persons nominated by the Chancellor for the Honorary Degrees, which will be conferred on Wednesday, June 17, at 3.15 p.m.

(1) The Right Hon. HERBERT HENRY ASQUITH, K.C., M.P., who was educated at the City of London School under Dr Abbott, was elected Scholar and Fellow at Balliol, where Jowett said of him:—'Yes, Asquith will get on; he is so direct.' One of his earliest successes at the Bar was when, as Junior to Sir Charles Russell in the Parnell trial, he distinguished himself in his cross-examination of the Manager of *The Times*. Since his election as an M.P. in 1886, he has been Home Secretary (1892—5) and Chancellor of the Exchequer. As Prime Minister, he has (as is well known) recently succeeded the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who, only a year ago, received an honorary degree from his own University of Cambridge.

(2) His Grace the DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, K.G., F.R.S., who was born in 1846, was President of the Archaeological Institute from 1884 to 1892. He is now President

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of the Royal Institution, which is celebrated for the scientific lectures there given from time to time by Lord Rayleigh (as Professor of Natural Philsophy since 1887), and by other distinguished Cambridge men. His Grace is himself a generous patron of science, while, among his predecessors, the third Duke, a member of St John's, was Chancellor of the University from 1840 to 1847, having previously, in 1835, as High Steward, presented to the University the 'Northumberland equatorial telescope,' together with the building and the revolving dome.

(3) The Right Hon. the EARL OF HALSBURY, F.R.S., became Lord Chancellor in 1885 and held that high office during the subsequent Conservative Governments. In March, 1903, another distinguished lawyer, Lord James of Hereford, said in proposing his health: 'Many and many a struggle have I had with him, and yet I do not recollect one angry word passing between us . . . After a day of contest, I always wanted to walk back to the Temple with him . . . He has shown himself determined to administer true justice, until he has become, as every judge should be,

'The hope of those who suffer,
The dread of those who wrong!'

He has recently undertaken the editorial supervision of a great encyclopædic collection of treatises, alphabetically arranged, on English Law, which will take years to complete, and will doubtless occupy an important place in legal literature. He is an honorary Fellow of Merton, and President of the Royal Society of Literature. He gave proof of his genuine interest in Greek in an address which he delivered as President of the Classical Association in 1905.

(4) Admiral Sir JOHN ARBUTHNOT FISHER, like Admiral Sir Edward Seymour, who received an Honorary Degree in 1905, is a Member of the Order of Merit. At the outset of his long and distinguished career, he was awarded the Beaufort Testimonial for passing the best examination of his year as Lieutenant. Since then he has been almost incessantly employed on active service. He served in the Baltic during the Russian War, was present at the capture of Canton and the Peiho Forts in the China War, was Captain of the *Inflexible* at the bombardment of Alexandria, and invented and commanded the Ironclad Train, which was used during the operations of war in Egypt. He has filled many high posts, has been Director of Naval Ordnance, Commander in Chief in North America, in the Mediterranean, and at Portsmouth, where he started the Torpedo School. As First Sea-Lord at the Admiralty, he has been the real author of many changes, especially of those in education, and in strategical concentration of fleets. He has filled the three highest positions that can be held by a Naval Officer, and, as the 'architect of his own fortunes,' he has attained all these high positions without any extraneous interest.

(5) Sir HUBERT VON HERKOMER, C.V.O., R.A., who was born in Bavaria, founded the Herkomer School of Art at Bushey (near Harrow) in 1883, and held from 1885 to 1894 the Slade Professorship of Fine Arts at Oxford. His autobiography down to 1890 is the most conspicuously interesting of the contributions to Lewis Engel's *Handel to Halle*. His best known works include 'The Gloom of Idwal,' 'The Last Muster,' 'The Chapel of Charterhouse,' 'Hard Times,' 'The Lady in White,' and 'The Lady in Black.' The first commission which he received for a portrait came in 1879 from King's College, for which he then painted Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, followed by Richard Okes and Henry Bradshaw. He is associated with Trinity by his portrait of Thompson; with St John's by his portrait of Professor Mayor. To this year's exhibition of the Royal Academy he contributes a fine group of his fellow-Academicians which entitles him to be regarded as having attained the distinction of being the FRANZ HALS of the present day.

(6) The Hon. CHARLES ALGERNON PARSONS, M.A., C.B., F.R.S., is the fourth son of the third Earl of Rosse, who was an influential President of the Royal Society and caused the celebrated 'Rosse telescope' to be constructed at Birr Castle, Parsonstown, in the centre of Ireland. His son was a scholar of St John's, where he rowed in the first boat, won the Bateman pairs, and was eleventh Wrangler in 1876; he is now Honorary Fellow of the College. Even as a boy he had shewn a remarkable aptitude for mechanical inventions. He then invented an appliance for taking soundings, which was afterwards independently invented (and patented) by the late Lord Kelvin. He has since introduced great improvements into the manufacture of the 'gramophone.' His most celebrated invention, that of the steam-turbine, was, in its final form, described in 1902 by the President of the Royal Society, in the award of the Romford Medal, as 'marking an epoch in the application of steam to industry,' and as probably 'the greatest advance since the time of Watt.' It has since been successfully applied to the great battleships and liners. While this invention has been a stupendous achievement, his real interests and enthusiasms are those of a man of science, and, on occasion, he can put aside the most attractive commercial enterprises to concentrate himself on some difficult problem of purely intellectual interest.

(7) The Right Hon. SIR GEORGE OTTO TREVELYAN, Baronet, now Honorary Fellow of Trinity, was educated at Harrow, and attained the high position of second in the First Class of the Classical Tripos in 1861. Some of the early products of his pen, the 'Cambridge Dionysia,' 'Horace at Athens,' and 'The Ladies in Parliament,' were collected and published in 1868. His life in India suggested the 'Competion Wallah' and 'Cawnpore' (1864-5). In the latter year he entered Parliament, and was successively Civil Lord and Secretary of the Admiralty and Secretary for Ireland and for Scotland. The brilliant success of his *Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay* (1876) was followed by his able *Early History of Charles James Fox* (1880), and finally (in and after 1899) by his important work on *The American Revolution*, which has done much towards promoting a genuine good-will between the United States and England.

(8) Sir JAMES HENRY RAMSAY, Baronet, is the author of a series of important works on English History founded on a close study of the original authorities. In his *Foundations of England* he has carefully surveyed the twelve centuries lying between 55 B.C. and 1154 A.D. In his *Angevin Empire*, he has reviewed the three reigns of Henry II., Richard I. and John (1154—1216). In his *Dawn of the Constitution*, he has very recently traversed the century between 1216 and 1307, while in his earlier work, *Lancaster and York*, he has dealt with a later century, 1399 to 1485, thus traversing in all no less than 1446 years of English History. He has added distinction in History to the name of a family famous, in more than one generation, for its renown in classical scholarship.

(9) Sir ANDREW NOBLE, K.C.B., F.R.S., who was created a Baronet in 1902, at the age of 70, was educated at the Edinburgh Academy. He was early associated with the Royal Artillery and with Canada. He has been distinguished for his life-long interest in the science of gunnery, and has recently been a pioneer in the latest revolutions in Artillery, and in the adaptation thereto of new types of Explosives. On these subjects he has produced important memoirs, which have been published in the *Philosophical Transactions*. The Essays and Lectures, which he has delivered at various times, are collected in the 548 pages of his great scientific work on *Artillery* and *Explosives*, published with diagrams and illustrations in 1906. In the preface he has noticed the remarkable reluctance which has, until recently, been shewn in our Army and Navy towards the introduction of any changes in the weapons of war. As the head of the great engineering and shipbuilding establishment of Armstrong & Co. (which built the Navy of Japan and of other countries), he is intimately related with governments in supplying them with the sinews of national defence. It may be added that, under the auspices of the Board of Trade, and as representative of the employers, he has recently worked hard at industrial conciliation, and has succeeded in settling an important strike.

(10) Sir WILLIAM CROOKES, F.R.S., has now been able, at the invitation of the Chancellor, to accept the honorary degree which his engagements prevented him from receiving, when it was offered him some years ago. He has been President of

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many scientific societies. His distinctions have been partly recorded in the address of the President of the Royal Society for 1904 on the occasion of the award of the Copley Medal :— 'Ever since his discovery of the element thallium in the early days of spectrum analysis, he has been in the front rank as regards the refined application of that weapon of research in chemical investigation. . . . . The improvements in vacua embodied in the Crookes tube led him to a detailed and brilliant analysis of the phenomena of the electric discharge across exhausted spaces'; in this he adduced powerful cumulative evidence that the now familiar cathode rays must consist of projected streams of some kind of material substance. It was in the Cavendish Laboratory that the magnitudes of the projected particles were subsequently determined.

(11) RUDYARD KIPLING has had the rare distinction of having been the theme of at least three volumes of literary criticism during his life-time: the 'appreciation' by G. F. Monkshood, the 'Kipling Primer' of F. L. Knowles, and the elaborate review written by Richard le Gallienne. The *Seven Seas* is dedicated to the City of Bombay, and its opening poem tells us of the author's pride in the city of his birth :—

'For I was born in her gate,
Between the palms and the sea,
Where the world-end steamers wait.'

The rapidity with which his reputation was won was remarkable. In 1890 it was associated with the familiar saying, 'but that is another story'; in 1899 he was exhorting us to take up 'the white man's burden.' His work in prose is noted for its vigour, vitality, vividness, veracity, and virility; while his verse is of a brilliant and highly rhetorical type. In his *Barrack Room Ballads* of 1892, we have the most faithful picture of the common soldier that has been produced in modern literature. The best known of those ballads tells of the soldier who hears 'the East a callin'' and sighs for the once familiar sights and sounds on 'the road to Mandalay'. In the same volume the soldier's tribute to the fine qualities of the savage Soudanese warrior achieved a great success; and any who ever heard the late Mr Cobb play and sing his own setting of these two ballads are not likely soon to forget them. A loftier level was reached in the 'Ballad of the English Flag,' 'What is the Flag of England? Winds of the World, declare!' (with its now proverbial line: 'What should they know of England, who only England know'); in the 'Ballad of the East and West'; in the 'White Man's Burden' of 1899; in the 'Hymn before Action'; in the 'Recessional' of July, 1897; and in the fine poem of May in the same year, on Canada, 'Our Lady of the Snows,' including the lines :—

'A nation spoke to a nation,
A queen sent word to a throne :
Daughter am I in my mother's house,
But mistress in my own.'

Rudyard Kipling is, in short, the poet laureate of the British Army, the British Navy, and the British Empire.

(12) Prof. HORACE LAMB, F.R.S., was Second Wrangler in 1872, and Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity in 1872—5. As the first Professor of Mathematics and Physics at Adelaide, he laid the foundation of these studies in that Australian University. The increasing reputation which he won through the memoirs, which he published during his absence, led to his being invited to return to England as Professor in Owens College, Manchester. His 'mathematical theory of the motion of fluids' (1879) has been translated into German; his treatise on Hydrodynamics (1895), which is one of the Classics of Mathematical Physics, has attained a third edition, while his 'Elementary Course of Infinitesimal Calculus' is now in its second. He has had the good fortune of seeing his early abstract investigations acquire a new life in various applied forms of science, and engineers have found their practical experiments elucidated by his theoretical calculations. In the course of his address as President of the Mathematical and Physical Section of the Cambridge Meeting of the British Association in 1904, he gave an interesting sketch of the recent history of Mathematical and Physical investigation. The address included the memorable saying that 'Something must be risked, even in Mathematics,' as well as a protest against an adverse opinion in its eloquent declaration that 'the world remains a more wonderful place than ever; we may be sure that it abounds in riches not yet dreamed of; and, although we cannot hope ever to explore its innermost recesses, we may be confident that it will supply tasks in abundance for the scientific mind for ages to come.'

(13) Prof. GEORGE DOWNING LIVEING, F.R.S., entered St John's 62 years ago, and, after graduating as a high Wrangler in 1850, opened a new epoch in the studies of the University, by attaining the first place in the first class of the first *Natural Sciences Tripos*, that of 1851. After continuing his studies in Berlin, he was appointed Lecturer in Chemistry at St John's, obtaining from the College a Chemical Laboratory (the first in Cambridge). This he continued to occupy, as the centre of his practical work, long after his election to the Professorship of Chemistry in 1861, in fact until he had successfully carried out the designing and the practical completion of the great Chemical Laboratory of the University. Professor Liveing is one of the last of the brilliant band of contemporaries and friends who were conspicuous in the Cambridge sciences of the last century. As a prominent authority on all the physical principles connected with the chemical transformations of matter, he is peculiarly at home in the study of the relations of the rays of light to chemical substances, so that there is no person, in recent times, who has contributed more to the development of Spectroscopic Chemistry. He is on the point of relinquishing the care of his important department of University study with a view to devoting his leisure to the arrangement and publication of the stores of knowledge that he has long accumulated in this branch of science. Many interesting details as to his career may be found in the reports of the two important meetings held in St John's in April and December, 1901, in connection with the widely supported movement for the painting of his portrait, which was most successfully accomplished by Sir George Reid (see *The Eagle*, xxii. 381—390; and xxiii. 214—226). At the first of those meetings, the Master of Christ's happily applied to Professor Liveing the lines in which James Russell Lowell described the character of Abraham Lincoln (who, as it happened, entered on his Presidency of the United States in the first year of the professorship of Professor Liveing) :—

'The kindly-earnest, brave, fore-seeing man;
Sagacious, patient, dreading praise, not blame.'

(14) Professor MARSHALL was the Second Wrangler of 1865, the year in which the present Chancellor was Senior. Elected a Fellow of St John's in the same year, he was appointed Principal of University College, Bristol, in 1877, and was Fellow and Lecturer of Balliol in 1883—4, and a member of the Royal Commission on Labour (together with the late Chancellor) in 1891. Meanwhile, he had been elected Professor of Political Economy in 1885. When he first came on the scene as a Political Economist in 1870, he found the economical world divided into irreconcilably hostile sects: he has left them agreed as to methods, differing only in emphasis. He never pretended to found a school, but always preferred presenting his own results as implications or incontestable developments of other work. While his earliest distinction was a title to a probationary classical fellowship at St John's College, Oxford, he has applied thoroughly scientific conceptions to the treatment of economic problems, unlike many of the classical economists, whose training had been mainly literary, and who were for the most part innocent of the methods of exact science. Himself a first-rate mathematician, he did his utmost not to obtrude the mere apparatus of mathematics. Hundreds of passages in his writings, though profoundly mathematical in their spirit, do not betray a single symbol or curve. The Cambridge School of Economics, of which he has been the leading spirit since his return into residence, may fairly claim to be the most important in England. It has given occupants to half the Chairs in Great Britain. His many friends and former pupils have recently arranged for the painting of a presentation portrait. His knowledge of the modern literature of economics is unrivalled, and he is resorted to, for guidance and direction, by investigators all over the world.

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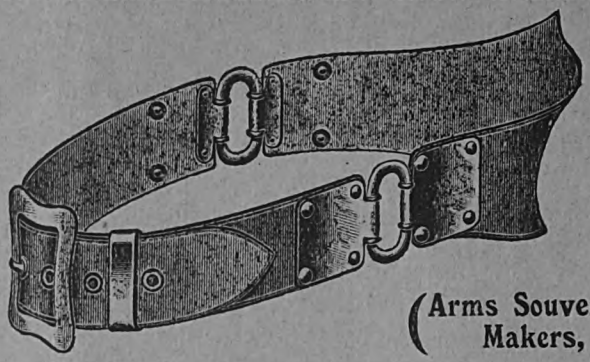

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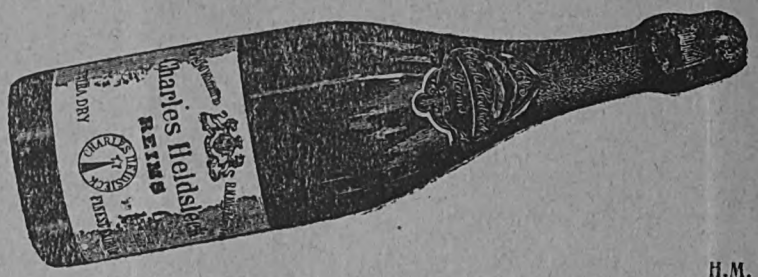

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THE CAMBRIDGE REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF UNIVERSITY LIFE & THOUGHT

VOL. XXIX. No. 736. **THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1908.** PRICE SIXPENCE

CALENDAR.

Thursday, June 18.
Congregation at 2 p.m.
King's: Purcell in G minor; anthem, 'O worship the Lord,' W. Hayes.
St John's (at 6.15): Walmisley in D minor; anthem, 'Arise O ye servants,' Sweelinck; hymn 446.
Cricket: C.U. v. SURREY (at the Oval).
Swimming: C.U. v. SURREY COUNTY S.C. (in London).

Friday, June 19.
Examination in Spoken French and German.
King's: Hymn 164.
Cricket: C.U. v. SURREY.
Lawn Tennis: C.U. v. Oxford (at Oxford).
Swimming: C.U. v. St BART'S HOSPITAL (at Marylebone).

Saturday, June 20.
Congregation at 9.30 a.m. (Presentation of Supplicats) and at 11 a.m. (General Admission).
Previous Examination, Additional Subjects begin.
King's: Tours in F; anthem, 'Thy word is a lantern,' Purcell.
Cricket: C.U. v. SURREY.
Lawn Tennis: C.U. v. Oxford (at Oxford).
Swimming: C.U. v. OLD PAULINES S.C. (at Kensington).

Sunday, June 21.
First Sunday after Trinity. *Commencement Sunday.*
Sermon at Great St Mary's Church at 2.15 p.m., by the Rev. W. E. BARNES, D.D., Peterhouse, Hulsean Professor.
King's: *M.*, Garrett in E flat; hymns 281 and 266. *E.* Stanford in A; anthem, 'I beheld and lo,' Blow.
St John's: *M.*, Garrett in F; anthem, 'God is a Spirit,' Sterndale Bennett. *E.*, Stanford in G; anthem, 'Saviour, Who in Thine own image,' Cornelius.
Trinity: *M.*, Naylor in A; hymn 163. *E.*, Gray in A; anthem, 'I saw the Lord,' Stainer; hymn 164.

Monday, June 22.
Previous Examination, Part I. begins.
Cricket: C.U. v. SUSSEX (at Brighton).
Swimming: C.U. v. WORTHING (at Worthing).

Tuesday, June 23.
B.A.s return Books to the Library.
Commencement Tuesday. Scarlet Day.
Cricket: C.U. v. SUSSEX.
Swimming: C.U. v. BRIGHTON S.C. (at Brighton).

Tuesday, June 23.
Congregations at 9.30 a.m. (Presentation of Supplicats), and 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. (General Admission). Admission to B.A. Degrees (Honours), LL.B. and LL.M. Degrees. Inauguration of Bachelors of Medicine and Surgery. Creation of Masters and Doctors.

Wednesday, June 24.
St John the Baptist.
Easter Term Ends.
M.A.s return Books to the Library.
Previous Examination, Part II. begins.
Trinity (at 5.30): Stanford in B flat; anthem, 'Ascribe unto the Lord,' Wesley; hymn 165.
Cricket: C.U. v. SUSSEX.
Swimming: C.U. v. HOVE S.C. (at Hove).

Thursday, June 25.
Library closed for work.
Cricket: C.U. v. M.C.C. & GROUND (at Lord's).
Swimming: C.U. v. UNITED HOSPITALS (in London).

Friday, June 26.
Library closed for work.
Cricket: C.U. v. M.C.C. & GROUND.
Swimming: C.U. v. RICHMOND S.C. (at Richmond).

Saturday, June 27.
Library re-opens.
Cricket: C.U. v. M.C.C. & GROUND.
Swimming: C.U. v. BECKENHAM S.C. (at Beckenham).

Monday, June 29.
Saint Peter.
Cricket: C.U. v. GENTLEMEN OF ENGLAND (at Eastbourne).
Swimming: C.U. v. OXFORD (at Bath Club.)

Tuesday, June 30.
Cricket: C.U. v. GENTLEMEN OF ENGLAND.

Wednesday, July 1.
Cricket: C.U. v. GENTLEMEN OF ENGLAND.
Henley Regatta.

July 2 & 3.
Henley Regatta.

July 6, 7, 8.
Cricket: C.U. v. Oxford (at Lord's).

July 13, etc.
Olympic Sports at the Stadium, Shepherd's Bush.

July 28, etc.
Olympic Regatta (at Henley).

Our next Number will be published on THURSDAY, *October 15th, 1908.*

The EXTRA NUMBER *containing* LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY IN RESIDENCE, *will be issued early next term. Corrections should be sent to the Printers, Guildhall Street, before October 12th.*

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NEWS AND NOTES.

At the Congregation to be held at 2 p.m. to-day, the Rt. Rev. Charles Oliver Mules, Bishop of Nelson, New Zealand, will be presented by the Public Orator for the complete degree of D.D. *honoris causa*. The Bishop is a nephew of the late Rev. W. C. Mathison, formerly Vice-Master of Trinity; he took his degree as a Senior Optime in 1860, went to New Zealand with Bishop Suter in 1867, and succeeded him in 1892. It is now thirty-three years since his last visit to England, so that this is his first opportunity for presenting himself in person to take a degree which is ordinarily conferred on Colonial Bishops before they leave for the scene of their future labours.

After much worry and alteration of times the conferment of Honorary Degrees upon the Bishops has had to be postponed. We were told at first that it might be possible to hold the Congregation at noon, but the attempt to take the Degrees between two trains would have been nothing but an undignified scurry. A Garden-Party at Windsor was arranged for the Prelates by the King, and an invitation being a command, the Degrees must wait until a future day in July. But the short biographies which we owe to the kindness of the Public Orator will be of equal value then: this copy of the *Cambridge Review* should be laid up in cedar until the day appointed, or if it be lost, we are sure that our Publishers will be delighted to supply another at no enhanced price.

We have the pleasure of announcing that Dr. Alfred Marshall, Honorary Fellow of St John's, who has recently resigned the Professorship of Political Economy, has been elected a Corresponding Member of the Institute of France in the place of the late Lord Goschen.

The announcement of the bracketed Senior Wranglers came as a surprise. Mr Brodetsky's success was not unexpected, but we believe that Mr Ibbotson was, except in his own college, a dark horse. Trinity and St John's have thus drawn equal in the race, and the field is now open in the manner suggested in our columns a few weeks ago by a correspondent who signed himself *Pro Bono Publico*.

The Wooden Spoon is carried off by Mr Pask: we believe that it has not fallen before to a Non-Collegiate student; but Mr Pask may consider himself the spiritual successor of Mr Hitchcock, who in 1886 performed the same feat from Cavendish. It is a pity that Mr Brodetsky's deserved success should have formed the text for a petulant and inflammatory leader in the *Daily News* calling for instant interference with the Universities by the present government: it should have been sufficient that it was able to announce that the Senior Wrangler bought the *Daily News* every day he was at Cambridge.

Those Colleges which gave their Balls on Monday night, are congratulating themselves on their good fortune: the evening was perfect, and 'sitting-out' was possible on the grass courts all through the night. We hear that Jesus was a vast success, and that King's had a good floor. On Tuesday the rain began about 11 o'clock and necessitated indoor festivities thenceforward: but the energetic Secretaries were well prepared, and we do not think that the guests had any cause to grumble. What could be more ideal for supper than the Combination Room of St John's, or the picture-gallery at Emmanuel? How well the Stewards did their duty at Christ's and at Clare! And we understand that no fewer hearts than in former years are now beating more warmly and more fast as the result of happy hours at a College Ball!

We have received from Messrs Heffer & Sons a most elaborate chart shewing the entries at the various Colleges from 1544 to 1907. The compiler is Mr J. A. Venn, of Trinity, whose *Degree Statistics* will be well remembered by our readers: in fact, they formed the topic of conversation at most high tables for a week or two last term. Mr Venn publishes the chart and descriptive texts at a guinea, and we imagine that there ought to be a framed copy in every Combination Room.

The average in any particular year is calculated over the ten years of which it is the centre, thus ensuring that a merely accidentally large entry shall not affect the general trend of the curve. Each College is given a different colour, and it is of the highest possible interest to trace the position of the curve with reference to external events. Mr Venn's comments make it unnecessary for us to go at any length into the various changes: the points that strike the eye on a first cursory inspection are chiefly the long struggle between Trinity and St John's from about 1570 to 1820, when the former forged ahead: and the high position of Emmanuel and Christ's, the two Puritan Colleges, from 1585 to 1690. In fact, in 1628, Emmanuel had more entries than any other college. Since 1865 exciting things have happened: sudden ups and downs shew curious spells of popularity and the reverse. One cause of this, as Mr Venn suggests, is doubtless that men now often choose their college themselves, whereas when they came up as mere children, their parents decided where to place them. During the present Cambridge 'boom' almost every college is doing well: but the tendencies shewn by a study of the chart will give some College Tutors *furieusement à penser*.

Another production of a Cambridge man is Mr Straus' new novel, *The Little God's Drum* (Chatto & Windus, 6/-). Mr Straus' book is almost as breathless as the 'age of bustle and hurry' of which he writes. It is a story of London life in which the most attractive character is perhaps the self appointed 'Deus ex machina'—an old gentleman who tries to arrange the love affairs of all his friends and acquaintances. It is a work of decided originality and will appeal to those who take more interest in the plot of a novel than in the delineation of its characters.

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Our readers may like to be reminded that the Milton Tercentenary Exhibition in Christ's will be open up to and including next Wednesday, June 24, and then again from the 6th to the 11th of July. We may also call attention again to the excellence and cheapness of the catalogue, which is something more than a souvenir of an interesting exhibition: for it is a *catalogue raisonée* of the portraits and early editions of Milton which cannot be obtained in any other form.

We have been asked to call attention to the third International Congress for the History of Religions which will take place at Oxford, on September 15—18. We are able to count one Cambridge man (Prof. Giles) as a Sectional President (Chinese and Japanese religions), and many vice-presidents: among readers of interesting papers we may quote the names of Dr Wallis Budge—'Some Central African Elements in the Dynastic Religion of Egypt': Professor Deussen—'Materialismus, Kantianismus, und Religion': Dr Evans—'The Cretan Religions': Miss Jane Harrison—'Bird and Pillar Cults in relation to Uranian Religion': and Prof. Jacobi—'The Metaphysics and Ethics of the Jains.' But it is invidious to particularise: under the able presidency of Sir A. Lyall and Professor Tylor, no religious question of historical interest will be neglected. The members' tickets, which cost a pound, may be obtained of Messrs Barclay & Co., Old Bank, Oxford.

From the *Nation* of June 6: 'It will be remembered that in March the Archbishop of Rome obtained the Pope's sanction to a scheme for mutual aid societies in his diocese.' We believe that His Holiness afterwards revoked the decision!

Messrs. Macmillan send *The American Historical Review* for April. The most interesting article for English readers is Prof. Roger Merriman's on the treatment of Roman Catholics in Elizabeth's reign. He shows how largely questions of revenue entered into the matter; fines and confiscations for recusancy were, at any rate from 1588, a well-worked department of Tudor finance. A reviewer of *Queen Victoria's Letters* thinks that 'the editors have raised a monument to the Queen's capability . . . . and great moral worth,' but that Peel alone of her first six premiers comes out with his fame enhanced.

From yesterday's *Daily Chronicle*. The story has a look of being a new version of a familiar tale:—

'The Cambridge Mathematical Tripos has given rise to this: A fellow whose name has not transpired, went up for his examination, and was "plucked." To break the news to his parents so as to soften the point of their asperity required a little diplomacy. To his anxious family he dispatched the following telegram: "Examination splendid. Professors enthusiastic. They demand an encore."'

The Grace proposing to allow Non-Residence in the case of the Whewell Professor of International Law was, as we expected, thrown out last Thursday, so that the regulations do not now differ from those of other Professorships. The present occupant of the Chair (Prof. Westlake) resigns to-day.

It is with a kind of pleasant melancholy or chastened joy—we are not sure which—that we pen the last words of 'News and Notes.' The number of the *Cambridge Review* which appears at the very end of the Easter Term is always something of an anticlimax, after the excitements of the May-Week number, and the strain put upon the willing flesh by festivities and balls does not assist in clearing the brain: and then it is so long until the next number! The events of the three months of the Long Vacation have then to be summarised in the space which is now occupied by a week: and too often the heavy hand of Death makes the first number of next term rather a Necrology than a Review. But even if there is no rest even in the Long for a weary Editor, that is no reason why he should not wish his readers a most happy and idle Vacation.

GOLIAS DE MISERIIS EDITORVM.

O si linguam repperi Tullii forensis
Mala quae describeret multis cum offensis
Editoris miseri Cantabrigiensis,
Cuius est Consilium nulla pax, sed ensis!
Horae nam dimidio ante quintam horam
Die Lunae coeunt Editore coram:
Unusquisque qui adest, id quod nimis noram,
In culpando sedulo ponit nullam moram.
'Quid ciisti' dicit hic 'maximos furores?
Valde irascibiles sunt Procuratores:
Imprimis nam literas odiosiores,
Quae Procuratorios reprehendant mores.'
Alius tunc irruit in hoc argumentum
'Irae cum Canonici feceris fomentum,
Librum ejus vocitans turpe documentum,
Es libelli reus ad usque marcas centum.'
Tunc et ille tristior Chirothecopoeus
Homo dignus, attamen increpator meus:
'Gravioris, arbitror, criminis es reus,
Dicendo de mortuis "Miserere Deus!"
Idem et nequissimum regem laudavisti
Carolum, qui periit nullus martyr Christi:
Digni laude potius Puritani isti
Salvatores Angliae esse quos vidisti.'
Alter 'Mathematicos insultasti gratis,
Quod ais pecuniis comparare datis
Peregrinos pueros: scholae furit satis
Tutor Ioannis et Tutor Trinitatis.'
Floreat Consilium, et dicetur quare;
Gravitatis Anglicae praebet exemplare.
Dum manebit, manet spes ut queam clamare
'Floreant in saecula Thronus et Altare.'

W. MAPES.

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HONORARY DEGREES.

At a Congregation to be held in July, the following Bishops will be presented by the Public Orator for the degree of Doctor of Law *honoris causa*.

(1) The Most Rev. ENOS NUTTALL, D.D. (Lambeth), Bishop of Jamaica and Metropolitan of the West Indies. In 1880 he was consecrated Bishop of an island which was devastated by a hurricane in 1893, and by an earthquake since. Amid all the dismay and distress caused by this last catastrophe, the Bishop was apparently the one person in a high position in the island who was fully equal to the great emergency.

(2) The Most Rev. REGINALD STEPHEN COPLESTON, D.D. (Oxford), Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India, is the grandson of Edward Copleston, the Fellow of Oriel, who, as Professor of Poetry, delivered the well-known *Praelectiones Academicae*, and was afterwards a most active and efficient Bishop of Llandaff. His grandson made his first mark in literature as one of the three contributors to the Oxford *Spectator*. At the age of 30, he was consecrated Bishop of Columbo, and, on Bishop Welldon's resignation of the see of Calcutta, was appointed to succeed him as Bishop, and as Metropolitan of India. While he was still in Ceylon, he made a long and careful study of the original authorities for the early history of Buddhism, and summed up the result of his researches in an important work published in 1892. He may also be said to have the 'gift of tongues,' being capable of preaching to the natives in several of the languages of India.

(3) The Most Rev. DANIEL SYLVESTER TUTTLE, LL.D. (Columbia), formerly Bishop of Montana and the adjacent States, has, since 1886, been Bishop of Missouri. He resides at St Louis near the confluence of the two great rivers, the Missouri and the Mississippi. The date of his consecration makes him the Senior of all the Bishops of the United States. He has held the position of 'presiding Bishop' since 1903.

(4) The Most Rev. SAMUEL PRITCHARD MATHESON, D.D., was educated at St John's College, Winnipeg, in Manitoba, under Bishop Machray, late Fellow of Sidney, for 40 years Bishop of Rupert's Land. Mr Matheson was for many years Chaplain to Bishop Machray, and afterwards his coadjutor and ultimately his successor. As Archbishop he has nine episcopal sees in his province.

(5) The Right Hon. and Right Rev. ARTHUR FOLEY WINNINGTON INGRAM, Lord Bishop of London, was educated at Marlborough and Keble, and was Bishop of Stepney before he succeeded Bishop Creighton as Bishop of London in 1901. He has lectured on Pastoral Theology, and has repeatedly preached, in Cambridge. He has recently visited Canada and the United States, where he delivered an address at the Stock Exchange of New York. His publications include *Banners of the Christian Faith*, *Good Shepherds*, and discourses delivered in St Paul's Cathedral on the death of the late Queen and the coronation of the present King, and at the Thanksgiving Service for the declaration of peace at the close of the South African War.

(6) The Right Rev. JOHN WORDSWORTH, Lord Bishop of Salisbury, is a son of the late Bishop of Lincoln, and was Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford. During the early part of his career at Oxford he published a learned work entitled, *Fragments and Specimens of Early Latin*. He is known as a man of profound learning in various departments of Christian antiquities. He was Bampton Lecturer in 1881. In 1894 he published his *Responsio ad Batavos, De Validitate Ordinum Anglicorum*. More than twenty years ago he began his critical edition of the Vulgate Version of the New Testament, and the first part of that great work was dedicated to Queen Victoria. In the course of this edition due reference is made to the works of Cambridge scholars, such as Bentley, Hort and Westcott.

(7) The Right Rev. WILLIAM LAWRENCE, D.D. (Harvard), Bishop of Massachusetts, was educated at Harvard, where he was successively Professor, Dean and Principal of the Episcopalian Divinity School. He has written a life of his father and of Roger Wolcott, Governor of Massachusetts, as well as a 'Study' of Phillipps Brooks, his immediate predecessor as Bishop. The Bishop resides in Boston and also has a house at Harvard, where he was one of the 'Overseers' of the University a few years ago. He is now Chairman of the American House of Bishops. Few, if any, Bishops in the United States have kept up a closer connexion with our own University by welcoming visitors from Cambridge at his house in Boston and in other ways. His University Sermon is reported this week in our columns.

(8) The Right Rev. EDWARD STUART TALBOT, D.D., formerly Warden of Keble and Vicar of Leeds, was Bishop of Rochester before his transfer to the new bishopric of Southwark. To the volume entitled *Lux Mundi* he contributed an important Essay on the evidence for a *Praeparatio Evangelica* in the history of (1) the Jews, and (2) the outer world. He wrote the Life and edited the Essays of his relative, Arthur Lyttelton, late Master of Selwyn. His published works include 'Addresses to business men.' He has often spoken in Cambridge in connexion with the College Missions in his own diocese of South London.

(9) The Right Rev. FRANCIS JAMES CHAVASSE, D.D. (Oxford), Lord Bishop of Liverpool, took a first class in Law and Modern History, and was engaged in clerical work in Oxford from 1878 to 1889, when he held for one year the position of Principal of Wycliffe Hall, immediately before his appointment to the see of Liverpool in 1900. As Bishop, so far from being a partisan, he has given proof of his being a man of large mind and heart; he has written the introduction to a volume of Essays on 'The Church and Reform'; and it has been entirely within the time of his episcopate that the Cathedral of Liverpool has been brought to a successful completion.

(10) The Right Rev. ALFRED ROBERT TUCKER, D.D., of Christ Church, Oxford, became in 1899 the first Bishop of Uganda, having previously been the third Bishop of Eastern Equatorial Africa. The first Bishop of that see, Bishop Hannington, consecrated in 1884, died a martyr's death, being murdered by orders of the King in the following year. The Bishop of Uganda published, in 1899, an account of his missionary travels in the district of Toro, including visits to Ruwenzori, Ptolemy's 'Mountains of the Moon.' The account was illustrated with some excellent reproductions of the Bishop's own sketches of the natives and the scenery.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

SIR,—May I be permitted to call attention to one or two points in Mr Gray's able paper on the Dual Nature of Cambridge, just published by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society?

First, as to the manor of Newnham. The Liber

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memorandorum tells us that Eborard de Trumpiton held one knight's fee of the fee of Mortimer in Girton, together with land in Barton, Newnham and Cambridge, a knight's fee being 5h. defended, and 2½h. for the third course in fallow, total 7½h. We have here a manor of the Honour of Mortimer held at the date of the '*cartae*,' of the Honour of Boulogne. Like the other Mortimer lands it is to be identified in Domesday Book under the name of Robert Fafiton and of that of the Earl Mortain. Part of Mortimer's lands descended to the Earl of Leicester. (See Hundred Rolls and elsewhere.)

We premise, a fact which comes out clearly by working out the correspondence between the Domesday statement of hides and the statement of fees in the Feodaries, &c., viz.: that in Domesday Book, Cambs., the statement of hides is of their *areas* in the Hundreds of Papworth, North Stow, Chesterton, Triplow, Whittlesford, Radfield and in Babraham and Pampisford only in that of Chilford. In the remaining hundreds the statement is on the two-thirds in cultivation. Again, we premise likewise what can be proved by working out the areas that in nearly if not in all cases the further statement of hides in *demesne* are on the two-thirds being *adjuncts* to the first statement of hides and rarely in the parish or vill mentioned. Surely then we have the manor of Mortimer in question identified in Domesday Book, as under:

For the sake of clearness we give the figures in areas from Domesday Book.

h.	v.		T.R.E.		T.R.W.
2½ & ½		Girton	(Judichel)	Com.	Moriton Morin.
1½		Barton	,,	,,	Rob. (Fafiton?)
	1½	Grantchester	,,	,,	,,
1½		Demesne of Grantchester	Com. Algar / Com. Wallef		Rob. Fafiton.
1½		Demesne of Trumpington	Com. Tosti / Rex		,,
7½		Hides total.			

The demesne lands then presumably lie in Cambridge. May we not go still further and say that the virgate in Grantchester (= 1½v. in area) stands for the name of Old Newnham, and the 3 hides of demesne for New Newnham, if we may so term it?

Secondly. (Gray p. 1.) 'Already in Domesday Book *Burgum de Grentebrige pro uno hundret se defendit.* In the eleventh century, for purposes fiscal and military, Cambridge is as clearly a unit as any hundred in the shire.' But mark in Domesday it is (se. def. pro uno HVNDRET. T.R.E.) There is no mention of the word *hides* as elsewhere or of T.R.W. The expansion should be 'se defendebat pro uno HVNDRET T.R.E. There is however given a land tax, or valuation, T.R.W. The theory of Mr Round followed by Prof. Maitland and others must fall to the ground if as is the case we find the statement of hides elsewhere in the county work out in accord with the areas gained from the feodaries. Madingley, for instance, with the Borderland contains 15h. in Domesday Book, but it only contains in the Parish or Vill 10h. (Inq. C.C.) The inference to be drawn is that the remaining 5 hides are reckoned as part of Cambridge.

Again, in Girton 15 hides are specified in Domesday Book, but the values and carucæ, taking either, as is most probable, at a fixed rate, fall far short of the necessary amount. We may therefore suppose much to be in Cambridge, and the more so as we are told that the Burgh extends to Howes, and one of the fields is named Grithow field. The meaning of the statement in Domesday then is: that the Burgum in King Edward's time used to answer for its defence for military purposes through the medium of the Sheriff and Bailiffs of *one* hundred, and, by inference, T.R.W. in *more than one* hundred, that is to say, in the 3 united ones of Papworth, Northstow and Chesterton, and the two united owes of Triplow and Wetherley. It may be, too, a very small portion was in Flendish (cf. Township and Borough, p. 173, and Hist. of Bottisham, p. 337). Now Chesterton in Domesday Book, se. def. for 30 hides. The defence being invariably on two thirds of the land in cultivation. We have 30 hides in Chesterton and 15 hides in adjacent vills wherever they were. We find confirmation of this in the antigraph of the great Roll of the Pipe, 3 John, where in 'lands given' we read of the canons of Barnwell answering yearly for £20 blanch, = for 15 hides, and the Burgesses of Cambridge for £40 blanch = for 30 hides. The total being the 45 hides above mentioned. All through Cambs. grants in farm of the King of librates and solidates we find in working out are double of the £1 per hide on the two thirds in cultivation just as in the case of Sheriffs aid where due, that is from lands not subject to the King's bailiffs, the *universal* rate is 1 shilling per hide in culture in the same way.

Thirdly. All calculations of areas are to be made by the use of the Long Hundred, a matter easy enough if we can count on our fingers as if they were those of the giant of Gath in 2 Samuel xxi. 20. Dante in the 'Divine Comedy' has more than one allusion to this method of counting, a point, which, for want of space, we cannot go into here.

The hide of 120a. becomes 144a., the virgate 30a. = 36a., the land for 1 ox. 10a. = 12a. and so on. We find corroboration in Domesday where in Carlton-Hardwin ½h.—3a. = T.R.E. 38a. + 8a. = with 3rd course 69a. Toft-Picot 1½h. + 10a. = T.R.E. (1h. + 4a.) and (½h. + 6a.) and 2a. which are in excess in Cumberton-Picot, over from the 6h. in all Cumberton. In the Hundred Rolls Childerley Major 4h. is divided into (3v. + 12a.) held by the Lord + (3h. + 24a.) in hands of his tenants.

Lastly. The total result of the addition of lands in Cambridgeshire and the Isle shews:—

	93¾h.	Chesterton Hundred including 5h. of Whittlesford Hundred
	95¼	Papworth Hundred
300	111	North Stow ,,
	110	Wetherley ,,
200	90	Triplow ,,
150		Armingford ,,
150		Long Stow ,,
75		Whittlesford, remainder of ,,
75		Chilford ,,
150		Staplehoe ,,
75		Staine ,,
75		Cheveley ,,
75	(+3)	Radfield ,,
75	(−3)	Flendish ,,
1400		Total in 14 Hundreds
100		Ely *originally*, but 150h. subsequently in the 2 Hundreds united when further vills were included, cf., Liber Eliensis p. 4.
1500		

So that, taking the county hidage (Maitland, D.B. and beyond, p. 456), at 2500 h., if we may assume this to mean 3000 h. by Long Hundred, the term hide here means half-hide, the well-known Cambridgeshire surname and the once normal holding of a villan. The number of villans compared with the tenants and meadow carucæ shews this, and again, in the Isle the 600 hides of Bede mean 600 prædia, of 24 a. area as we find in computation from Hist. Eliensis.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

EDWARD HAILSTONE.

Paris, 16, Rue Boursault, June 10, 1908.

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THE MAY WEEK NUMBER OF THE REVIEW.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Review.

SIR,—As a former editor of the *Cambridge Review* I have a due sense of editorial infallibility, and I have therefore found some difficulty in explaining to myself your decision to publish the remarkable production signed 'Gilles' in the 'May Week' number of the *Cambridge Review*.

Was it your desire to afford innocent merriment to such French visitors to the Exhibition as may have strayed to Cambridge? or did you intend to hint that, in the study of modern languages at Cambridge, insufficient attention is paid to the elementary rules of French Prosody?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

H. B. S.

June 15, 1908.

THE UNION DEBATE.

TUESDAY, June 9th, 1908.

Mr W. G. Elmslie, Pembroke College (Retiring President), moved: 'That in the opinion of this House the Socialist Movement is inimical to the progress of Social Reform, and to the best interests of the Nation.'

Ayes.	*Speakers.*	*Noes.*
Mr W. G. Elmslie, Pembroke, (Retiring President.)	Mr F. H. Keeling, Trinity.	
„ Harold Cox, Jesus, Ex-President, M.P. for Preston.	„ L. G. Chiozza Money, M.P. for North Paddington.	

Ayes, 221; Noes, 89; majority for the motion, 132.

Before the commencement of the Debate the Retiring President declared the result of the poll:—President, Mr C. Bethell, Trinity College, unopposed; Vice-President, Mr E. Evans, Trinity Hall, unopposed; Treasurer, Dr J. R. Tanner, St John's College, unopposed; Librarian, Dr G. F. Rogers, Caius College, unopposed; Steward, Mr W. Spens, Corpus Christi College, unopposed; Secretary, Mr A. D. McNair, Caius College, 185 votes, elected; Mr G. S. Shaw, Trinity College, 109; Mr E. H. Dalton, King's College, 96. Standing Committee elected—Mr J. R. M. Butler, Trinity College; Mr A. C. Larmour, Trinity College; Mr H. P. W. Burton, St John's College; Mr G. F. Shove, King's College; Mr J. C. Jolly, King's College; Mr F. Rönnfeldt, Christ's College.

A vote of thanks to the retiring officers was carried.

Mr W. G. ELMSLIE extended in the name of the Society a hearty welcome to the hon. visitors. He pointed out that although we were not advancing quite as fast as some would wish in respect to social reform, we were certainly making very material progress. It was better to advance as we were doing along the ways of science than to go in the unknown channels of socialism. Set people to work and arrange that they are not going to get any special advantages by working hard, and beyond all doubt the pace will tend to become that of the slowest. What was the attitude of the socialist with regard to the family? He would suggest that when the state took upon itself to perform those duties which are more naturally performed by the parents, then it was necessarily destroying some of those bonds which made the family the excellent institution which it now was. The socialists did not look upon the 'family institution' as an ideal to be sought for for its own sake. We should consider well before we embarked upon a beautiful dream, which may only result in a vast workhouse, and a huge labour colony.

Mr KEELING opposed the motion. He called attention to the fact that the hon. proposer, when bearing aloft the banner of Birmingham, had not been accustomed to emphasize so strongly the growing prosperity of the country. With regard to the attitude of the socialist to the family, it was his belief that in so far as the family was a real institution rooted in affection, it was so not because of economic pressure which held it together, but because of that affection which drew its members together. The family was not going to stand or fall according as it was or was not kept as an economic unit. Its function as a psychological unit was the important one. Socialists did not stand merely for an increase of the wealth of the lower classes, but rather were fighting against that lack of all that is most worth having which exists in many cases in these classes. It was said that liberty would be endangered by socialism, but what of the lack of liberty which existed under the present productive system? In order to get liberty there was a need for the reform of the property system, which was but an arbitrary one, and was not the result of any rational process of evolution. If the state had a right to put some limit to the enjoyment by an author of property which he had created, then surely it had a right to reform laws which relate to 'real' property which men did not make. It was only if the community owned the land that we could hope that the land would be utilised in the best possible way for the reconstruction of our agricultural system The same argument that applied to land applied to all other monopolies.

Mr HAROLD COX agreed that 'collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution' was the socialist's creed. Socialists began with a false diagnosis of the things which they wished to cure. Their remedy was a poisonous drug, for all the means of production could not be in the hands of the state without all property being in the hands of the state. It was impossible to draw the line. Should we say that a hen was a means of production, but a boiled egg was merely a means of enjoyment? If their schemes were to be carried out, they must get rid of all private property. Their own essayists admitted this. It was not just that the boy who had worked hard all his life should be paid the same as he who had idled. Socialists ignored the essential individuality of human beings. They forgot that we did not exist for the state, but the state existed for us. The state could be no better than the individuals who composed it. The basis of all society being the individual, all social reform should be directed towards building up individual character. There were reforms which tended rather to weaken than strengthen the individual character. There were two reasons why equality was not and could not be an ideal. It was a violation of fundamental facts of human nature. If we accept equality as our ideal, we accepted a bar for any further progress, for the pace would then be set by the weakest.

Mr CHIOZZA MONEY spoke fourth. The socialist does not assert equality, he does not desire it, save in one thing, equality of opportunity. 'The country is only offering opportunity to a minute portion of the people. The differences which exist among socialists are surely no great argument against socialism. While they differ in regard to details, they have great and guiding principles in common. The vast majority of the property in this country is in the hands of a small fraction of the people. Is it proposed merely to equalise the amount of capital that is in the country? Far from it. Such a division would be useless, for there is not enough capital in the country. Why is there so little capital? Because there are not enough usefully employed people in the country, who are 'earning' capital, and labour is being very largely diverted to the production of waste.' The hon. visitor took many examples, and quoted many statistics to show that we could not give proper opportunities to save until we had collectivism, and so increased our out-put, and that the enterprise which was exhibited in works controlled by the state was greater than that exhibited in works which were under private control.

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MUSIC.

The May Term Concert of the C.U.M.S. was given on the evening of Friday, the 12th, and was in every way worthy of the traditions of the Society. The programme was decidedly modern; but amongst the various phases of modern music the variety was considerable and the resultant blend artistic. First came the Tone Poem, 'Finlandia,' by the Finnish composer, Sibelius, for Orchestra. We cannot say that this work on a first hearing made a very powerful impression. Possibly some key is lacking to unlock its meaning. Then followed Goetz's setting of Schiller's 'Nœnia,' for Chorus and Orchestra. This was performed by the Society rather more than thirty years ago, soon after its production. A very beautiful work it is: full of the Greek spirit that inspired the poem; interesting to compare with the setting of the same words by Brahms, also among the works performed by the Society, near akin, but perfectly independent. Miss Marie Hall then played, to our great content, Brahms' Concerto for Violin and Orchestra. This was also a revival: the programme, which was not too liberal with its information, might have reminded us that the work was played here by Joachim at a C.U.M.S. Concert not long after its production in 1879. The work was not only written *for* Joachim but also to some extent *by* him; at any rate it is understood that the composer consulted him freely on technical points, among which we suppose may be reckoned the *cadenza* in the first movement. This concerto is sometimes spoken of as differing from other works of the class in the relation existing between the orchestra and the solo instrument. Really it is not so much that the solo instrument has less to do as that the orchestra has more. It is much the same as the new conception of the pianoforte accompaniment to a song, not a mere tum-tum to support the voice, but something with an interest of its own. As to the performance, it may be said unhesitatingly that Miss Marie Hall recalled and maintained all the best traditions of the work, and threw into it, as she could not fail to do, something of her own. We may rank as a novelty, and an important novelty, the work of a Cambridge man, Mr R. Vaughan Williams, which followed, namely, a setting of Watt Whitman's poem, 'Toward the Unknown Region.' Profound feeling and great mastery of musical effect are evident on every page of the work. At the same time a doubt may be permitted whether Whitman's words, in spite of their alluring vagueness, are really a satisfactory vehicle for music. There seems to us, we confess, something unreal about the climax. If death is what Whitman apparently believes it to be, what is there in it, we cannot help asking, to make such a fuss about? Nor can we disguise the fact that among the various bounds which the poet bursts towards the close are the bounds of grammar, to be thrown aside, perhaps naturally, with 'darkness, gravitation, and sense.' It is a long stride backwards from this to 'Jerusalem, my happy home'; but for musical purposes, and it must be made clear that to this aspect of the subject we strictly confine ourselves, we think the balance is decidedly in favour of Jerusalem. The remainder of the concert was in a lighter vein. Miss Marie Hall played Saint-Saens' introduction and rondo capriccioso for violin and orchestra, and we wound up with Smetana's overture 'Die verkaufte Braut,' where the programme might have assured us that the title did not refer to any transaction at Smithfield.

At a Festival Service in King's College Chapel on Tuesday, the 16th, Beethoven's Mass in D was given. Similar services, at which works by Dr Elgar were performed, have been held in the past two years. Dr Mann again showed his energy and resourcefulness as a conductor. All his powers were required; for the demands made by the Beethoven Mass on those who attempt it are not surpassed, perhaps are hardly equalled, by any other work that could be named. The sorely tried soprani, with their leads on the high B flat, spring to our mind at once when the work is mentioned. As to this, it may be said at once that the chorus acquitted themselves well. The ladies were encouraged, or coaxed, or intimidated, into giving some really good high notes, not wanting in either volume or quality. But that is only one of the difficulties to be faced; and it must be said that though the success was great it was not unmixed. The very difficult fugue on the words *in gloria Dei Patris* was rather ragged in places. The quartette of solo singers, Miss Gleeson-White, Miss Phyllis Lett, Mr Alfred Heather and Mr Robert Radford sang with good tone and with musicianly reserve. They were heard to much advantage in the quartette *Et incarnatus*, one of the passages where the work rises to a climax of beauty. The violin solo accompanying the Benedictus was excellently played by the leading first violin, Mr W. H. Reed. After the performance of the Mass, and the conclusion of the service, the band played the first movement of Schubert's 'Unfinished' Symphony.

THE A.D.C.

Those who remember the performance of 'His Excellency the Governor' the last time it was performed in Cambridge will not have failed to notice a curious difference in the 'balance' of the characters. Mr Cecil Winter's extraordinary fine performance of the name-part made the *Governor* the most important part of the piece, whereas now Mr Durnford makes *Baverstock* the chief role. Unfortunately deprived of the services of Mr Justin Brooke, the Club has had the usual difficulty about the women's parts: Mr Larmour is quite adequate—the part is not difficult—as the older lady, but both Mr Buckley and Mr Pole lack something: Mr Buckley's voice is not ideal —*Stella's* must have been charming—and while in this respect Mr Pole has the advantage of him, his great height clearly made him nervous, and his attempts to stoop towards his interlocutors often gave him the appearance of frowning even in the tenderest passages. Mr Lyttelton looks the handsome young attaché as well as Mr Marsh Allen ever did, and careful drilling has brought him up to a high standard: for he is not a born actor, as Mr Durnford is. *Baverstock* is really a creation: and yet Mr Durnford is always himself; but so he was as *Tony Lumpkin*. Can it be in that very characteristic that histrionic genius consists? The *Governor* and the *Colonial Secretary* reached a good A.D.C level: and to say that is no low compliment. Of the minor parts, we must praise Mr Swift's *Sentry*, and the butler and footman (Mr Griffin and Mr Morley) were as good as they could be: elbows well out, and never a smile. The clearing of the breakfast table always obtained a deserved round of applause.

THE FOOTLIGHTS.

The Footlights scored a success with their first performance of 'The 'Varsity (B.C.)' on Thursday night, June 11th. Though the usual first-night prompts were not absent, and though there was an unfortunate accident

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with the prehistoric dragon, on the whole the play went off smoothly, and was certainly very well received by the audience. In short, author, composers and actors are all to be congratulated on a first-rate performance.

As regards individual acting, the chief praise is due to Mr H. Rottenburg, as *Gog McGog, Chancellor of the University in* 4426 B.C.; and later as *the Porter of Botolph Hall*, he was the life and soul of the piece. Of the 'ladies' Mr McQuade, as *Mrs. Mountroche*, gave a good study of a vulgar American chaperone; and Mr Jump, as *Mrs. Gog McGog*, was excellent in a small part. The get-up and appearance of Mr Plowden and Mr Soper, as the two daughters of the prehistoric chancellor, was very realistic, but they were both betrayed by their men's voices. Mr Tillard, as *Tof*, a prehistoric 'blood,' gave one of the best performances of the evening; while Mr Murray was good in the somewhat trying part of *Bobby Carstairs*, and was well supported by Mr Fordham and Mr Dunkels, as *George Appleton* and *Freddie Chaplin*, respectively.

A word must be said as to the excellence of the stage-management: the dances, the exits and the entrances were managed with great skill. The only adverse criticisms we should like to make are firstly, that the performance is perhaps rather too long—it lasted until fifteen minutes to twelve; and secondly, that with a few exceptions, the singing was not of a very high order of merit.

ROWING NOTES.

JUNE.

		10	11	12	13	
FIRST DIVISION.	1 Trinity Hall I...	—	—	—	—	Trinity Hall I... 1
	2 First Trinity I..	×	—	—	—	Jesus I. 2
	3 Jesus I.	×	—	—	—	First Trinity I. 3
	4 L.M.B.C. I.....	—	—	—	—	L.M.B.C. I. ... 4
	5 Third Trinity...	—	×	—	—	Pembroke I. ... 5
	6 Christ's I.	×		×	—	Emmanuel I. ... 6
	7 Pembroke I. ...	—	×		×	Caius I. 7
	8 Emmanuel I. ...	—	×	×		Third Trinity... 8
	9 First Trinity II.	×	—		×	Jesus II..... 9
	10 Caius I.	×	—	×		Christ's I. 10
	11 Corpus.....	—	×		×	Corpus..... 11
	12 King's I.....	×		×	—	First Trinity II. 12
	13 Jesus II.....	×		—	—	Selwyn 13
	14 Selwyn.....	—	×	—		Magdalene 14
	15 L.M.B.C. II. S.B.	—	—	—	×	King's I..... 15
SECOND DIVISION.	16 Trinity Hall II.	—	—	×		L.M.B.C. II. ... 16
	17 Pembroke II. ...	—	×		×	Clare 17
	18 Sidney.....	×		×		Trinity Hall II. 18
	19 Magdalene	×			×	St Catharine's... 19
	20 Clare	—	×		×	Pembroke II. ... 20
	21 Queens'	—		×		Queens' 21
	22 St Catharine's...	—	×	—	×	Sidney..... 22
	23 Emmanuel II....	×		—	—	First Trinity III 23
	24 Christ's II.....	×		×		Jesus III. 24
	25 First Trinity III.	—	×		×	Christ's II..... 25
	26 Jesus III.	—	—	×		King's II. 26
	27 Caius II.....	—	—		×	Emmanuel II.... 27
	28 Peterhouse	—	×	×	—	Caius II..... 28
	29 Downing.....	×		—	—	Peterhouse 29
	30 King's II.	×	—	—	—	Downing 30

We do not propose to give an account of the May Races, which are already ancient history, but should like to congratulate the Hall on remaining head of the river, a position which they thoroughly deserved. It is a pity their crew has to be broken up, otherwise they should have had an excellent chance of bringing home the Grand Challenge Cup to Cambridge.

Magdalene are also to be heartily congratulated on their 5 bumps and on getting into the First Division.

We hope that the College crews who go to Henley will again show their superiority over those sent from Oxford, a feature which has been very noticeable of late years, and seems likely to be so again this year, as we hear that in spite of sacrifices to the University Crew, who have been asked to represent Great Britain at the Olympic Regatta, Trinity Hall, Jesus, and First Trinity are sending crews.

We trust that the Cambridge Crew will justify the honour which has been done them by easily defeating all their opponents.

CRICKET.

BLUES & FRESHMEN v. SENIORS.

Played on June 8, 9, and 10.

SENIORS.

	1st inn.		2nd inn.
C. Reunert, c Pigg, b Falcon	42	c Doll, b Goodwin	1
W. K. Ramsbotham, run out	7	c Thompson, b Goodwin	13
D.C.F. Burton, c Goodwin, b Pigg	1	c Curtis, b Goodwin	35
K. G. Macleod, c Doll, b Goodwin	79	c Falcon, b Curtis	2
L.R.A.Shuter, c Baggallay, b Pigg	19	b Colman	28
J. Reunert, c Pigg, b Mann	22	c Baggallay, b Falcon	47
C. E. Lucas, run out	6	c Baggallay, b Pigg	47
C. H. Pigg, c Baggallay, b Pigg	58	c Goodwin, b Curtis	19
C. Gimson, c Wright, b Pigg	36	c Falcon, b Curtis	33
C. K. Bancroft, b Curtis	0	c Mann, b Curtis	10
L. H. Adams, not out	0	not out	0
Byes 14, l-b 2, w 2	18	Byes 5, l-b 1	6
Total	288	Total	302

BLUES AND FRESHMEN.

F. T. Mann, c Bancroft, b Macleod	0	c Burton, b Lucas	35
J. Colman, c Bancroft, b Adams	25	c Gimson, b Adams	37
S. L. Thompson, c J. Reunert, b Gimson	22	not out	28
B. W. Pigg, c Burton, b Adams	24	lbw, b C. Reunert	10
M.H.C. Doll, c Burton, b Gimson	2	b Adams	31
M.Falcon, c C. Reunert, b Adams	6	c Bancroft, b Gimson	52
C. C. G. Wright, c Adams, b C. Reunert	14	c & b J. Reunert	51
D. C. Collins, not out	34	b J. Reunert	8
H. J. Goodwin, st Bancroft, b J. Reunert	57	c Burton, b C. Reunert	5
M. E. C. Baggallay, c Gimson, b J. Reunert	4	b Gimson	8
T. L. C. Curtis, b Adams	11	b C. Reunert	0
Byes 2, l-b 4, n-b 1	7	B 12, l-b 4, w 1, n-b 5	22
Total	206	Total	282

C.U. v. Mr G. J. V. WEIGALL'S XI.

The match against Mr Weigall's XI. was our first win of the season. Our opponents were at first called 'The Gentlemen of England,' but changed their title on playing Hearne and Llewellyn. In this match a well-deserved rest was given to Lyttelton, whom we congratulate most heartily on his colours, and Olivier bore the brunt of the bowling: with signal success, especially in the second innings, when he felled eight wickets for 51 runs. Young played grandly again—never have we seen a young cricketer so vastly improved by a foreign tour: but the really satisfactory business was the reappearance of Buchanan: to make 113 in the second match in which he played shews a high level of 'eye' and condition, which may perhaps be attributed to the Tennis in which he also excels. For the visitors, L. H. Troughton in the first innings, and F. L. Fane in the second, did the best out of rather a poor lot: the visitors' two innings only totalled 9

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more than our first, so that in our second only five balls were sent down, leaving us victors by ten wickets.

Mr G. J. V. WEIGALL'S XI.

	1st inn.		2nd inn.
L. H. Troughton, c Macleod, b Olivier	85	c Falcon, b Olivier	5
Hearne (A.), st Baily, b Olivier	22	c Macleod, b Olivier	1
W. P. Harrison, b Macleod	22	b Macleod	6
F.L. Fane, c Buchanan, b Macleod	10	b Olivier	54
Llewellyn, c Baily, b Macleod	1	b Olivier	0
G. J. V. Weigall, l b w, b Goodwin	15	c Goodwin, b Olivier	13
C. V. Baker, c Falcon, b Goodwin	33	b Olivier	14
E. H. V. Weigall, c Lucas, b Goodwin	0	c Buchanan, b Olivier	14
N. C. Tufnell, b Goodwin	2	c Wright, b Goodwin	16
L. H. Adams, c Goodwin, b Olivier	0	not out	2
E. Cleveland Stevens, not out	4	c Macleod, b Olivier	4
Byes 4, l-b 9, w 1, n-b 6	20	Byes 14, l-b 2, n-b 6	22
Total	214	Total	151

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

R. A. Young, st Tufnell, b Adams	95
J. N. Buchanan, c Fane, b Hearne	113
F. H. Mugliston, l b w, b Hearne	31
C. C. G. Wright, c and b Hearne	38
R. E. H. Baily, l b w, b Hearne	2
M. Falcon, c Llewellyn, b Stevens	27
F. T. Mann, b Llewellyn	11
H. J. Goodwin, c and b Llewellyn	3
K. G. Macleod, c Tufnell, b Stevens	9
C. E. Lucas, not out	17
E. Olivier, st Tufnell, b Llewellyn	1
Byes 5, w 2, n-b 3	10
Total	357

SECOND INNINGS.

Goodwin, not out	8
Macleod, not out	6
Extras	0
Total (no wkt.)	9

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

Mr G. J. V. WEIGALL'S XI.—FIRST INNINGS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Olivier	21.2	4	65	3	Goodwin	13	1	47	4
Macleod	17	4	53	3	Buchanan	5	2	11	0
Lucas	5	0	18	0					

Olivier delivered three no-balls, and Macleod one wide and three no-balls.

SECOND INNINGS.

Olivier	25.5	6	51	8	Goodwin	8	2	27	1
Macleod	17	2	51	1					

Macleod bowled six no-balls.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY—FIRST INNINGS.

Llewellyn	17.4	3	83	3	Stevens	13	0	47	2
Adams	15	1	66	1	E.H.V.Weigall	13	2	48	0
Hearne	25	3	103	4					

Stevens bowled two wides and one no-ball and Weigall two no-balls.

SECOND INNINGS.

G. J. V. Weigall						5	0	9	0

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Inns.	Not out.	Total Runs.	Highest Innings.	Aver.
R. A. Young	11	0	516	106	46.90
J. N. Buchanan	3	0	139	113	46.33
F. H. Mugliston	5	0	197	109	39.4
C. C. G. Wright	9	1	205	87	25.62
M. Falcon	9	0	211	60	23.44
L. H. Adams	2	1	22	21*	22
M. H. C. Doll	4	0	84	36	21
F. T. Mann	7	0	122	32	17.42
W. K. Ramsbotham	2	0	28	18	14
D. C. Collins	4	2	26	12	13
C. E. Lucas	3	1	25	17	12.5
R. E. H. Baily	7	0	86	43	12.28
C. Reunert	6	1	60	28*	12
H. J. Goodwin	4	1	32	16	10.66
K. G. Macleod	8	1	69	27	9.85
J. Reunert	6	1	47	19	9.4
Hon. C. F. Lyttelton	10	4	52	17*	8.66
G. L. Cole	2	0	12	9	6
E. Olivier	7	0	39	16	5.57
E. H. Cuthbertson	2	0	11	8	5.5
J. F. Ireland	4	0	18	7	4.5
C. Gimson	2	0	9	9	4.5
N. C. Tufnell	2	0	5	5	2.5
R. T. H. Mackenzie	2	0	0	0	—

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.	Aver.
Doll	4	2	8	1	8
Falcon	4	1	15	1	15
Lucas	47	5	177	10	17.7
Macleod	57.5	10	196	11	17.81
Olivier	157.1	38	435	24	18.01
Gimson	7	1	20	1	20
Goodwin	47	4	182	8	22.5
Mackenzie	17.5	1	80	3	26.66
Lyttelton	221.1	50	601	21	28.61
C. Reunert	44	10	138	4	34.5
J. Reunert	83.1	16	260	6	46.66
Adams	19	1	95	0	—
Buchanan	12	2	47	0	—
Collins	13	3	53	0	—
Young	5	0	24	0	—
Mugliston	3.4	1	8	0	—
Mann	3	0	11	0	—

GYMKHANA.

On Monday, June 15th, the C.U.R.V. held its eighth annual Gymkhana. The weather was excellent and there was a large attendance of visitors. The programme had been revised, some of the usual events having given place to others. The Gretna Green race having been barred by the Dangerous Performances' Act was replaced by a bicycle obstacle race which provided a plentiful supply of exciting incidents. On the whole the competitions were as good as last year, although it seemed desirable that some of the M.I. should use more highly trained chargers in the tent pegging and heads and posts, the standard in these events not reaching an ideal point owing to the shyness of some of the horses in the presence of ladies. We were glad to notice so many entries for the Polo Club race and also to see their success in the wrestling and bicycle race. The winners were:

Saddling and Bridling Race—1, Pte Elmslie; 2, Corpl Mawe.
Bayonet Fighting—1, Pte Evans; 2, Corpl Trotter.
Tent Pegging—1, L.-Sergt Leacroft; 2, L.-Corpl Ascoli.
Heads and Posts—1, L.-Corpl Ascoli; 2, Lieut Pass; 3, L.-Sergt Leacroft.
Farmers' Jumping—Mr James Towler.
Bicycle Obstacle Race—1, A. Sommers; 2, L.-Corpl. Piller.
Band Race—1, Jepherson; 2, Reed.
Polo Club Race—1, M. C. Albright; 2, K. Storey.
Tug-of-War—M.I. Team.
Wrestling on Horseback—Polo Club.

SHOOTING NOTES.

On Wednesday, June 10th, the C.U.R.V. won an easy victory over the Victoria and St George's Rifles by 60 points. The University shot excellently, scoring 777, beating their previous record by 16 points, and only failing to beat the world's record for 200 and 500 by 1 point. At the end of 200 yards we had practically won the match, and after that it resolved itself into what we could make. At 500 the shooting was remarkable, Humphry made his second possible, Bell and Thompson also made possibles. We left 500 with an average of 33.6 per man, and 66.1 per man for the two ranges. At 600 the light was harder, as the sun was lower, and we made rather lower scores, averaging 31.1. The interest lay in who should make his 100. Humphry seemed safe, though he only made 31, thus making 101. Bell only made 30, thus getting 99. Thompson 33 also 99, and Johnstone 32 another 99. Hill and Woodruff made 32's, altogether 97 each. The total was 777, which was only beaten by two or three points by the Mother Country in last year's Kolapore Cup, and by the Volunteers for the United

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Services. Altogether it was a very pleasant and successful shoot, as shewing what we could do under really good conditions. The scores were:—

C.U.R.V.			VICTORIA & ST GEORGE'S R.V.		
A. M. Humphry ...	...	101	J. H. Fairall ...	...	98
J. B. Thomson ...	...	99	J. Collman ...	...	95
W. Johnstone ...	...	99	J. A. Pixley ...	...	91
H. A. Bell... ...	...	99	A. Shilston ...	...	90
G. G. Woodruff ...	...	97	H. A. Sheard ...	...	89
A. V. Hill... ...	..	97	W. J. Andrew ...	...	86
G. E. A. Whitworth	...	93	R. E. Jones ...	...	86
P. G. J. Güterbock	...	92	W. W. Wright ...	...	76
		777			711

The Long Range Cup was won on Thursday, June 11, by P. J. G. Güterbock with the excellent score of 212 out of 225. A. D. Pass won the Bronze Medal.

COLLEGE CORRESPONDENCE.

ST CATHARINE'S.

Cricket. Hearty congratulations to the XI. on a successful season. A defeat early on in the season and a reverse in the last match, when examinations caused a sadly depleted team to take the field, are the only losses to be recorded. The batting has been above the average and the Rev. Swan-Mason, C. E. Hoffmeister and F. E. Maltby are to be congratulated on many good performances.

Lawn Tennis has not proved quite so successful, but that has been due rather to inability to command full strength than to lack of material.

MAGDALENE.

Firstly, we congratulate the boat on its success in the Mays. It affords us especial pleasure in doing so because it achieved such excellent results under adverse circumstances. On the very night before the races, four cut his hand so badly that he was unable to row for the first two days and two had the first symptoms of what afterwards proved to be pleurisy. This has unfortunately weakened our chances of rowing creditably at Henley.

May Week Concert turned out a great success and we are very grateful to those ladies and gentlemen who gave us such sterling help.

And now as the sands run out for so many of us, and the shock of taking bad degrees is getting softened, we take comfort that this has been in a way a record year for Magdalene, and we hope, the forerunner of a sequence of many others.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

At a Congregation on Thursday last the following Degrees were conferred:—

LL.D. (*honoris causa*).—U. von Wilamowitz-Moellendorff, Professor of Classical Philology in the University of Berlin.

LL.D.—J. H. Scott (by proxy), Clare.

M.D.—G. A. Coulby, Trinity; A. H. Fardon, Christ's.

B.D.—R. S. Moxon, Gonville & Caius.

M.A.—D. C. Highton, King's; G. A. Coulby, D. Spicer, R. W. Turnbull, Trinity; H. L. Clarke, W. T. Clements, A. E. K. Kirk, R. S. C. H. Wood, St John's; H. T. Cadbury, J. H. Dunn (by proxy), W. N. Long, G. W. Picton, Clare; V. P. Kitchin, H. T. Rich, Pembroke; A. P. Townley, H. R. Wilson, Trinity Hall; H. B. C. English, F. W. Hewitt, Corpus Christi; W. J. Dannatt, H. K. Hunter, Queens'; W. E. Lomax, F. E. Smith, St Catharine's; B. H. Bird, Jesus; B. P. Cowley, Christ's; J. S. Smith, Magdalene; M. Basu (by proxy), F. B. Girling, J. Haythornthwaite, H. O. Shore, R. G. Stapledon, G. E. Sunderland-Taylor, Emmanuel; R. P. W. Mayall, W. P. Wilton, Sidney Sussex; H. B. J. Armstrong, F. G. P. Carr, H. Selwyn; Y. le Jeune (by proxy), C. O. R. Wormell, Non-Coll.

LL.M.—R. G. N. Combe, Clare.

M.B. & B.C.—L. B. Cane, King's; A. L. H. Smith, Gonville and Caius; H. T. Ashby, Emmanuel.

M.B.—E. D. Anderson, E. W. C. Drake, Pembroke; W. I. Cumberlidge, Christ's.

B.A.—C. C. V. R. Sells, Trinity.

LL.B.—R. W. Turnbull, Trinity.

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS, PART I, 1908.

(*Old Regulations.*)

*** In all cases of equality the names are bracketed.

WRANGLERS.

1	BRODETSKY, S.	Trin.	17	Weatherburn, C. E.	Trin.
	IBBOTSON, A. W.	Pemb.	18	Hoskin, A. S.	Trin.
3	Minson, H.	Christ's	19	Staley, H. S.	Emm.
4	Shaw, T. K.	Sid.	20	Cooper, W. A.	King's
5	Barnes, G. G.	Joh.		Evans, W. D.	King's
	Moody, R. H.	Emm.		Hooker, C. W. R.	Clare.
7	MacRobert, T. M.	Trin.		Tryon, G. A.	Pemb.
8	Dunkley, H. F.	Joh.	24	King, L. V.	Christ's
9	Leak, H.	Caius		Lees, S.	Joh.
10	Bishop, T. B. W.	Emm.		Telfer, W.	Clare
	White, A. H. S.	Trin.	27	Mamlock, P.	Pemb.
12	Barry, C. B.	Pemb.	28	Elderton, T. H.	Clare
	Hunkin, J. W.	Caius			
	Jackson, G. H.	King's			
	Richards, F. S.	Caius			
	Woodhouse, C. E.	Pemb.			

SENIOR OPTIMES.

29	Bond, J. S.	Emm.	44	Gibb, J.	Cath.
	Deighton, F. M.	Trin.		Rex, M.	Trin.
	Symns, A. A. M.	Pemb.		Tinto, J. F.	Trin.
	Whitworth, W. H. A.	Trin.	47	Ellis, A. G.	Trin.
33	Bryant, G. W.	Emm.	48	Band, E.	Qeeens'
	Jones, E. M.	Joh.		Brownrigg, F. K.	Queens'
	Jones, R. R. P.	Corp.		Chapman, E. H.	Down.
	Woodruff, G. G.	Caius		Rose, C. P. G.	Cath.
37	Richardson, A. V.	Queens'		Sambrook, H. F.	King's
38	Lob, H.	King's	53	Bonner, C. A. J.	Emm.
	Rabjohns, W.	Christ's		Britton, J.	Corp.
40	Smith, S. G.	Pet.		Leonard, P. J.	Joh.
41	Sasse, R. H. J.	Jes.		Wood, S. R.	Clare
	Watts, H. P.	Sid.	57	Leete, W. J. H.	Caius
43	Rau, B. S.	Joh.	58	Dove, C. K.	Mag.
				Rogers, G. S. de M.	Caius

JUNIOR OPTIMES.

60	Jackson, G. B.	Trin.	72	Harding, E. S. S.	King's
61	Case, J.	Magd.	73	James, F. A.	Joh.
	Hobson, O. R.	King's.	74	Goodwin, H. J.	Jes.
63	McMichael, J. F.	H. Selw.	75	Weston, G. E.	Magd.
64	McNeill, T.	Trin.	76	Simons, E.	Down.
65	Young, A. S. D.	Christ's	77	Balfour, D. H.	Emm.
66	Higgs, H. J.	Magd.		Blundell, E. K.	H. Selw.
67	Dawkins, F. V.	H. Selw.	79	Morgan, J. H. F.	Pemb.
	McCowan, H. W.	Joh.	80	Gandy, E. S.	Christ's
69	Jolly, R. B.	Emm.	81	Dawson, A. M.	Joh.
70	Ross, J. E. C.	Joh.	82	Middleton, L. E.	Queens'
71	Yates, H. G.	Queens'	83	Pask, R.	Non-Coll

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS, PART I., 1908.

(*New Regulations.*)

The names in each class are arranged in alphabetical order.

CLASS I.

Arnell, O. R. Caius	Ferguson, D. F. Trin.	Robinson, J. S. Sid.
Baggley, A. C. Emm.	Forder, H. G. Sid.	Robson, A. Sid.
Bonhote, E. F. Clare	Haswell, P. Sid.	Rönnfeldt, F. Christ's
Chastency, H. E. Joh.	Lovell, E. N. Jes.	Rushforth, F. V. Caius
Cheshire, R. W. Trin.	Marchbank, F. F. Sid.	Spargo, F. W. Joh.
Clemmow, C. A. Pet.	Meier, F. A. Trin.	Tait, H. N. Joh.
Cope, T. Chr'st's	Mudd, N. Trin.	Townend, R. D. M. Sid.
Day, G. Caius	Noble, E. R. Sid.	Ward, K. M. Emm.
Douthwaite, A. W. S. Clare	Pinsent, G. H. S. Trin.	Welch, J. J. Trin.
Evans, V. W. E. Trin. H.	Reynolds, C. L. Clare	

CLASS II.

Brennan, J. Christ's	Ferguson, J. C. M. Emm.	Lal, M. Christ's
Dickson, F P. Pemb.	Glasson, A. K. Corp.	Mannoch, J. K. Queens'
Donaldson, H. Sid.		Pitt, R. B. Clare
Dyer, A. C. Emm.		

CLASS III.

Foot, S. H. Emm.	Nightingale, H. P. Christ's	Whiddington, R. Joh.
Millward, G. D. Down.	Western, O. Trin.	Wood, A. W. M. Trin.
Moung, M. King's		

The following candidate is declared to have deserved Honours.

Ægrotat—Ritchie, A. W., Corp. Chr.

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS, PART II, 1908.

CLASS I.

Division 1.		*Division* 2.	
Ds Turnbull, H. W.	Trin.	Ds Watson, G. N.	Trin.

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UNIVERSITY PULPIT.

SUNDAY, JUNE 14.

Sermon in Great St Mary's Church by the Right Rev. W. LAWRENCE, D.D., Bishop of Massachusetts.

'These all died in faith, not having received the promises, but having seen them afar off.' Heb. xi. 13.

This week there gathers in London a great company of the sons and daughters of the Church of England who have come from all parts of the world to pay her grateful homage and to recount and compare their experiences in carrying her influence and the Christian Faith into many lands.

It is natural that the pilgrims should return to the Universities, for from them have gone forth some of the purest principles and noblest leaders. Two or three generations ago we of the United States in America thought ourselves a new people. As time passes and millions from other lands pour in, we are realising more and more keenly the value of our English heritage. You who dwell here have no conception of the deep sentiment and grateful heart with which a son of New England, of Cambridge in New England, and of Harvard University, returns to Old England, East Anglia and this ancient and beloved University.

My one desire to-day is to pay grateful homage, humble and imperfect as it may be, to those members of the University who in the seventeenth century, holding dearer than life certain vital principles of English Christianity, left home, Church and all that was most cherished, to give those principles fuller freedom of expression than was possible at that time in this land.

First, my mind runs back to April 17, 1627, when a young man whose youth had been passed under the shadow of St Saviour, Southwark, in London, John Harvard, entered his name as student at Emmanuel College. Two years later, unknown probably to Harvard, there met in Cambridge twelve gentlemen, eminent among the Puritans, who resolved to lead a company to New England and chose John Winthrop their governor. Even before this a Cambridge Master of Arts, John Robinson, a forerunner of liberal interpreters of the Scriptures, had been the minister of a company that had already emigrated to Plymouth in Massachusetts.

Within two years after the meeting of those twelve gentlemen at Cambridge a thousand persons had emigrated. These were followed by other thousands, forming within twenty years a colony of some twenty thousand persons of pure English blood. These emigrants together with the colony of churchmen in Virginia and other smaller companies of Englishmen have given character, traditions, formative literature and laws to a nation of eighty-five millions of people. These early colonists were representative Englishmen, many of them members of this University. Some of them, like John Cotton, ministers of the Church of England, who, because of the political and spiritual conditions of the Church at that time, felt bound to withdraw from her and carry what they believed and what we now believe were certain of her principles to a new land where they might have free course.

Unconscious were they of the full value of those truths and of their bearing upon the future of Christian civilisation. Convinced however of the truths, they lived and died in faith, not receiving the full promises but seeing them in that new land dimly and afar off.

The discussions of University students and their deepest convictions often represent the truths and principles which the next generation will stand for. In this University during the first half of the 17th century there must have been warm discussions and the working out of truths and convictions which the literature and social movements of the next generation expressed. In literature, the name of one interpreter stands supreme—John Milton. With a somewhat partial bias I like to think of John Harvard as one of the fairest types of the character and ideals of those days. For five years John Milton and John Harvard were fellow students here. Whether they ever met or not we have no knowledge. But that they breathed during those formative years the same intellectual and spiritual atmosphere is certain.

John Milton expressed later in his poetry and prose many of the principles which John Harvard and his fellow emigrants lived out in the new country. It is pleasant and suggestive, is it not, to bring before our imagination these two youths worshipping in St Mary's listening to the strong teachings of some Puritan preacher and kindling under the heat of his words. Here were caught some of the visions that led them later, here were burnt in some of the scars of bitterness that never left them, here were embraced those deep and strong convictions that sent the one on his quest for new truth and the other a new country.

It is my desire this afternoon to recall in a very simple way a few of those vital principles, and to tell how they have worked themselves out in a new country where without the traditions of history and with some of the crudeness of a youthful people they have had free play; and as I tell the story, I want you to be assured that I have no thought of hinting at or suggesting the bearing of these principles upon your problems and conditions in this land. My grateful office is that of a messenger to report to you what has happened to a few fruitful seeds taken from this spot and planted in another soil.

The first and fundamental principle of Puritanism is the direct and immediate responsibility of a man to his God. Hence the Puritans' deep seriousness of character, his conviction of sin and love of righteousness: his justification by faith. Hence his revolt against worldliness, whether in the Court of Kings, or in the Church and his breaking away from what seemed to him a spiritual hierarchy standing between himself and God. Hence (and these are the truths as they express themselves in life) the consciousness of the sacredness of the individual soul and the equality of all men before God.

We are not now concerned with the unhappy extremes to which the over-emphasis of these truths sometimes led, spiritual pride, self-assertion and aggressive individualism. We are concerned with the reasonable and natural out-working of the truths.

Given the sacredness of the individual soul, and the equality of all men before God, and you have the seed and vital principle of democracy.

To be sure John Winthrop and his company emigrated to found a theocracy where the condition of citizenship was Church membership, and where the officers of the Church were the officers of the state. Within a short time, however, the vital germ of democracy, the Christian truth of the equality of all men before God burst the shell of the theocracy. And the people of the new country found themselves bound by their principles as Christians, by the necessities of the situation, and supported by the deepest principles of English Christianity to enter upon the development of a democracy.

It is a far cry from John Milton to Abraham Lincoln. John Milton wrote 'What government comes nearer the precept of Christ than a free commonwealth, wherein they who are the greatest are perpetual servants and drudges to the public at their own cost and charges: neglect their own affairs, yet are not elevated above their brethren, live soberly in their families, walk the streets as other men, may be spoken to freely, familiarly, friendly, without adoration.'

The echo of this was heard in the words of that knight of modern democracy, Abraham Lincoln, as he stood and spoke upon the battlefield of Gettysburg in commemoration of those who had fallen there: 'We here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation shall under God have a new birth of freedom and that government of the people by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth.'

Different nations will continue to have different forms of government, and it is for each nation to create its own government. But that vital truth of Christianity which Puritanism brought to the front compels the spirit of democracy which has come to America, to England, to France, and which will continue to come to nations now strangers to it.

From this truth, held only half consciously by the gentlemen of Cambridge, has evolved another practical result, now recognized as an essential point of democracy—the education of the people. The sacred human soul has a right of development, and full development can come only by education.

A government of the people by the people and for the people demands an intelligent people. Justice and expediency join hands in insisting upon the education of the whole people in a democracy. The temporary error of popular Puritanism was in limiting that education to the scriptures, theology and statecraft and in neglecting the arts, the graces and the amenities of life.

Milton strikes a broader note: 'I call a complete and generous education that which fits a man to perform justly, skilfully and magnanimously all the offices both private and public of peace and war.'

That the early English settlers in New England believed in educated leaders who would promote learning and guide the people to reasonable interpretations of the scriptures is shown in one of their first public acts. For upon the gate of Harvard University runs this inscription taken from 'New England's First Fruits,' an early history of the colony: 'After God had carried us safe to New England and we had builded our houses, provided necessaries for our livelihood, reared convenient places for God's worship, and settled the civil

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government, one of the next things we longed for and looked after was to advance learning and perpetuate it to posterity, dreading to leave an illiterate ministry to the churches when our present ministers shall lie in the dust.' These people undertook what outside of Holland had, I believe, never been attempted, to tax themselves for the education of the people.

Hence has developed the system of popular education throughout the United States whereon from the broad base of primary instruction of the youngest children the youth are led up towards the Universities supported by the voluntary contributions or the taxes of the people. Thus the American University is not only a quiet retreat for scholars, a centre of ardent research and search for the truth, but also an open court through whose gates all the youth of the land who have promise of intellectual or moral force and who desire higher thought and a broader life may enter.

The gentlemen of Cambridge left the Church of England and sailed for America that they might worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience. On landing they and their fellow colonists compelled all citizens to conformity to their standards of worship. This was indeed necessary for the preservation of the integrity of the Colony. Religious liberty was not in their plan of administration nor in their thoughts. Religious liberty was, however, though unknown to them, bound up in the principles for which they stood. It was indeed bound up in the Charter of Christendom and in the deeper principles of the Church of England—the Churchmen of Virginia were more lenient towards differences of religious opinions than were the Puritans of New England.

Among the students of this University in the seventeenth century the subject of religious liberty must have been in debate. At all events John Milton put it in strong terms later, 'As for spiritual liberty, who can be at rest, who can enjoy anything in this world with contentment, who hath not liberty to serve God, and to save his soul, according to the best light which God hath planted in him to that purpose, by the reading of His revealed Will and the teaching of the Holy Spirit.' That principle came slowly to the front: the habits, prejudices and incrustations of generations are hard to break, but the truth which makes free was moving upward elsewhere than in America—step by step the cause of religious toleration was recognised. Where there is education there reason is respected. This University through her sons in America and the literature which later flowed from those who received their education and inspiration from her sons, had great influence in the promotion of freedom of religious thought and the right of any faith of character to stand independent of state control.

At the close of the American Revolution there was embedded in the National Constitution the principle of religious liberty and the fact of a free church in a free state.

From that principle no American to-day would turn back, radical as it is, and difficult as are many of the problems it creates. Where the line between the spiritual and the secular, the church and the state, is to be exactly drawn is not always clear, but all Americans are ready to draw the line somewhere that spiritual freedom may prevail.

The most vital, and at the same time the most difficult application of the principle is in the education of the youth. The American people are clear that under the conditions prevailing in the United States there shall be no definite religious teaching in the state schools. This does not mean that there is no religious influence in the schools, for so long as the great body of teachers are religious, and the children come from religious homes, there must be, there is an unconscious, but effective atmosphere and influence of religion: the standards of morals and character are Christian; and although no direct instruction in the Bible or Christian doctrine be given there is an essence of Christian faith and a spirit of Christian life imparted, which are all the more effective in the upbuilding of character because instilled in the atmosphere of freedom.

The weak point has been and still is that the Churches and the homes have not come to a full sense of their responsibility in supplementing the education in the week-day schools by direct, skilful and thorough religious training, closely correlated to the work of the schools. Along that line there will be a strong movement for the better in the next few years.

With all its limitations and difficulties (and they are great) all churches, including the Roman, agree in the separation of church and state for the welfare of both. All phases of religious and non-religious thought have equal freedom of utterance and action. Reason has its place of dignity, spiritual leadership and its opportunity: all bodies of Christian and Pagan faiths give equal consideration to each other. All men worship, speak, think and work in the confidence that whatever be the temporary divisions, the multiplication of sects and the uprising of exaggerated or superstitious phases of religion, the truth will best prevail through freedom. And believing as we do in the order and standards of our Church, gained as they are from the Church of England, we are confident that she has a large part to play in the work of reconciliation and the bringing into the life of the whole people the spirit of Christ whose truth makes free.

Finally, the same sense of the sacredness of the individual, the same freedom from tradition and the same sturdy personal faith which brought into action in a new land democracy, popular education and the freedom of church and state, has led to the fuller recognition of the part that the laymen may take in the councils and administration of the Church.

When the United States parted from England and framed her own government, it was a critical period in the history of the Church. Would she break from the Mother Church and the historic Communion? Would bishops and clergy have exclusive power in legislation and doctrine? Under God and great statesmanship the questions were answered. Unwilling to break from the historic Church and her Mother, she asked for apostolic orders at her hands, and she received them from Scotland and England; then with frankness and deliberation she gave a position to the laity in her councils equal to that of bishops or the clergy. In this she believes she has brought her branch of the Church back to apostolic and catholic principles, and experience continues to justify her action.

The comparative freedom on the part of the laity from theological and ecclesiastical prejudice, their common sense, large vision and simple faith have enabled them to give wise counsel and sometimes lead the Church along higher paths and broader fields than their teachers might have dared to go. Their strength has been in their confidence in the permanence of the church and her elasticity of thought and action, and their influence has been conserving.

Again I ask you to believe that I have not been so presuming as even to hint at the bearing of our experiences upon the problems of the Mother Church and Country. My one desire has been to lay down before you with a heart full of gratitude a few sheaves which, grown from seeds of England, have ripened into beneficent fruitage across the ocean. May not we the sons of old Cambridge and the new take up the song of James Russell Lowell as he commemorated the sons of Harvard who fell in battles for freedom and commemorate the sons of Cambridge here and there who centuries ago battled for the Truth.

'Many loved Truth and lavished life's best oil
Amid the dust of books to find her,
Content at last, for guerdon of their toil,
With the cast mantle she hath left behind her.
Many in sad faith sought for her,
Many with crossed hands sighed for her;
But these, our fathers, fought for her,
At life's dear peril wrought for her,
So loved her that they died for her.
Tasting the raptured fleetness
Of her divine completeness;
Their higher instinct knew
Those love her best who to themselves are true,
And what they dare to dream of, dare to do.'

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LITERARY SUPPLEMENT.

REVIEWS.

STERNDALE BENNETT.

The Life of William Sterndale Bennett. By his son, J. R. Sterndale Bennett. Cambridge: at the University Press. 1907. 12/6.

Sterndale Bennett, in spite of the fact that many of his personal friends and pupils are still living, and still influential in the world of music, stands in some danger of being forgotten. Always overshadowed by Mendelssohn, he was hardly appreciated at his full value even at the height of his fame, and when the inevitable reaction against Mendelssohn came, his music suffered the same eclipse. It is always difficult, after the lapse of a generation or more, to discriminate between the lesser lights of any school, and the present age is perhaps less given to careful discrimination than that which preceded it. Sterndale Bennett will always be classed as 'a weak imitator of Mendelssohn' until the turn comes for both to be revived; and then let us hope that there will be critics to see how clear Bennett's own individuality was, and how different in essentials are his ideas from those of the man whose musical language he shared.

It is therefore not so very inappropriate a time for the appearance of the careful biography which the devoted labour of his son has placed before us; and it is particularly gratifying that the work should have been published by the University Press. For we cannot read the book without observing how constant and how close was Bennett's connection with Cambridge; not merely in his actual life there as a boy and during his tenure of the professorship of music, but in a variety of other ways, especially in his friendships with men—some dead, some living—whose names are inseparably bound up with Cambridge music.

Of his childhood in Cambridge there is not much to be said. He was for two years a chorister at King's; but John Pratt, the organist, 'considered him a dull boy.' A few years later another dull boy—Giuseppe Verdi by name—was refused admission to the Conservatoire at Milan. In London Bennett's talents were more appreciated, and he made rapid progress. His best compositions date from his student days at the Royal Academy and at Leipzig, and it is interesting to read that many of them were actually thought out in Cambridge, or more often, in the Grantchester Meadows. But this happy burst of song was short-lived. On his return from Leipzig he was obliged to devote almost all his energies to teaching, and although he did not entirely neglect composition, it seems clear that his career as a composer was stunted from this point. Creative work, if it is to be of real value, is so severe a strain upon the power of a musician that it was probably impossible for Bennett to do himself justice in the circumstances in which he found himself. Always unselfish and retiring, always anxious to serve the interests of others rather than his own, it was inevitable that he should fail to maintain the reputation which he made in Germany. To judge of his action in this matter is difficult; and his biographer has done well to show how inestimable was the work which he did, not merely as a teacher of the pianoforte or of composition, but as a leader of musical life and education in England.

Of his election to the chair of Music in 1856 we are given a characteristic picture. The methods of electing Professors have to some extent changed since those days; but the general description of Cambridge, when the Senate is on the point of deciding an important question, seems appropriate enough to the present century. It would be interesting to know who the opposition candidate was who 'came forward as the champion of religious music,' and 'issued a florid address . . disparaging secular music as a worldly amusement and sensual enjoyment, and mentioning "a kind of patchwork Church service selected from Mozart's Masses which he had heard, and which he understood was called *Bennett and Mozart in E flat.*"' This gentleman's cause received a quite alarming measure of support; and we may place beside this the statement that 'no great number of resident electors went to the poll.'

As soon as Bennett was elected professor he began to develop that organisation of the Proceedings in Music, which had been to some extent begun by Walmisley. It should be noted that at this time there was no stipend attached to the Professorship of Music, the professor receiving only the fees of the graduates in consideration of his conducting their Exercises. Bennett, with his characteristic dislike of money matters, continued to hold his office without payment for eleven years, and at the same time refused to accept fees from the graduates in music, either considering that he had no legal right to them, or wishing it to be understood by the candidate that he had no financial interest in their degrees. At the same time, he had every desire 'to be identified with music in Cambridge itself,' to be found, in his own words, 'active and useful, not regarding his office as merely nominal, but remembering that the interests of a great art had been entrusted to his care.' He therefore sacrificed something of his summer holiday, and although under no formal obligation to do so, regularly resided in Cambridge during the Long Vacation. Walmisley had already sowed the seeds of that enthusiasm for Bach which is so characteristic of modern Cambridge, and one of Bennett's first undertakings here was to organise performances of the Passion Music and of the concertos for two and three pianofortes. He did his best to utilise his London connections to the advantage of University music; thus in 1858 he gave a concert here with Joachim, and in 1863 he brought down the Philharmonic Orchestra. It is, however, hardly surprising to read that the experiment was a failure financially.

In 1867 the Senate established authoritatively the system of musical examinations which Bennett had developed, and further invited him to lecture, assigning him a stipend of £100 a year. Another important step had been made in 1858, when music was included among the subjects of the Cambridge Local Examinations. Bennett had always done a great deal of teaching in schools, and had from the first done all he could to encourage the study of musical theory in his pupils. Another act of his has since produced educational results

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of the very greatest importance. In 1865, at the request of Thring, he selected Herr Paul David for the post of music master at Uppingham. To this initiative is almost entirely due the recent immense developments in music at public schools, and no more fitting recognition of it could have been made than the honorary degree which was conferred upon Herr David last term.

It is for work of this kind that we do well to recall Sterndale Bennett to our memory in these days. Of his compositions 'The Naiades' is perhaps the only one that still holds a place in our programmes: the charming songs and pianoforte pieces are waiting for that revival which is bound to come later on, when the romantic composers have by the lapse of time reached that place which is held for us by such men as Gluck. His choral compositions we must in all probability regard as tender memories and nothing more. The piety of the C.U.M.S. revived 'The May Queen' a few years ago; but her flowers were too faded to bear resuscitation. For the present generation he is one of those characteristic Cambridge figures, patient, gentle, self-effacing, sacrificing his own individual career to train others to the service of the art he loved. Cambridge has known many such men, in various branches of learning, and it is in Cambridge that their memories are preserved perhaps just a little longer than in the world outside.

THE ORIGIN OF A LAND FLORA.

The Origin of a Land Flora; a Theory based upon the facts of alternation. By F. O. Bower, Sc.D., F.R.S., Regius Professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow. Macmillan. 18/- net.

The 'Origin of a Land Flora' by Professor Bower of Glasgow, is a work of a highly technical character, in which the author's well-known contributions to Morphological Botany are summarised and considerably amplified in the form of a connected account of the evidence bearing upon a particular view as to the origin of plants adapted to existence on land. The name of the author is sufficient guarantee of thoroughness and accuracy, and any book written by him is sure of careful consideration at the hands of botanists interested in the problems with which he deals.

Plants such as seaweeds and various freshwater members of the Algae, afford typical examples of organisms fitted for life in water, or, in some instances, on moist earth, but incapable of performing their life-functions on dry land. Passing to the Mosses we find that while they are in part adapted to land, the presence of moisture is essential for fertilisation; similarly in the Ferns, what is commonly called the fern-plant is an organism characterised by the power to produce spores suited to dispersal by wind and by other attributes of a terrestrial mode of existence; but, as in the Mosses, there is a phase in the life-history of the plant, namely that which is known as the sexual generation or gametophyte, which requires the presence of water for the act of fertilisation. The conspicuous phase in the life-cycle of a Moss, that is the Moss plant, is a much more familiar and complex structure than the phase which is devoted to the production of spores—the sporophyte; in the Fern, on the other hand, it is the spore-bearing generation which is represented by the fern-plant; the sexual generation rarely exceeds a quarter of an inch in length and its existence is unknown to the layman. As Professor Bower says, 'the Fern, as we normally see it, is an organism with, so to speak, one foot in the water, the other on the land.'

Ascending the scale of plant life it is found that the sexual generation becomes more and more merged in the asexual generation and ceases to lead a separate existence. In the Flowering plant the presence of water is not essential for the performance of the sexual act. The question is, by what process of evolution has the spore-bearing generation in plants, or to state the problem in simpler terms, the complicated mechanism represented by a fern plant or a flowering plant, become adapted to a land habitat? Prof. Bower maintains that the cell, known to botanists as the zygote, which results from the fusion of the male and female cells in a primitive group of aquatic plants, such as algae, instead of developing directly into a new individual, which in its turn bears the sexual organs, gave rise to a mass of spores adapted to dispersal on land, and by a gradual sterilisation of sporogenous tissue the product of the zygote increased in complexity until it attained to the dignity of a distinct generation intercalated as a spore-bearing state of existence between successive sexual generations. There is little doubt that it is by such gradual development that the spore-producing stage in the life-history of a Moss was evolved; but it is the belief of many botanists that the same attractive explanation does not suffice for the interpretation of the origin of the fern-plant and the flowering plant. The view of which Prof. Bower has long been the leading advocate is that the spore-bearing generation of plants is later in origin than the sexual generation and owes its development to the changed conditions accompanying a migration from water to land. This is spoken of as the antithetic alternation of generations. Another view is that the two generations had a similar origin; they are homologous and not antithetic. It is well known that in many of the lower plants, *e.g.*, the Algae, a plant is represented by two forms, an asexual form producing only asexual organs, and a sexual form producing only sexual reproductive organs. Those who support the *homologous* theory hold that the two well defined generations in Mosses, Ferns, and the higher plants—the sporophyte and gametophyte—are derived respectively from an asexual and a sexual individual. This theory differs from the *antithetic* theory in attributing a similar origin and an equal antiquity to the two generations, instead of requiring the intercalation of a subsequently evolved spore-bearing generation. Some of the arguments advanced by Prof. Bower in support of the antithetic theory cannot be said to offer serious difficulties to supporters of the homologous theory.

In the 'Origin of a Land Flora,' Professor Bower deals at considerable length with every kind of evidence, more or less germane to the question at issue; the book may be described as a summary, conceived upon too vast a plan, of the results furnished by the author's admirable investigations in addition to those supplied by the work of many other botanists. The evidence afforded by extinct and by recent plants is ably and clearly discussed, and as a rule the author has been successful in maintaining a judicial attitude. The great value of this important contribution to advanced botany lies in the wealth of material, which furnishes a store of facts and suggestive speculations for those interested in morphological botany: it is a contribution which cannot fail to increase the reputation of an author who has played a leading part in advancing botanical science. One of the very few mistakes which we have noticed in reading the volume is the reference to a fossil described by the late Professor Weiss, of Berlin, as a colossal cone under the name *Lomatophloios macrolepidotus* (p. 305); this has been shown to be an imperfectly preserved stem of a Lepidodendron.

As Mr Brooke would have said if he had been present

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at a discussion on antithetic *versus* homologous alternation of generations, 'That's a difficult question now, if you go into it.' Professor Bower has gone into it with greater thoroughness and with more first-hand knowledge of the subject than would be possible for any other botanist. Though a reader may close the book without conviction of the truth of the author's contention he will willingly admit that in the course of the inquiry a mass of useful and trustworthy information has been placed at his disposal which compels gratitude and admiration.

A. C. SEWARD.

ANGLICAN LIBERALISM.

Anglican Liberalism. By Twelve Churchmen. Crown Theological Library. Williams & Norgate. 1908. 312 pp. 5s.

This volume consists of eight essays setting forth various aspects of the broad Church position, one on Past Liberalism, by the Master of the Temple, and three dealing respectively with Nonconformist Liberalism, German Evangelical Liberalism and Roman Catholic Liberalism. The three last appear somewhat irrelevant in a book with the above title, but constitute perhaps the best portion of its contents. Prof. Caldecott's essay on Nonconformist Liberalism is wholly excellent, Mr Morrison is interesting in his treatment of German Evangelical Liberalism, although we venture to suggest that his account of the religious situation in Germany is too roseate and ignores too completely a very great amount of almost complete unbelief. It also suffers from being too much condensed. Mr A. L. Lilley's essay on Roman Catholic Liberalism is written with that sympathy and knowledge of the subject which readers of his publications have come to expect.

Dr Wood's essay on Past Liberalism is an interesting survey, although not always calculated to commend the cause he has at heart. We doubt whether for example it gains when he starts with Sidney Smith.

Turning to the first eight essays which constitute the most important portion of the book, we notice a lack of unity of treatment, and also the presence of repetition; but on the whole they constitute an excellent formulation of the position of a Broad Church party.

Unfortunately they at times suggest a party pamphlet. Some of the writers seem desperately anxious to claim that everybody who *need* be taken seriously agrees with them and to minimise other schools of thought. Is not the wish (or prejudice) in some measure father of the thought, when one writer talks of the short lived influence of the Oxford movement among the educated laity? Or when another declares that 'In point of fact, the very Churchmen who were loudest in their denunciation of a policy devised in the interests of the children attending the Church schools were those who themselves by their own neglect had shown their indifference to that interest?' Yet again are not the essayists at times given to making assertions without much attempt at proof, assertions rather plausible at first sight than obviously true to serious students? For example is there really 'no intelligible principle of interpretation' which enables us to 'spiritualise' our conception of the descent into Hell while insisting that Virgin may not be taken to mean a young woman. The Virgin Birth may lose the meaning that has constituted its appeal to the Christian consciousness if we make the latter change, the descent into Hell does not if we make the former: and the element of truth in dogma may be that which constitutes its appeal throughout the ages and over the nations.

If, however, these essays possess a tone which we regret they are to be welcomed, if only because they raise or repeat a question of real, indeed supreme, importance. We mean the attitude of members as ministers of the Church to the creeds. We have in mind more especially Dr Rashdall's essay. He would have no one ordained who did not believe in Theism and human immortality, and who did not hold beliefs which made it possible for him to use without a feeling of unreality the ordinary language of the Church about the Divinity of our Lord. There apparently would cease his requirements. Now such a position might or might not be sufficient if the creeds consisted of conclusions which we must reach more or less separately, and find in agreement with some standard formulae. But is that so? is not the real difference between Dr Rashdall's position and that of the Church contained in the phrase 'the Church hath authority in matters of faith'?—in the belief that the creeds are in some way the formulated teaching of the Spirit, and that we must ask not is this or that article true, but why is it true, or rather what is the truth which it safeguards? The writer of this review remembers well hearing another of the essayists preach in a small country church to a more or less bewildered congregation on the necessity of going boldly on to face the intellectual problems of the Church trusting in the guidance of the Spirit. Setting aside the unsuitableness of the occasion the advice was excellent but it left at least one of his hearers wondering whether we might not reasonably conclude from its expression that we were to believe that not the saints but the philosophers peculiarly received such a guidance; and if we would know of the doctrine whether it were of God, we must be first careful to study metaphysics. The church borrows her language from philosophy. Philosophy largely constructs the synthesis she has to accept or regret, but is there no possibility that the Spirit's guidance is pre-eminently vouchsafed in that instinctive selection or negation (unreasoned but not necessarily unreasonable) that has led to dogmatic decisions?

If there is, then the creeds take a new—or rather their old—significance and become not conclusions we must reach, but sign posts pointing out the road to truth or more commonly pointing out false paths. In conclusion, we would suggest that even the beliefs Dr Rashdall requires have in practice been held because a devout life and character tended to affirm them on grounds independent of explicit logic, and that our attitude becomes impossible if we deny the necessity of requiring from men admission of the authority of the very process which has produced in history those beliefs which we do require them to affirm.

DR DRURY'S 'ELEVATION IN THE EUCHARIST.'

Elevation in the Eucharist: its History and Rationale. By T. W. Drury, D.D., Principal of Ridley Hall, Camb. Cambridge: at the University Press. 1907. pp. xvi. + 188.

The author of this valuable monograph on an important liturgical point was—it will be remembered—a member of the recent Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Discipline, and he informs us in his preface that the conflicting evidence given before the Commission on the question of Elevation induced him to make a special study of this practice: the results of his investigations are contained in the volume before us. It will, therefore, be seen that the interest attaching to this work is not merely academic. The practical aspects of the case have been frankly and reverently faced, and the conclusions of the author expressed in clear and unequivocal terms. If we are bound to dissent from some of these conclusions, we are glad to be able to offer our tribute of grateful recognition for the spirit in which the work has been undertaken. It

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is avowedly controversial, yet it is singularly free from all that so usually disfigures controversial literature. 'Few pages fail to show how much I owe to the learned and painstaking labors of Dr Wickham Legg and Mr Brightman,' Dr Drury informs us in his preface, and it is surely a hopeful sign to see how the works of our great English liturgical scholars are being used as the basis of investigations such as these, whose object is 'that they may in some small measure promote a fair and dispassionate consideration of the whole subject and may eventually contribute towards a reasonable conclusion.' We feel, in spite of the fact that we are unable to agree with all Dr Drury's conclusions, that this hope may be realised, for his work is both a contribution to sound learning, profitable to the student of liturgical problems, and in some ways a model for those who write on controversial questions.

The treatise consists of a brief introduction concerning the 'relative value of ceremonies,' followed by four chapters dealing with Eastern Liturgies (I.), Western Liturgies (II.), The Rationale of Elevation (III.), Elevation and the Book of Common Prayer (IV.). Chapter I. contains a valuable collection of Patristic passages dealing with the subject, and a careful examination of certain technical terms, and of the phrase *τὰ ἅγια τοῖς ἁγίοις* and a comparison of Eastern and Western usage. 'In the East the relation between the holiness of the recipient and the sacred character of the food thus elevated is the predominant thought' . . . 'so regarded, the Eastern elevation, severed on the one hand from the idea of sacrificial use, and on the other from any thought of adoration beyond that of our Lord Himself present in His own appointed means of grace, stands out in bold relief as a significant action, interpreting by outward symbol, the inner meaning of the words which it accompanies' (p. 60), again 'In the West attention is centered upon the tremendous mystery believed to have taken place at consecration, and the signal for communion is given by the solemn and sacred words, "*Ecce Agnus Dei, Ecce qui tollit peccata mundi.*" (ib.).'

Chapter II. dealing with Western Liturgies again contains a useful collection of Patristic and scholastic passages, the value of which is slightly marred by one or two inaccuracies, *e.g.*, the phrase 'pray for pardon' (pp. 104 and 107) can hardly be accepted as a rendering of 'veniam petunt,' which usually in such contexts means 'to make a prostration' though this in no way affects the argument of the passage. Again, Ivo of Chartres whose letter to Matilda, Queen of England, is quoted, is mentioned as an authority for the early years of the 13th century; and it is worth while pointing out that Scudamore, to whom reference is made several times, is not a very reliable authority, but these points are of small importance and could be easily corrected.

In the third chapter the evidence collected in the earlier part of the book is made the basis of certain conclusions—Elevation immediately before Consecration at the words 'Qui pridie' and 'Simili modo' is discussed in some detail. 'If our reading of the evidence be correct, both the elevations before consecration were meant to be of the nature of presentations of our gifts to God. At the Offertory the action was more general, involving the presentation of all gifts, and not merely of the bread and wine, for God's acceptance and service. At the recital of our Lord's words of Institution the presentation was more special, for only the bread and wine were presented, and that with the purpose of blessing and so consecrating them to a specially holy use (p. 147). It is in the history of the 'Qui Pridie' Elevation, as Dr Drury rightly observes, that we are brought face to face with 'the extreme sharpness of distinction that arose between the proper kinds of reverence due to the elements before and after consecration.' The relation between this distinction and the Berengarian Controversy is discussed earlier in the book, and even on this point our author displays his usual moderation and reverence. He has little sympathy with the 'Western' point of view, yet he says: 'Even dangerous exaggeration must not lead us to ignore the distinction altogether. After consecration the Bread and Wine have a relation to the Body and Blood of our Lord, which did not exist before that act was completed (p. 145). He also quotes with approval the perfectly accurate statement of the Bishop of Salisbury that the Ancient Church shrank from fixing the moment of this mystery. 'She did not define that up to a certain definite instant common bread was there, and then at a given minute and in a given space, which could be pointed at with the finger, or announced with the ringing of a bell...the divine power was brought into the earthly forms.' But is it not right that we should remember what was in reality at stake when the Western Church adopted the various practices connected with the 'Qui Pridie' Elevation to which so many object? However much we may disagree with the particular explanation of the Real Presence of our Lord in the Sacrament which prevailed after the Berengarian Controversy, yet we are bound to see that it was belief in the fact of the presence itself which was endangered. Since Dr Drury seems prepared to accept, in some sense, the fact of the 'Presence,' it is worth while to ask (since he regards the Elevation as altogether unlawful for those who use the Prayer Book), whether at the present day we can afford to dispense altogether with the use of a ceremony which is historically bound up with the defence of this doctrine. If it is answered that other and less desirable associations are connected with the practice, it may be argued that the centuries which have elapsed since the Reformation have surely sufficed to remove these from men's minds. If some practices have been associated with belief in more than the truth, their removal is at times followed by belief in less than the truth, and when time has elapsed sufficient to purge the error from men's minds, their restoration may effect the happy balance between credulity and scepticism.

One other point: nobody who has any knowledge of the subject would deny the immense corruption of popular teaching in the middle ages on the subject of the Eucharist, few would altogether deny that a Reformation was necessary, and perhaps not many would agree with the Council of Trent in stating that 'Transubstantiation' is a 'most apt' description of the great mystery of consecration. The ideas involved in transubstantiation are so alien to our present modes of thought that we are apt to do it a serious injustice, indeed there can be little doubt that it is commonly understood by many to mean what is in fact its antithesis 'Trans-accidentation.' There is one passage in Dr Drury's book which would almost seem to favour such a misunderstanding. In his introduction he writes 'the belief in an objective presence was developed by the schoolmen into the doctrine of a corporal and local presence, and issued in the doctrine of Transubstantiation' (p. 7). But the schoolmen especially repudiated either a local or corporal Presence. Thus St Thomas Aquinas says 'Corpus Christi non est in hoc sacramento sicut in loco' (S. Th. 3, 76, 5), and a little later (6) denies that it is in the Sacrament 'mobiliter.' Indeed the idea is contrary to their whole system because a local presence implies

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'extension' and extension is an 'accident' of matter and therefore necessarily excluded by transubstantiation. Hence this doctrine cannot possibly be said to 'issue' from a belief in a local presence. Similarly the notion of a corporal presence is repudiated by the schoolmen because such a view would necessarily imply extension. The Body they held was present but not 'bodily-wise.' Hence it is not fair to say that according to scholastic views 'the ceremony of Elevation became a signal that, the consecration being now complete, distinct reverence was at once due to *the consecrated species* (p. 8). Such an idea would, we think, be repugnant to the minds of such writers as St Thomas Aquinas. Surely neither distinct, nor any other reverence is, or ought to be shown to the consecrated species, but to the Lord Incarnate—truly present after a spiritual and heavenly manner in the Sacrament, and this we think Dr Drury himself would scarcely deny, for as we have seen he himself speaks of 'adoration of our Lord Himself present in His own appointed means of Grace.'

CHARLES THE BOLD.

Charles the Bold, last Duke of Burgundy, 1433-1477. By Ruth Putnam (Heroes of the Nations). G. P. Putnam's Sons. New York and London. 1908. 5/-.

The latest biographer of Charles the Bold has read widely, as appears from her long list of authorities, medieval and modern—though we miss among them Willert's useful 'Lewis XI.' and Professor Bury is disguised as 'G. B. Berry.' The result of her labours is a volume of attractive appearance and considerable length, copiously illustrated by extracts from contemporary writers and by portraits and miniatures reproduced from contemporary manuscripts. The general reader will learn much from her pages, and few, perhaps, even among professed students of the period will fail to find something new in them. Yet the book can scarcely claim a place even in the second rank of the singularly uneven series to which it belongs. For it betrays throughout a want of sense of proportion and an inability to grasp, or at least to bring into clear relief, the essential points in a long course of events, the main threads in a tangled web of negotiations. While nearly a fourth of the volume is devoted to the period before Charles assumed the direction of Burgundian policy, many important events of later years are either passed over altogether or treated with marked inadequacy. Thus in the account of Charles' quarrel with his father nothing at all is said of the proceedings of the Holland Estates, of the arrest of the Secretary Michel, or of the meetings of the Flemish Estates at Antwerp and Bruges in January, 1464; the contrast between the ostensible objects and the real results of the War of the Public Weal is unremarked; the relations of Charles VII. to 'Liege' (the accent is invariably omitted!) are ignored; the quarrel between Bouvines and Dinant, the destruction of Liège in 1467, and the events which led to the attack on its Bishop in 1468 receive hardly more than a passing mention; the Treaty of Peronne is represented as virtually only a re-issue of the Treaty of Conflans; no emphasis is laid on the importance of Bern's relations with Mühlhausen; no clear account is given of the steps by which the original defensive combination of Sigismund and Charles against the Swiss developed into an offensive combination of Sigismund and the Swiss against Charles; and the treatment of important battles is almost invariably both slight and vague.

The result is sometimes directly misleading to the reader, and even involves the author herself in serious error. Bourbon's share in the opening stages of the war of 1465 being ignored, Charles is described as the first in the field: without even a reference to the loss of Rouen and Normandy, Louis' capitulation at Conflans appears inexplicable, while elsewhere his attitude towards the Duchy is hopelessly misrepresented. We are left to wonder how he came to possess St Quentin (which in fact, strictly speaking, he did not) in 1471; and the Austrian match figures as a complete novelty in 1468, though Chastellain first mentions it in 1463. Other inaccuracies, if relatively unimportant, are not infrequent. In the title itself Charles is called 'the *last* Duke of Burgundy': the franchise at Liège is treated as uniform throughout the period; the distinction between the city and the principality in constitutional arrangements is not made clear; the assertion that Charles' Norman pension was habitually unpaid is repeated in spite of Mandrot's note; Sigismund appears as the brother-in-law of Louis XI., though he did not marry till four years after the Scottish Dauphiness died, and Louis himself—who exiled Dammartin after offering a reward for his capture—is credited with a magnanimous oblivion of their ancient differences!

Thus, judged as history, the book is found wanting, nor is the fault atoned for in any measure by excellence of style. The careless thinking which divides all writings on the period into two classes, 'contemporaneous and critical,'—the careless writing which produces 'written in French, the concluding sentences were Latin,' or 'like all confederated bodies, there was inherent weakness,'—are characteristic. And, though 'itemise' (for 'specify' or 'enumerate') is perhaps the only notable Americanism, the book is disfigured throughout by an infelicitous vocabulary, by an extravagant addiction to inverted clauses, and by an intermittent straining after irony which, as a rule, leaves merely an uncomfortable impression of slip-shod flippancy. Yet out of the materials she has amassed the author might make—perhaps in a new edition she will one day make—a valuable and welcome addition to the literature of her subject.

C. J. B. G.

HUMPHREY, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester. A Biography. By K. W. Vickers, M.A., etc., etc. London. Constable. 1907.

Everything, it would seem, indicates Duke Humphrey as an ideal subject for an historical biography. Whether we consider him in relation to home or foreign politics, he was a great prince. He was able to make head against the wealth and statecraft of Cardinal Beaufort, and by his marriage with Countess Jacqueline and his ill-considered invasion of Hainault, to create an international episode that very nearly upset the traditional Lancastrian policy of a Burgundian alliance. He was a patron of letters with the reputation of a scholar and a humanist; he dabbled in the science of the time and did not despise those black and forbidden studies which proved the undoing of his second wife. Finally, and perhaps this is his most lasting title to distinction, he was a grateful and enlightened son of a great University where his name is yet honourable and fragrant, although his noble gift of books has long been scattered and lost. Surely one would think no fitter subject could be found for the pious labours of an Oxford scholar. And yet, after reading Mr Vickers' thick volume, one is prey to the gravest misgivings. The dim figure of a sensual, vain man, ambitious and inconstant, haunts and eludes us. Then if we turn to question his achievement, to ask what came at last of all his activity and intrigue, we can only answer little or nothing.

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This sense of disappointment, let us hasten to add, is due to no fault of Mr Vickers, who, with much energy and excellent equipment, has done everything that was possible to make his hero live for us. The reason is rather to be found in a nearer acquaintance with the man himself. However we consider him, Humphrey of Gloucester was, to put it bluntly, a *raté*, and this his biographer is from time to time regretfully constrained to admit. He failed as a soldier and as a politician, not because he lacked gifts or abilities, but because he accomplished nothing. If he created a reputation as a patron of letters and did something to promote the new learning in England, we still have no proof of his real love for these things. On this side of the question there is an unfortunate want of evidence. Beyond the tradition that he was at Balliol, we know nothing of his education, nor is there any means of determining what first excited his interest in the collection of books and so brought him some acquaintance with the intellectual movement in Italy.

In spite of these difficulties Mr Vickers has done his work admirably. He keeps his hero well to the front, and although he shows a competent knowledge of the period he never resorts to general history to atone for the meagreness of his particular authorities. He has planned his work well and set out his material lucidly and his style is generally agreeable, but he shamelessly splits the infinitive and admits more than one journalistic *cliché*.

Mr Vickers admires his hero and does his best for him, but he is no advocate, he suppresses nothing damaging to Humphrey, and freely emphasizes those moral defects which go far to account for his failure. Perhaps the freshest part of the book is the appreciation of Humphrey's political career and the account of his dealings with scholars in Italy and England (chaps. viii.—x.). It may not be generally admitted that he has made out his case for the murder of the Duke. Certainly his death suited the combinations of Suffolk and the Queen, but it scarcely strengthens the argument to urge that it is not likely to have been natural because he had already attained so considerable an age (pp. 295—305). Mr Vickers' researches have permitted him to question or correct a number of points put forward by Sir James Ramsay in his 'Lancaster and York,' but this we think might and should have been done with more urbanity and a greater measure of gratitude for that laborious and scholarly work (cf. pp. 173-4, 231, 267, 291, 301, 389). Then, since we are dealing in criticism, we may quote the following sentence:

> 'Regardless of the national spirit, which had asserted the independence of the Anglican branch of the Church Catholic from undue papal interference from the very earliest days of English history, Beaufort had entered,' etc. (p. 328).

This is nailing one's colours to the mast indeed, but it is the single instance, we must add, in which Mr Vickers shows devotion to a lost cause.

The book is well printed and turned out, and its pages are embellished with a number of appropriate illustrations. Among these we may call particular attention to the photograph of a cup bearing the arms of Duke Humphrey and his wife Eleanor, now in Christ's College.

G. T. L.

SHORTER NOTICES.

The Holy Bible—An essentially and exclusively Church Book. By Henry Arthur Thorne. Mowbray. xii. + 90 pp. 2/- net.

Mr Thorne is a very bold man. We have long wondered whether anyone would have the courage to come forward and put a position, which, whether tenable or not, should at least be stated. It has been the custom among certain sections of the community to oppose Church and Bible, to speak of simple Bible teaching as the antidote to the sacerdotal poison of the Church, to claim the Bible as the symbol, standard, and possession of Protestant Nonconformity: and Mr Thorne is brave enough to attempt to carry the war into the enemy's country with a vengeance, to declare that not only in the beginning was the Church the Arbitress of the Canon, but that she is now its sole custodian, and that the use of the Bible without her sanction is fraught with the greatest danger to the reader.

It is not probable that Mr Thorne will find many to agree with him in these too tolerant days. But he does a service both to the Church and to every Bible reader when he insists that the use of the Bible without some kind of direction and sanction may be misleading or worse: for example, the witch-burnings of New England may be traced directly to that source, and if we turn from action to thought, the history of Protestantism well bears out the verse that Mr Thorne might have quoted:

> Hic liber est, in quo quaerit sua dogmata quisque:
> Invenit atque ibidem dogmata quisque sua.

He would have strengthened his case if he had looked with a more friendly eye upon the 'higher criticism' which has in reality done much for the ecclesiastical position: but generally speaking, his book is deserving of much praise, for it is written in an easy style, and should set thinking many a simple mind, of Churchman and Nonconformist alike. He has appropriately reproduced the frontispiece of Bishop Cosin's *Scholastical History of the Canon.*

Atlas Antiquus. By Emil Reich. Macmillan. 10s. net.

We have not always in the past been able to give unstinted praise to the many works of which Dr Reich has been the author or editor, so that it is now with the greater pleasure that we congratulate him on what we believe will be a work of real and solid use to students. The plan is the same as that of the same author's Atlas of English History, published five years ago: a series of 48 maps, extending from the first Persian War of the Greeks down to the Roman Empire at its greatest limits, is supplied with a desiccated, but extremely accurate, letterpress and with coloured lines representing the marches of soldiers and the voyages of navies. The opposing forces' lines are red and blue, a broken line betokening retreat after defeat, and there are various signs for battles, captures, ravages, and camps. So far as we have been able to test the plans, Dr Reich has performed his task with great conscientiousness: in certain cases, of course, the actual route taken is not known, and then his conjectures seem to us never outside probability. Did not Alexander get a little further into India than is here marked? Perhaps the limits of the map forbade the continuation of the line. We are certain that this will prove an admirable book for those preparing for examinations, and we believe that it may be of use to the more advanced scholar as well.

Tacitus: Dialogus, Agricola, and Germania. Translated, with introduction and notes, by W. H. Fyfe. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press. 3s. 6d. net.

After some recent versions of Tacitus, Mr Fyfe's book gives a welcome relief. He has an eye for adjectives, for phrases, and even for sentences; he is neither dull nor stiff, and (rarest of all in translators of Tacitus) he is not verbose. We wish he would try his hand at the Annals or the Histories, which would give him a harder but worthier task. But before he does so it would be well if he read a little more and thought a little more—and forgot a

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little more; for the chief fault in the style of the present book is its echoes of familiar phrases. Thus we are told that in Germany 'the punishment fits the crime' (*G.* 12); and that Agricola did not succumb to 'the last infirmity of noble minds' (*A.* 9). Tacitus had no opportunity of reading Gilbert, or of mis-reading Milton; and though Milton may have been thinking of Tacitus, he has given the thought a form of his own. Again, 'to cultivate your own garden' (for *se ipsum colere*, *D.* 9) suggests the conclusion of *Candide*. If Tacitus had known his Voltaire, he would have avoided the echo.

Reading and thought might have saved Mr Fyfe from some mistakes. We will note only his renderings of *narrationis alte repetita series* and *exceptione et formula* (pp. 19, 20) and a singular misunderstanding at the beginning of the second paragraph on the first page. But the merits of the book far outweigh its faults.

Rock-Climbing in Skye. By A. P. Abraham. Longmans, Green & Co. 320 pp. 21/- net.

Some accounts of the difficulties overcome in Skye by Mr Abraham and his party, and some excellent illustrations will interest rock-climbers: and the volume should prove a serviceable guide-book. Moreover Mr Abraham makes it clear that the Coolins are good hills. But he could well have done this without attempting to describe and interpret the atmosphere of the mountains. It is a pity that one who seems to feel deeply should be content to express and explain so little. And the book would have lost nothing by the omission of the very ordinary remarks of Mr Abraham and his friends and the numerous quotations, which have been introduced too clumsily to have point.

A Text-book of Botany. By Dr E. Strasburger, Dr H. Schenck, Dr F. Noll and Dr G. Karsten. Third English edition revised with the eighth German edition by W. H. Lang, M.B., D.Sc. Macmillan & Co. 1908.

Translations of German botanical books have long formed an important part of the equipment of every advanced botanical student, and it must be admitted that the volume by Prof. Strasburger and his collaborators still holds the field as the best and most up-to-date general text-book for students who wish to go beyond the elementary stages. The publishers have been fortunate in securing the services of so capable a botanist as Dr Lang for the tedious and responsible duty of revising and partly re-translating the new German edition.

From the point of view of a text-book suitable for a student who wishes to follow a course of reading unaided by lectures, the method of treatment adopted is by no means ideal. After a short introduction the reader is plunged into a section on Morphology in which he reads of the various forms of plant-body, and of the origin and relations of the several parts or members, he is necessarily confronted with a host of unfamiliar examples selected from different classes of plants with which he has no intimate acquaintance. The common plan of beginning with a comparative account of external morphology, anatomy, and physiology before dealing with the structure and life-history of different types of plants has serious draw-backs. A student cannot appreciate a comparative survey of the vegetable kingdom until he has become familiar with the examples on which the general account is based. It is doubtless easier for the author and for the lecturer to follow the course adopted in the German text-book, but a successful book might be written in which the reader is gradually led from the simple to the more complex, and, as opportunity offers, introduced to morphological and physiological conceptions. This evolutionary sequence —using the phrase in a wide sense—is unquestionably the more attractive method of presentation to aim at, and it is one which an experienced teacher should be able to adopt satisfactorily. Regarded as a work to be used as a book of reference in conjunction with a course of teaching or as a more advanced text-book Prof. Strasburger's volume may be confidently recommended as a trustworthy guide in the various branches of botany. The new edition contains much fresh material and several additional illustrations are introduced. The coloured illustrations may appeal to a certain class of readers, but we venture to think that the inclusion of cheap coloured figures is undesirable and serves no useful purpose in a book of this type. The English translation costs 18 shillings, while the German edition can, we believe, be bought, unbound, for 8 marks. Let us hope that the time may soon come when it may no longer be necessary to make use of foreign text-books for English students.

H.M. I. Some Passages in the Life of an Inspector of Schools. By E. M. Sneyd-Kynnersley. Macmillan. 8/6 net.

This is a good collection of stories and reflections, written in an easy vein and usually in good taste. The author's professional work has brought him into contact with a great variety of people in many counties. Village schoolmasters, parsons, gardeners, and other Arcadians are his chief game. He tells of a boy christened Laste, because it was the tenth child, and meant to complete the series; but three more arrived in due course, and the curate is 'highly commended' by the Inspector for suggesting the names, 'Knave, Queen, King.' At one school inspection, to the question '*Who* knows how much is eleven twelves?' the village idiot gave the unexpected answer, 'Gawd.' Written answers, as usual, produce many wonderful assertions, *e.g.*, 'Magna Charter was a very good woman to the poor. Her photograph is on the stained glass window of the Church of Scotland.' 'The Phoenix Park is in Ireland; so called because of the Phoeneans having been there.' 'A quorum is a question asked at a meeting which the chairman is unable to answer. A minute book is a book kept with the exact number of minutes allotted to the speaker at a meeting.'

George Ridding, Schoolmaster and Bishop. By his wife, Lady Laura Ridding. Arnold. 15/- net.

It was worth while to preserve the memory of this strong and independent character who left his mark upon Winchester College and upon the Church. He was 'born a Wykehamist' as his father was Second Master. He fagged for Frank Buckland at school, and at Oxford escorted the bear in cap and gown down the 'High.' The Balliol boat of 1849 included future Headmasters of Eton and Winchester, besides a Speaker and a Lord Justice. After being Fellow and Tutor of Exeter for 12 years, he became Second Master, and after three years Headmaster of his old school. His seventeen years of rule almost entitle him to the name of second founder. This part of the book is more interesting and original than the part which describes Dr Ridding's life as Bishop of Southwell, though he brought to the newly created diocese great powers of administration and a remarkably independent judgement. Despite his strangely crabbed style, what he wrote or spoke was always worth considering. Sometimes there is a pleasant humour, as when, in presiding at the annual meeting of the Notts County Cricket Club, he compared the position of a bishop to that of an umpire, 'standing up stiff in marked clothes, with his hands full of other people's property, at very short range, and batsmen

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hitting all round him as hard as they could.' A chapter by Dr Palmer, of Balliol, on Ridding's mind and thought fitly ends the book.

Spirit in the New Testament. An enquiry into the use of the word ΠΝΕΥΜΑ in all passages, and a survey of the evidence concerning the Holy Spirit. By Edward William Winstanley, B.D., Trinity College, Cambridge, Inspector of Religious Education in the Diocese of Lichfield. Cambridge: at the University Press, 1908. pp. 166. 3/6 net.

The author of this little book is certainly to be commended for producing a piece of work which, despite its very modest dimensions should prove of genuine service to students of the New Testament. It is obviously the result of long and careful study of a most important subject; the materials at the author's disposal have been handled in a scholarly fashion, and his results set forth in a systematic—if not always very lucid—manner. The book consists of three parts: (*a*) An introductory survey of LXX. and extra-canonical references, pp. 1—8. This is useful, but might be expanded with advantage. (*b*) New Testament occurrencies of πνεῦμα with notes, pp. 9—122. Every occurrence is discussed (379 in all) and an 'outline survey' of results of this investigation is given (pp. 114—123). (*c*) The Holy Spirit in the New Testament (pp. 123—166). In this section, 'with reference to those passages alluding to the Divine Spirit and His influence, the author has sought to apprehend the general teaching of the New Testament literature.' The book concludes with a thoughtful discussion of the 'Present Significance' of the subject, forming a useful epilogue to a valuable piece of work.

But though this book should certainly prove useful it must be read with caution. It is satisfactory to observe that the writer is so closely in touch with contemporary thought—especially German. But he has not always given full weight to the arguments on the other side, *e.g.*, commenting on Mat. xxviii. 19 (εἰς τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ πατρὸς, κ.τ.λ.), he writes 'Acts, Justin, Aphraates, Eusebius form a strong combination against the genuineness of the words, but this is not for discussion here.' Why not? We should imagine that it is most important to discuss it for very obvious reasons, though it is fairly clear that the writer has not been convinced by the arguments of Dr Chase (J.T.S. Vol. 6, pp. 481 ff.) to which he just refers at the end of his note (see also on Joh. iii. 5, p. 99). Or again on 1 Cor. xii. 4 (p. 73) 'Though the expressions in these verses name (each with ὁ αὐτὸς) πνεῦμα, κύριος, θεός and naturally figured in the development of Trinitarian doctrine, they afford material for it without any formal idea thereof being present to Paul's mind.' While perhaps preferring ourselves to adopt a somewhat more 'agnostic' attitude towards this question, we venture to make a mild protest against this example of *a priori* reasoning expressed in the kind of language which is so dear to readers of the Crown Theological Library. (See also on 2 Cor. xiii. 13, p. 82). An index of subject matters and of passages of Scripture cited would enhance the value of any future edition of this little book, which certainly deserves to be widely known by those occupied in the study of the New Testament.

A Star of the Salons. By Camilla Jebb. Methuen & Co. 1908.

This is a book of a type now familiar. It deals with Julie de l'Espinasse, and, without attempt or pretence at philosophy and width of outlook, it aims at presenting her as a woman in an environment. It embraces a great mass of detail well managed and well grouped. There is movement and colour; there are plenty of interesting people and some interesting situations. The book as a whole may well be read as a companion to others of more force and insight, as a lively presentment of life and fashionable society. Whether it gets inside the life is another question. Moral issues, spiritual and social problems—all greatly occupying the eighteenth century—do not appeal to the writer very much, and in consequence she misses a good deal of character. Her book would belong to a higher category if she had stronger sympathies with the deeper interests of the age. But it is very readable and even enjoyable.

LIST OF BOOKS RECEIVED.

THEOLOGY.

Nestorius and his Teaching. J. F. Bethune-Baker, B.D. Cambridge University Press. xvi. + 232 pp. 4/6 net.

The Origins of Religion. By Andrew Lang. Watts, for the R.P.A. 128 pp. 6d.

The last essay on the *Origin of Religions* is new and of considerable interest. Special attention is paid to the 'All-Fathers' of Central Australian tribes.

The Christian Minister and his Duties. J. Oswald Dykes. T. & T. Clark. viii. + 372 pp. 6/- net.

CLASSICS.

The Annalist Licinianus. A Lecture by Prof. Robinson Ellis. H. Frowde. 24 pp. 1/- net.

An account of this curious Annalist, quoted by Solinus, Servius and Macrobius, has long been desirable in English: all we have of him (13 leaves) is doubly palimpsest, being under a grammatical treatise which is itself under a Syriac text of some homilies of St Chrysostom—another gift from the truly golden sands of the Nitrian desert. Professor Ellis does not admit the hitherto received ascription of Licinianus to the age of the Antonines. An appendix contains suggestions and emendations of the text.

MATHEMATICS.

Solutions of the Examples in 'A Sequel to Elementary Geometry.' Russell. Oxford Clarendon Press. pp. 112. 3/6.

This little book should prove invaluable to teachers and advanced pupils; the solutions are concise, but generally very clear, though an occasional figure might be useful.

W. H. Jackson's Elementary Solid Geometry. Edward Arnold. pp. xii. + 156. 2/6.

The subject is well treated, and a supplement is added on the Geometry of the Sphere. Great trouble has clearly been taken with the figures, and no one should have any difficulty in understanding the propositions.

G. C. Turner. Graphics. Macmillan & Co. pp. 9 + 388. 6/-.

This work is extremely comprehensive, for it includes the application of graphs to arithmetic, algebra, and statics. It will doubtless prove useful to practical men, but is too diffuse for the pure mathematician.

SCIENCE.

List of British Plants. G. C. Druce. Oxford: The Clarendon Press. xvi. + 104 pp. Paper covers, 2/6 net; cloth, interleaved, 3/6 net.

Containing the Spermophytes, Pteridophytes and Charads, found either as natives or growing in a wild state in Britain, Ireland and the Channel Islands.

A Text-Book on Sound. E. H. Barton. Macmillan. xvi. + 688 pp. 10/- net.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Old Times and Friends. By the Rev. E. L. H. Tew. Warren & Son, Winchester. 192 pp. 5/- net.

Mr Tew's volume of reminiscences will form material for the future historian of social life in England of the nineteenth century. He records a happy life at St Paul's, at Oxford, and as a country parson. We know already the story of how the Tractarian movement progressed at Oxford, and this is a typical example of how it gained ground in the villages. Some of the stories are 'chestnuts,' but occasionally the reader will pick up a new and precious example of yokel wit and wisdom.

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Memories of London in the 'Forties. David Masson. Arranged and annotated by Flora Masson. viii. + 256 pp. 3/6 net.

Twenty-four Songs by English Composers of the 17th and 18th centuries—from Lawes to Linley. G. E. P. Arkwright. Parker & Son, Oxford. x. + 80 pp. 4/-

J. S. Bach's Mass in B Minor. Three papers by Alan Gray and Sedley Taylor. Bowes & Bowes. vi. + 56 pp. 2/- net.

Animal Life. F. W. Gamble. Smith, Elder & Co. xviii. + 306 pp. 6/- net.

International Documents. E. A. Whittuck. Longmans, Green & Co. xxxviii. + 500 pp. 10/6 net.

The Queens of Egypt. Janet R. Buttles, with preface by Prof. Maspero. Constable. xii. + 250 pp., 20 plates. 10/6 net.

The Art of Singing. Sir Charles Santley. Macmillan. xvi. + 144 pp. 3/6 net.

Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians. Edited by J. A. Fuller Maitland. Vol. IV., Quadrille-Szymanowska. Macmillan. viii. + 808 pp. 21/- net.

Songs from the Downs and Dunes. By Habberton Lulham. pp. 94. 3/6 net. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co.

Mr Lulham writes pleasantly and well of a subject he loves. He has a fine choice of words and a good ear for a sonnet; though in his other poems he trips occasionally in the metre—especially in the penultimate lines of pages 22 and 68. But on the whole his book is well worth reading. The Sussex Downs! In his verses he has caught a breath or two of them that live even in Cambridge, and so won much gratitude.

A Modern Judas, and Other Rhymes. By E. Vincent. pp. 258. 3/6 net. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co.

Mr Vincent is a follower of Browning but without Browning's melody, which is rather fatal. The matter is sensible, the manner prosaic. The author's talent might find better material in the drama.

A Green Garland. By Victor B. Neuberg. pp. 55. 1/6 net. Bedford: The Young Cambridge Press.

The author has not yet sufficiently assimilated all the poetry he has read. His style, generally quite promising, has occasional infelicities; and the thoughts and emotions seem to come from outside rather than from within. Mr Neuberg must strive towards sincerity—that is, he must beware of gaining the whole world of modern emotions and losing his own soul; he must fast and study metre all the day; and he must abandon his agnosticism and pray without ceasing to Apollo, a difficult God. So, at length, perhaps the real flame will come.

Lays of Hellas. By C. A. Kelly. pp. 161. 3/6 net. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co.

Ballads and sonnets concerned with the 'memorable time' of Hellas.

The Teaching of History. By Dr Oskar Jäger. Translated by H. J. Chaytor, with an Introduction by Prof. C. H. Firth. Blackwell, Oxford. 3/6 net.

Any teacher would derive profit from this sensible book, which is admirably translated by Mr Chaytor. We would instance the fair and yet spirited way in which Dr Jäger handles the Reformation period for teaching mixed classes of Roman Catholics and Protestants.

E. Quinet's France et Allemagne. Edited by C. Cestre. The Clarendon Press. lxxvi. + 228 pp. 3/6 net.

Quinet, 'sa vie et son oeuvre': text, notes, chronological table, and bibliography.

An Essay on the Distribution of Livelihood. Rossington Stanton. C. O. Farwell. 126 pp. 6/- net.

'This essay annunciates new principles of production and distribution, and mathematically adjusts population to the productive organism,' so that it must go to our economic expert for further examination.

Ghirlandaio: par Henri Hauvette. (Les Maîtres de l'Art). Paris, Librairie Plon. iv. + 190 pp. Broché. 3 fr. 50.

English Odes. Edited by E. A. J. Marsh. Bell. viii. + 102 pp. 1/-. From Ben Jonson's *To Himself* to Tennyson's *On the Death of the Duke of Wellington.*

Gowan's International Library: 6d. net each in pictured parchment covers.

Aristophanes' Birds: Kennedy's translation, with an introduction by Hugo Sharpley.

A Chapter in the History of Grieshus: translated from Th. Storm's German by J. Millar.

Eekenhof: as the 'Grieshus.'

Corneille's Cid, introduction et notes de Auguste Dorchain.

Maeterlinck's 'Interior.'

Hoffmann's 'Mademoiselle de Scudéry.'

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Physicians—Dr. S. Phillips, Dr. A. P. Luff, Dr. H. A. Caley; (Out-Patients) Dr. W. Harris, Sir John Broadbent, Dr. Willcox.
Surgeons—Mr. A. J. Pepper, Mr. J. E. Lane, Mr. H. S. Collier (Out-Patients) Mr. V. W. Low, Mr. W. H. Clayton-Greene, Mr. Maynard Smith.
Physicians-Accoucheur—Dr. M. Handfield-Jones; (Out-patients) [Dr. W. J. Gow
Ophthalmic Surgeon—Mr. H. E. Juler.
Assistant Ophthalmic Surgeon—Mr. Leslie Paton.
Aural Surgeon—Dr. Wm. Hill.
Physician in Charge of Skin Department—Dr. Graham Little.
Surgeon in Charge of Throat Department—Vacant.
Dental Surgeon—Mr. W. H. Dolamore.
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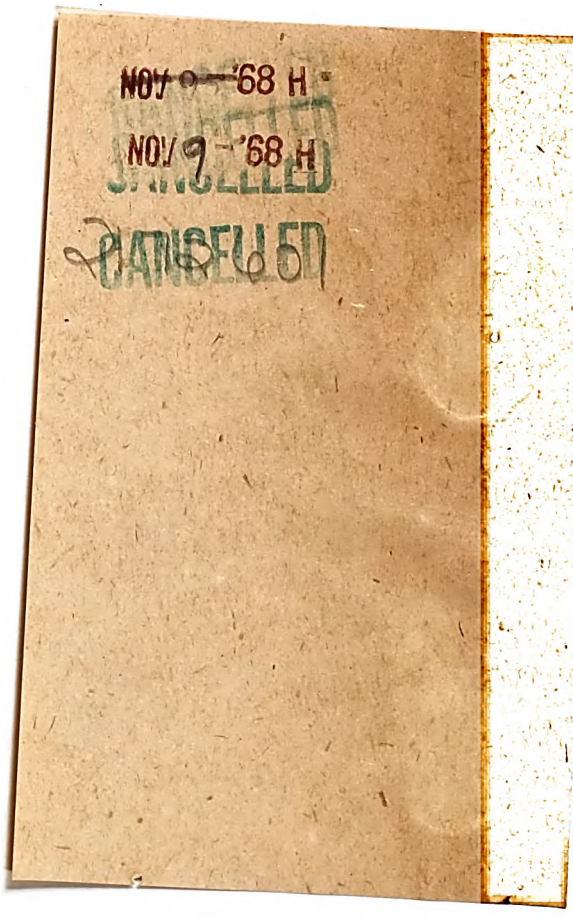

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